



SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : SikaQuick®-100 Asphalt Patch Part B

Company name : Sika Corporation
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 Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
 USA
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 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)

Skin corrosion : Category 1C

Serious eye damage : Category 1

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

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal Word : Danger



Hazard Statements :

- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- 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 :

- P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 Read label before use.

Prevention:

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
- 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.

Response:

- P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
- P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

- P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

- P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-



posal plant.

Additional Labeling

There are no ingredients with unknown acute toxicity used in a mixture at a concentration $\geq 1\%$.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Quartz (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350i STOT RE 1; H372 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 50 - < 70$
Cement	65997-15-1	Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 10 - < 20$
Rubber, reclaimed	139497-04-4	Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317	$\geq 5 - < 10$
Carbon black, amorphous	1333-86-4		$\geq 1 - < 5$
calcium sulfate, natural	7778-18-9		$\geq 1 - < 5$
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1		$\geq 1 - < 5$
acetone	67-64-1	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	$\geq 1 - < 5$
N-1,3-dimethylbutyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine	793-24-8	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Sens. 1; H317	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$

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.
Immediate medical treatment is necessary as untreated wounds from corrosion of the skin heal slowly and with difficulty.



- In case of eye contact : Small amounts splashed into eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness.
In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.
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.
Take victim immediately to hospital.

- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Prolonged exposure can cause silicosis.
Health injuries may be delayed.
corrosive effects
irritant effects
sensitizing effects
Asthmatic appearance
Cough
Respiratory disorder
Allergic reactions
Dermatitis
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes severe burns.

- Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances 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

- Personal precautions, protection : Use personal protective equipment.



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| tive equipment and emergency procedures | : | Avoid breathing dust.
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 | : | Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. |

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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|---|---|---|
| Advice on protection against fire and explosion | : | Avoid dust formation.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. |
| Advice on safe handling | : | Avoid formation of respirable particles.
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
Oxidizing agents
Poisonous gases
Dangerous when wet
Flammable solids
Organic peroxides
Poisonous liquids
Spontaneously Combustible Substances |
| Further information on storage stability | : | Keep in a dry place.
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. |

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

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Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis		
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH		
		TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1		
		TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3		
		TWA (respirable)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3		
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0		
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH		
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0		
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH		
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH		
		Cement	65997-15-1	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m3	ACGIH
TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3			OSHA Z-1		
TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3			OSHA Z-1		
TWA (Total dust)	10 mg/m3			OSHA P0		
TWA (respirable dust fraction)	5 mg/m3			OSHA P0		
TWA (Dust)	50 Million particles per cubic foot			OSHA Z-3		
TWA (Total)	10 mg/m3			OSHA P0		
TWA (Respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3			OSHA P0		
Carbon black, amorphous	1333-86-4			TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	3 mg/m3	ACGIH

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		TWA	3.5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	3.5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
calcium sulfate, natural	7778-18-9	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	10 mg/m3 (Calcium)	ACGIH
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Total dust)	10 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m3 (Aluminum)	ACGIH
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	250 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	250 ppm 590 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	750 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL	1,000 ppm 2,400 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.

Particles of nuisance dust

Form of exposure	Value type	Control parameters	Basis
total dust	TWA	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-3
respirable fraction	TWA	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-3

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 engineer-



ing 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 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 contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Avoid breathing dust.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : powder
- Color : light gray
- Odor : odorless
- Odor Threshold : No data available
- pH : 10 - 12
- Melting point/range / Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point/boiling range : No data available
- Flash point : Not applicable
- 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	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1.4 g/cm ³ (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	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	0 g/l A+B 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 reactions	:	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.



SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Carbon black, amorphous:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 8,000 mg/kg

calcium sulfate, natural:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Quartz (SiO ₂) (Silica dust, crystalline)	14808-60-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Carbon black	1333-86-4
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	
	Quartz (SiO ₂) (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Quartz (SiO ₂) (Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))	14808-60-7

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

**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.
Prolonged exposure can cause silicosis.

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.

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:****Carbon black, amorphous:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

acetone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): > 5,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia): 12.700 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 530
plants mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

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.

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 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

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 : 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 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

aluminium oxide 1344-28-1 >= 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

WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm -
www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

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

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA P0 : USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants -
1910.1000

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OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
NIOSH REL / TWA	:	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-3 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average

Notes to Reader

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