



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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sikaflex®-292i

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

Product use : Sealant/adhesive

### 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).

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## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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	:	Warning
Hazard statements	:	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Precautionary statements	:	P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 Keep out of reach of children.
		<b>Prevention:</b>
		P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
		P280 Wear protective gloves.



**Response:**

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

**Disposal:**

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

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Hardener LH (1,6-Hexanedialdimine)
- Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer
- Hardener LI (Isophoronedialdimine)
- Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane
- Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate

**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)
Urea,N,N''-(methylenedi-4,1-phenylene)bis[N'-butyl-	77703-56-1 416-600-4 01-000016345-72-XXXX	Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	>= 2,5 - < 5
Hardener LH (1,6-Hexanedialdimine)	613222-52-9 479-930-8 01-2119880653-30-XXXX	Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	< 1
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer Contains: hexamethylene-di-isocyanate <= 0,3 %	28182-81-2 931-274-8 500-060-2 01-2119485796-17-XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	< 1
Hardener LI (Isophoronedialdimine)	932742-30-8 700-071-4 01-2119880654-28-XXXX	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 0,25 - < 1



Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane	192526-20-8 924-669-1 01-2120768758-32-XXXX	Skin Sens. 1A; H317	$\geq 0,1 - < 1$
Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate Contains: bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	1065336-91-5 915-687-0 01-2119491304-40-XXXX	Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	$\geq 0,1 - < 0,25$

## 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 : 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 : Allergic reactions  
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.
- Risks : sensitising effects  
  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### 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 : In case of fire, use water/water spray/water jet/carbon dioxide/sand/foam/alcohol resistant foam/chemical powder for extinction.

### **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.

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## **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.

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## **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

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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 *
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	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 sensitizers) 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 sensitizer 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 sensitizers. 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.				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>STEL</td> <td>0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)</td> <td>GB EH40</td> </tr> </table>		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	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.

**Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:**

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1,7 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	4,7 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0,3 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	1,7 mg/kg

**Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:**

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane	Fresh water	0,1 mg/l



	Intermittent use/release	1 mg/l
	Marine water	0,01 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	1 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	23,28 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	2,33 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Soil	4,58 mg/kg

## 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.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : paste
- Colour : various
- Odour : odourless
- 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	:	> 101 °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 flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	0,01 hPa
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1,3 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (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	:	Not applicable
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

## 9.2 Other information

No data available





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## 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.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

##### || Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.500 mg/kg

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

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

##### || Hardener LI (Isophoronedialdimine):

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

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

##### || Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423



Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

**|| Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.230 mg/kg

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**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.

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

**Components:**

Urea,N,N"-(methylenedi-4,1-phenylene)bis[N'-butyl-:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 250 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

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >  
100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h



**Hardener LI (Isophoronedialdimine):**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 87,2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 180,4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h

**Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

**Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 0,97 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 : There is no data available for this product.



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## 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

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## 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.

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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



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:  
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich (Number on list 52)

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.  
Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV)  
no VOC duties

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)  
Not applicable

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.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Full text of H-Statements

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.  
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.  
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.  
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.  
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
H413 : May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.



**Full text of other abbreviations**

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

Skin Sens. 1                      H317

**Classification procedure:**

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET  
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

**Sikaflex®-292i**



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