

Material Safety Data Sheet



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Names

Product name : Sikaflex®-298

Supplier

Supplier/Manufacturer : Sika (NZ) Ltd.
PO Box 19 192
Avondale
Auckland 1746

85-91 Patiki Road
Avondale
Auckland 1026

www.sika.co.nz

Telephone no. : +64 9 820 2900

Fax no. : +64 9 828 4091

Emergency telephone number : 0800 734 607

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

2. Hazards identification

Classification : R42 ERMA NZ Approval Code HSR002670, HSNO Hazard Classification 6.5A

Risk phrases : R42- May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

Safety phrases : S23- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

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

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : Yes.

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	1 - <10
xylene	1330-20-7	1 - <10
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	0.1 - <1

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. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 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 the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.

4 . First-aid measures

- Ingestion** : 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. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- 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 if irritation occurs.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
- 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
halogenated compounds
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).

6 . Accidental release measures

- 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). 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. 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. Persons with a history of asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

xylene

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Exposure limits

TRGS900 AGW (Germany, 9/2007).

TWA: 300 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005).

STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 350 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 80 ppm 8 hour(s).

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005). Skin sensitiser.

STEL: 0.07 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

TWA: 0.02 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

- 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

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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. [Paste.]
- Colour** : Various.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Density** : 1.13 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]
- Flash point** : Closed cup: >65°C (>149°F)

10 . Stability and reactivity

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

11 . Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : May cause sensitisation by inhalation.
- 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
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	2459 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1548 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	1700 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Intravenous	Rabbit	129 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Dermal	Mouse	4.21 mL/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation			

11 . Toxicological information

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Gas.			
	LD50 Oral	Rat	9200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2200 mg/kg	-

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 : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
wheezing and breathing difficulties
asthma

Ingestion : No specific data.

Skin : No specific data.

Eyes : No specific data.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

12 . Ecological information

Environmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
xylene	-	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13500 to 19200 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.9 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13500 to 15034 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - 0.9 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13500 to 16100 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13400 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales	96 hours

12 . Ecological information

-	Acute LC50 13300 to 16114 ug/L Fresh water	promelas - 31 days - 18.4 mm - 0.077 g Fish - Bluegill - 96 hours Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g
-	Acute LC50 12000 to 13762 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - 96 hours Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g
-	Acute LC50 12000 to 16114 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - 96 hours Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g
-	Acute LC50 8600 to 9591 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - 96 hours Lepomis macrochirus - 0.9 g
-	Acute LC50 8500 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - 48 hours Daggerblade grass shrimp - Palaemonetes pugio
-	Acute LC50 8200 to 10032 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.6 g
-	Acute LC50 3300 to 4093 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.6 g

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.

ADG Class : -

Label No. :

ADR

Not regulated.

IMDG

14 . Transport information

Not regulated.

Marine pollutant : No.

IATA

Not regulated.

15 . Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

7

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name

Schedule

No listed substance

Australia inventory (AICS) : Not determined.

EU Classification : R42

16 . Other information

Person who prepared the MSDS : Validated by Hunter on 23.07.2010.

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.co.nz

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