



Chemical Name: Aktivator

Manufacturer: Sika

Container Size: 1000 ml

Location: VLA Site

Disposal: Place empty container in trash. Give partial or full container to safety officer.



Material Safety Data Sheet

Sika Aktivator PRO

1. Product and company identification

Product name : Sika Aktivator PRO
Supplier : Sika Corporation, Industry
30800 Stephenson Highway
Madison Heights, MI 48071
www.sikaindustry.com
Telephone no. : (888) 832 - 7452
Fax no. : (248) 577 - 0810
In case of emergency : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
INTERNATIONAL: 703-527-3887
Manufacturer : Sika Schweiz AG
Tüffenwies 16
CH-8048 Zürich
Schweiz
Telephone no. : +41 58 436 40 40
Validation date : **8. March 2010.**
Print date : 8. March 2010.
Product type : Liquid.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	30 - 60
heptane	142-82-5	10 - 30
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	10 - 30
bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl)amine	82985-35-1	3 - 7
3-trimethoxysilylpropane-1-thiol	4420-74-0	0.5 - 1.5

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.

3. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Severely irritating to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Ingestion : Very toxic if swallowed. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.
Skin : Severely irritating to the skin.
Eyes : Corrosive to eyes. Causes burns.

See toxicological information (section 11)

4. First aid measures

Eye contact : Get medical attention immediately. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
Skin contact : Get medical attention immediately. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized 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. Wash clothing before reuse.

4 . First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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. Maintain an open airway. 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Move exposed person to fresh air. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- 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

- Flammability of the product** : 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor 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 spilled 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).

6 . Accidental release measures

- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach 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 spilled 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. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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 grounding 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Product name

heptane

Exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).

STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).

CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

CEIL: 440 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hour(s).

TWA: 85 ppm 10 hour(s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

TWA: 2000 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 2000 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1600 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

ethyl acetate	<p>TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s). ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: 1996 Adoption Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. TWA: 1440 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s). NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008). TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 10 hour(s). TWA: 400 ppm 10 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006). TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s).</p>
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- 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, vapor 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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Personal protection**
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid.
Flash point	: Closed cup: -4°C (24.8°F)
Color	: Colorless.
Odor	: Characteristic.
Density	: ~0.74 g/cm ³ [20°C (68°F)]
Viscosity	: Dynamic: 2 mPa·s (2 cP)

10 . Stability and reactivity

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

11 . Toxicological information

Potential chronic health effects

- Chronic effects** : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Acute toxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
ethyl acetate	A4	-	-	-	-	-

12 . Ecological information

- Environmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13 . Disposal considerations

- Waste disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1866	Resin solution	3	II	-
TDG Classification	UN1866	Resin solution	3	II	-
ADR/RID Class	UN1866	Resin solution	3	II	-

14 . Transport information

IMDG Class	UN1866	Resin solution	3	II	Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E
IATA-DGR Class	UN1866	Resin solution	3	II	-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 4(a) final test rules: heptane
 TSCA 8(a) PAIR: heptane
 United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
 TSCA 12(b) one-time export: heptane
 SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
 SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
 SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: heptane; ethyl acetate
 SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
 heptane: Fire hazard; ethyl acetate: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard,
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Form R - Reporting requirements	: cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations : **Massachusetts Substances:** The following components are listed:
 HEPTANE (N-HEPTANE); ETHYL ACETATE

New Jersey Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed:
 n-HEPTANE; ETHYL ACETATE

New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed:
 Ethyl acetate

Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed:
 HEPTANE; ACETIC ACID ETHYL ESTER

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	*	3
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0
Personal Protection Equipment		C

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16 . Other information

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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Date of previous issue : No previous validation.
Version : 1.01

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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