



Sikasil® GP-101

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikasil® GP-101

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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 $\geq 1\%$.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
triacetoxylethylsilane	17689-77-9	Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318	$\geq 1 - < 5$
methylsilanetriyl-triacetate	4253-34-3	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314	$\geq 1 - < 5$
Oligomeric ethyl and methyl acetoxysilanes	Not Assigned	Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318	$\geq 1 - < 5$

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret



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 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

- 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 fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
- 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

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.

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 : 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	:	paste
Color	:	clear, pigmented
Odor	:	pungent
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 230 °F / > 110 °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	:	0.01 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.02 g/cm ³ (73 °F / 23 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	752 °F / 400 °C Method: DIN 51794
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	800,000 mPa.s
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available



Volatile organic compounds : 23 g/l
(VOC) content

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:

triacetoxylethylsilane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 1,460 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Result : No eye irritation

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.

IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Titanium dioxide (> 10 µm)	13463-67-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Carbon black	1333-86-4
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OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen silicon dioxide (crystalline silica)	7631-86-9

NTP Not applicable**Reproductive toxicity**

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)
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 in-



creased 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 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, Sorohan 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 Sorohan 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 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.

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

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 : 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. 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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