



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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : SikaSwell®-S-2

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

Product use : Sealant/adhesive, For professional users only.

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)

Serious eye damage, Category 1 H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Skin sensitisation, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face



protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- aluminium sulphate
- Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers

Additional Labelling

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

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)
aluminium sulphate	10043-01-3 233-135-0 01-2119531538-36-XXXX	Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 25 - < 40
Reaction mass of: 1-[2-(benzoyloxy)propoxy]propan-2-yl benzoate and 2-[2-(benzoyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl benzoate	Not Assigned 907-437-4 01-2119535294-40-XXXX	Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 10 - < 20
N,N-dibenzyliden polyoxypropylene diamine (polymer)	136855-71-5 Not Assigned	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 5 - < 10



Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers Contains: hexamethylene-di-isocyanate <= 0,49 %	28182-81-2 931-274-8	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 5 - < 10
γ-butyrolactone	96-48-0 202-509-5	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 2,5 - < 5

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 : Small amounts splashed into eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness.
In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.
Remove contact lenses.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
- 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 : Allergic reactions
Excessive lachrymation
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.
- Risks : sensitising effects
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.

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 : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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 : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Deny access to unprotected persons.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

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 : Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.
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.
Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

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. 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 *
aluminium sulphate	10043-01-3	TWA	2 mg/m3 (Aluminium)	GB EH40
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	28182-81-2	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.			

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

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.
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.

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : paste
- Colour : red
- Odour : characteristic
- Odour Threshold : No data available
- pH : Not applicable
- Melting point/range / Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point/boiling range : No data available
- Flash point : ca. 98 °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 : No data available



flammability limit

Vapour pressure : ca. 0,266 hPa

Relative vapour density : No data available

Density : ca. 1,3 g/cm³ (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 : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : > 20,5 mm²/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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid moisture.

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

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

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.



SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 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 : There is no data available for this product.

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 04 09* waste adhesives and sealants 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

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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 de-
plete the ozone layer : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pol-
lutants : Not applicable

REACH Information: All substances contained in our Products are
- registered by our upstream suppliers, and/or

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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Version 0.0

Print Date 16.10.2018

- 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.

Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 3,44 %

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content:
3,44 %, 44,67 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.

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

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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STOT SE	: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40	: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
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:

Eye Dam. 1	H318
Skin Sens. 1	H317

Classification procedure:

Calculation method
Calculation method

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.

Changes as compared to previous version !

GB / EN