

SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
Sika® Reactivation Primer



Revision Date 14.06.2019

Version 8.2

Print Date 14.06.2019

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sika® Reactivation Primer

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use : Special system

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier : Sika Limited
Watchmead Welwyn Garden City
Hertfordshire. AL7 1BQ
Telephone : +44 (0)1707 394444
Telefax : +44 (0)1707 329129
E-mail address of person : EHS@uk.sika.com
responsible for the SDS

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0)1707 363899 (available during office hours).

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated	H373: May cause damage to organs through pro-

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exposure, Category 2	longed or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	H315	Causes skin irritation.
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.



Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Aromatic Polyisocyanate-Prepolymer
- Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
- methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Aromatic Polyisocyanate-Prepolymer	67815-87-6 Not Assigned	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 25 - < 40
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Not Assigned 918-668-5 265-199-0 01-2119455851-35-XXXX [corresponding group CAS 64742-95-6]	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 STOT SE 3; H335 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 25 - < 40
methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5 247-714-0 01-2119457015-45-000301-2119457015-45-XXXX01-2119457015-45-0004	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 25 - < 40
xylene Contains: ethylbenzene <= 25 %	1330-20-7 215-535-7 01-2119488216-32-XXXX	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 5 - < 10



SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this 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.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.
Rinse mouth with water.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms : Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis.
Asthmatic appearance
Cough
Respiratory disorder
Allergic reactions
Excessive lachrymation
Erythema
Headache
Dermatitis
Loss of balance
Vertigo
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.
- Risks : Risk of serious damage to the lungs (by aspiration).
irritant effects
sensitising effects
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



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

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water
High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information : Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Deny access to unprotected persons.

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.



6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.
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 sensitisation 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.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.
Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours).
Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Use explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in accordance with local regulations.



Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters *	Basis *
methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing			



	airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.			
xylene	1330-20-7	STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			

*The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	urinary diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post task	GB EH40 BAT
xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid: 650 Millimoles per mole Creatinine (Urine)	After shift	GB EH40 BAT

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166
 Eye wash bottle with pure water

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manufacturer specifications.



Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes:
Butyl rubber/nitrile rubber gloves (0,4 mm)
Contaminated gloves should be removed.
Suitable for permanent exposure:
Viton gloves (0.4 mm),
breakthrough time >30 min.

- Skin and body protection : Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionally recommended for mixing and stirring work.
- Respiratory protection : 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.
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.
organic vapor filter (Type A)
A1: < 1000 ppm; A2: < 5000 ppm; A3: < 10000 ppm
Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficient to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Prevent product from entering drains.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : liquid
- Colour : yellow
- Odour : hydrocarbon-like
- Odour Threshold : No data available
- pH : No data available
- Melting point/range / Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

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Flash point	:	42 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	7 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	0,8 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	7,9993 hPa
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1 g/cm ³ (20 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	465 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	< 6,8 mm ² /s (40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.



10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Components:

Aromatic Polyisocyanate-Prepolymer:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.523 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 1.700 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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Respiratory sensitisation

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Toxicity to algae : (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2,6 - 2,9 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

xylene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3,3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..



12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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.

European Waste Catalogue : 08 01 11* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

Contaminated packaging : 15 01 10* packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : UN 1263
IMDG : UN 1263
IATA : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
(solvent naphtha)
IATA : Paint related material

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 3

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IMDG : 3

IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)
Remarks : Transport according to chapter 3.4 (LQ) possible

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.



SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors	:	Not applicable
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	:	None of the components are listed (=> 0.1 %).
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals	:	Not applicable
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (Number on list 56)

REACH Information: All substances contained in our Products are
- registered by our upstream suppliers, and/or
- registered by us, and/or
- excluded from the regulation, and/or
- exempted from the registration.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

34 Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams), (d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Volatile organic compounds : Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 34 %

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)

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Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content:
34 %, 340 g/l
VOC content excluding water

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in the Safety Data Sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

Health, safety and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: : Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Subsidiary Regulations
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 & Subsidiary Regulations
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH)
May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Resp. Sens. : Respiratory sensitisation

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Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2000/39/EC	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	:	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
2000/39/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/EC / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)
ADR	:	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CAS	:	Chemical Abstracts Service
DNEL	:	Derived no-effect level
EC50	:	Half maximal effective concentration
GHS	:	Globally Harmonized System
IATA	:	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	:	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
LD50	:	Median lethal dosis (the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals)
LC50	:	Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period)
MARPOL	:	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978
OEL	:	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	:	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PNEC	:	Predicted no effect concentration
REACH	:	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency
SVHC	:	Substances of Very High Concern
vPvB	:	Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Acute Tox. 4	H332
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Resp. Sens. 1	H334
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Carc. 2	H351
STOT SE 3	H336
STOT SE 3	H335

Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

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STOT RE 2	H373	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Calculation method

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Changes as compared to previous version !

GB / EN