



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Names

Product name : SikaRapid® 1

Supplier

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

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

2. Hazards identification

Classification : O; R8
R32

Risk phrases : R8- Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
R32- Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

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

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : Yes.

Salts of thiocyanic acid	540-72-7	1 - <10
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Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to NOHSC 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 : Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. 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 : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. 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. 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 : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

4 . First-aid measures

- 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.
- 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 an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- 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.
- Contact with combustible material may cause fire. This material increases the risk of fire and may aid combustion. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
- 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.

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). Do not absorb in sawdust or other combustible material. It may lead to a fire risk when it dries out. 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. Do not absorb in sawdust or other combustible material. It may lead to a fire risk when it dries out. 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 ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Keep away from combustible material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. 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. Separate from acids. Separate from reducing agents and combustible 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** : No exposure standard allocated.
- 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** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Engineering controls may be required to control the primary or secondary risks associated with this product.
- 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.
- 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.
- Colour** : Clear to slightly hazy liquid.
- Odour** : Odourless.
- Boiling point** : >100°C (>212°F)
- Density** : 1.17 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]
- Flash point** : Closed cup: Not applicable.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

pH : 8 to 9

10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : The product is stable.
- Conditions to avoid** : Drying on clothing or other combustible materials may cause fire.
- Materials to avoid** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
acids
combustible materials
reducing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

11 . Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : 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** : May cause skin irritation.
- Eye contact** : May cause eye irritation.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
sodium thiocyanate	LD50	Rat	540 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50	Mouse	500 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50	Rat	232 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	LD50	Mouse	484 mg/kg	-
	Intravenous			
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1180 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	837 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	809 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	764 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	362 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	360 mg/kg	-
	LDLo	Rabbit	100 mg/kg	-
	Intravenous			
	LDLo Oral	Rabbit	750 mg/kg	-
LDLo	Mouse	400 mg/kg	-	
Subcutaneous				
LDLo	Rabbit	200 mg/kg	-	
Subcutaneous				

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

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Chronic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

11 . Toxicological information

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Skin : No specific data.

Eyes : No specific data.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

12 . Ecological information

Environmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
sodium thiocyanate	-	Acute LC50 250 to 312 mg/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - ALEVIN - 10 days	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 233 to 349 mg/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - ALEVIN - 1 days	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 87 mg/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 0.62 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 83 to 97 mg/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 0.62 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 >500000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 >6200 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Aesop shrimp - Pandalus montagui - Adult	48 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Other ecological information

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

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. 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

Not regulated.

ADR

Not regulated.

IMDG

Not regulated.

Marine pollutant : No.

IATA

Not regulated.

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 : O; R8
R32

16 . Other information

Person who prepared the MSDS : Validated by Boon on 21.04.2010.

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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