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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Sikaflex [®] -252
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: 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

Respiratory sensitization	:	Category 1
Skin sensitization	:	Category 1
Carcinogenicity (Inhalation)	:	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhala- tion)	:	Category 2 (hearing organs)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word



Danger

1

Hazard Statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H351 Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. H373 May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

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Precautionary Statements **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. 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:** P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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: 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

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	Concentra- tion (% w/w)
xylene	1330-20-7	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 1 - < 5
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Flam. Liq. 2; H225	>= 0.1 - < 1
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		Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2B; H320 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 0.1 - < 1
Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mer- captopropyltrimethoxysilane	Not Assigned	Skin Sens. 1A; H317	>= 0.1 - < 1
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 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.
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 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	:	sensitizing effects Asthmatic appearance Allergic reactions May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul- ties if inhaled.
		MSD-V/64 NewPi



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	Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
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

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



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		products.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Observe label precautions. Store in accordance with local regulations.
Further information on stor- age stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

	•	-		
Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			435 mg/m3	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			435 mg/m3	
		TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	OSHA P0
			655 mg/m3	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA P0
			435 mg/m3	
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1
-			435 mg/m3	
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA P0
			435 mg/m3	
		STEL	125 ppm	OSHA P0
			545 mg/m3	
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diiso-	101-68-8	TWA	0.005 ppm	ACGIH
cyanate				
		С	0.02 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			0.2 mg/m3	
		С	0.02 ppm	OSHA P0
			0.2 mg/m3	
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-	4098-71-9	TWA	0.005 ppm	OSHA P0
trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate				
		STEL	0.02 ppm	OSHA P0

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 process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommend-

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ed or statutory limits.

Personal protective equipment	t		
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 max- 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 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 nec-essary.		
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 :	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.		

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	paste
Color	:	various
Odor	:	characteristic
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
рН	:	No data available
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	•	Not applicable

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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	:	ca. 1.2 g/cm3 (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	:	> 20.5 mm2/s (104 °F / 40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	50 g/l

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

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Incompatible materials : No data available



SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

xylene:					
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg			
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 1,700 mg/kg			
ethylbenzene:					
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg			
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 5,510 mg/kg			
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:					

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1.5 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgment

3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,814 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 0.031 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg

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

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.

NTP

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Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.

IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans titanium dioxide Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	13463-67-7
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans carbon black	1333-86-4
OSHA	Not applicable	

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Not applicable

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. 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) <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

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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 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

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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		
Components:		
xylene:		
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Reaction product of Hexame ysilane:	eth	ylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethox
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Persistence and degradabili No data available Bioaccumulative potential No data available	ty	

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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.
CTION 13. DISPOSAL CONS	IDERATIONS
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.

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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	Respiratory or skin sensitization Carcinogenicity Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)			
SARA 313	•	mponents are subj RA Title III, Section	ect to reporting levels es- 313:		
	xylene	1330-20-7	>= 1 - < 5 %		
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 0.1 - < 1 %		
Clean Air Act					
The following chemical(s) are listed as HAP under the U.S. Clean Air Act, Section 112 (40 CFR 61):xylene1330-20-7>= 1 - < 5 %					
California Prop 65	MARNING: C www.P65War	Cancer and Reprod nings.ca.gov	luctive Harm -		

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

ACGIH OSHA P0		USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim- its for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA ACGIH / STEL OSHA P0 / TWA OSHA P0 / STEL OSHA P0 / C OSHA Z-1 / TWA OSHA Z-1 / C		8-hour, time-weighted average Short-term exposure limit 8-hour time weighted average Short-term exposure limit Ceiling limit 8-hour time weighted average Ceiling

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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All sales of Sika products are subject to its current terms and conditions of sale available at www.sikausa.com or 201-933-8800.

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