

Material Safety Data Sheet



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Names

Product name : Sika® Primer-215
ADG : Resin solution

Supplier

Supplier/Manufacturer : Sika Australia Pty. Ltd.
55 Elizabeth Street
(Locked Bag 482 BDC)
Wetherill Park, NSW 2164
Australia

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Emergency telephone number : +61 1800 033 111

Uses

Use of the substance/mixture : Chemical product for construction and industry

2. Hazards identification

Classification : F; R11
Xi; R36
R43, R66, R67

Risk phrases : R11- Highly flammable.
R36- Irritating to eyes.
R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety phrases : S24- Avoid contact with skin.
S37- Wear suitable gloves.

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature : HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : Yes.

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	30 - <60
butanone	78-93-3	10 - <30
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	1 - <10
Aliphatic polyisocyanate	28182-81-2	1 - <10
aromatic polyisocyanate prepolymer		1 - <10
3-trimethoxysilylpropane-1-thiol	4420-74-0	1 - <10
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	1 - <10
xylene	1330-20-7	1 - <10
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - <1

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4 . First-aid measures

First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.
- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Highly flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Hazardous combustion products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Hazchem code** : 3YE

6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.
- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

ethyl acetate

Exposure limits

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005).STEL: 1440 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 400 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 720 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

butanone

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005).STEL: 890 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 445 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 150 ppm 8 hour(s).

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

n-butyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005). STEL: 950 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). STEL: 200 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 713 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hour(s).
Isocyanic acid, hexamethylene ester, polymers	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005). Skin sensitiser. STEL: 0.07 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). TWA: 0.02 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 548 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). STEL: 100 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 274 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).
xylene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005). STEL: 655 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 350 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 80 ppm 8 hour(s).
ethylbenzene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005). STEL: 543 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Exposure controls

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.

Hands : 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.

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Skin : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid. [Liquid.]
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Pleasant, ester-like.
Boiling point	: 77°C (170.6°F)
Vapour pressure	: 6 kPa (45.0038 mm Hg) [20°C]
Density	: 1 g/cm ³ [20°C (68°F)]
Flash point	: Closed cup: -8°C (17.6°F)
Flammable limits	: Lower: 2% Upper: 12%
pH	: 7
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability	: The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid	: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11 . Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Eye contact	: Irritating to eyes.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
ethyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	1600 mg/l	4 hours
	Vapour			
butanone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3300 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	36 mg/l	4 hours
	Vapour			
n-butyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	>3200 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	390 ppm	4 hours
3-trimethoxysilylpropane-1-thiol	LD50 Dermal	Rat	2583 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1701 mg/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rat	1100 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

11 . Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.
Reproductive toxicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.
Chronic effects	: Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/symptoms	
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo
Ingestion	: No specific data.
Skin	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Eyes	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation watering redness
Target organs	: Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

12 . Ecological information

Environmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.			
Aquatic ecotoxicity				
Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
3-trimethoxysilylpropane-1-thiol	-	Acute EC50 6.7 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
ethylbenzene	-	Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill	96 hours
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.			
Other ecological information				
Biodegradability				
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.			
Bioaccumulative potential				
Product/ingredient name	LogP_{ow}	BCF	Potential	
ethyl acetate	0.73	-	low	
butanone	0.29	-	low	
n-butyl acetate	1.82	-	low	
xylene	3.16	-	high	
Other adverse effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.			

13 . Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14 . Transport information

ADG

UN number : UN1866
ADG Class : 3
Packing group : II
Proper shipping name : Resin solution
Label No. : 3
Hazchem code : 3YE

ADR

UN number : UN1866
ADR Class : 3
Classification code : F1
Packing group : II
Proper shipping name : Resin solution
Label No. : 3

IMDG

UN number : UN1866
IMDG Class : 3
Packing group : II
Proper shipping name : Resin solution
Emergency schedules (EmS) : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : No.
Label no. : 3

IATA

UN number : UN1866
IATA Class : 3
Packing group : II
Proper shipping name : Resin solution
Label no. : 3

15 . Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

Not regulated.

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name

No listed substance

Schedule

Australia inventory (AICS) : All components are listed or exempted.

EU Classification : F; R11
 Xi; R36
 R43, R66, R67

16 . Other information

Person who prepared the MSDS : Validated by DeSilva on 05.07.2012.

Date of previous issue : No previous validation.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Disclaimer

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. MSDS may be obtained from the following website: www.sika.com.au

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