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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikalastic®-641 Lo-VOC

Company name : Sika Corporation

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USA

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INTERNATIONAL: +1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the

chemical and restrictions on

use

For further information, refer to product data sheet.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal Word : Danger



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Hazard Statements : H227 Combustible liquid.

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 diffi-

culties if inhaled.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of

the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

P284 Wear respiratory protection.

Response:

 $\mbox{P302} + \mbox{P352} \mbox{ IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.}$

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention

rion.
P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor.

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

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-



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posal plant.

Additional Labeling

There are no ingredients with unknown acute toxicity used in a mixture at a concentration >= 1%.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentra-
			tion (% w/w)
4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene	98-56-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 10 - < 20
		Skin Irrit. 2; H315	
		Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	
		Skin Sens. 1B; H317	
		STOT SE 3; H335	
barium sulfate	7727-43-7		>= 5 - < 10
Hardener MTJ (Polyoxypropylene-tri(morpholinoaldimine))	1379822-00-0	Skin Sens. 1B; H317	>= 5 - < 10
triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6		>= 1 - < 5
Hardener MI (Isopho-	1217271-02-7	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 1 - < 5
ronedi(morpholinoaldimine))		Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	
		Skin Sens. 1; H317	
Isophorondiisocyanate homopoly-	53880-05-0	Skin Sens. 1B; H317	>= 1 - < 5
mer		STOT SE 3; H335	
Methyl Acetate Salicylic Acid Blend	Not Assigned	Flam. Liq. 2; H225	>= 1 - < 5
-		Eye Dam. 1; H318	
		Repr. 2; H361	
		STOT SE 3; H336	
tris(methylphenyl) phosphate	1330-78-5	Repr. 2; H361	>= 0.1 - < 1
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-	4098-71-9	Acute Tox. 1; H330	>= 0.1 - < 1
trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate		Skin Corr. 1C; H314	
		Eye Dam. 1; H318	
		Resp. Sens. 1; H334	
		Skin Sens. 1; H317	
		STOT SE 3; H335	
Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate	41556-26-7	Skin Sens. 1A; H317	>= 0.1 - < 1
		Repr. 2; H361	
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 0.1 - < 1
		Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	
		Repr. 1B; H360D	
		STOT SE 3; H335	
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-	64359-81-5	Acute Tox. 4; H302	>= 0.1 - < 1
one (DCOIT)		Acute Tox. 2; H330	
		Skin Corr. 1; H314	
		Eye Dam. 1; H318	



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Skin Sens. 1A; H317

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Consult a physician.

Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attend-

ance.

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 : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.

Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Obtain medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

irritant effects sensitizing effects

toxic effects for reproduction

Asthmatic appearance Respiratory disorder Allergic reactions Excessive lachrymation

Erythema Headache Dermatitis

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES



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Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Water

Further information 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.

for fire-fighters

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- : tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.

Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for

containment and 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.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on protection against :

fire and explosion

Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Advice on safe handling Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapors 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 sensitization 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 ap-

plication area.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Pregnant women or women of child-bearing age should not be

exposed to this product.

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical

products.



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Precautions should be taken to prevent odors and/or vapors from entering the building/structure, including but not limited to turning off and sealing air intake vents or other means of ingress for odors and/or vapors into the building/structure during product application and cure.

Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapors 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 sensitization 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.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Pregnant women or women of child-bearing age should not be exposed to this product.

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products.

Conditions for safe storage

Store in original container.

Keep in a well-ventilated place.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions.

Store in accordance with local regulations.

Materials to avoid

Explosives

Oxidizing agents Poisonous gases Poisonous liquids

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respir- able fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Total	10 mg/m3	OSHA P0



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		dust)		
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6	TWA	3 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA	3 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	3 mg/m3	OSHA P0
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	TWA	0.005 ppm	OSHA P0
		STEL	0.02 ppm	OSHA P0

The above constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

Engineering measures

Use of adequate ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If the use of this product generates dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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.

The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Hand protection : 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 nec-

essary.

Eye protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should

be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concen-

tration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the spe-

cific work-place.

Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling

the product.

Remove respiratory and skin/eye protection only after vapors

have been cleared from the area.

Safety Data Sheet according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Color : various

Odor : fruity

Odor 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. 149.99 °F / 65.55 °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

Vapor pressure : 7.066066 hpa

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : ca. 1.44 g/cm3 (73 °F / 23 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity



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Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : > 20.5 mm2/s (104 °F / 40 °C)

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content

38 g/l

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability : The product is chemically stable.

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : No data available

Hazardous decomposition

products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Components:

4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 13,000 mg/kg

Hardener MTJ (Polyoxypropylenetri(morpholinoaldimine)):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2,001 mg/kg

Hardener MI (Isophoronedi(morpholinoaldimine)):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2,001 mg/kg

Methyl Acetate Salicylic Acid Blend:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg



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Method: Calculation method

tris(methylphenyl) phosphate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 3,700 mg/kg

3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,814 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.031 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,150 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 5.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (DCOIT):

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 567 mg/kg

Method: Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC)

No. 1272/2008

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 0.16 mg/l

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC)

No. 1272/2008

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Hardener MI (Isophoronedi(morpholinoaldimine)):

Method : Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.46

Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

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according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Components:

Hardener MI (Isophoronedi(morpholinoaldimine)):

Result : Eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

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

Components:

Hardener MI (Isophoronedi(morpholinoaldimine)):

Method : Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.42 (LLNA)

Result : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene 98-56-6

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide (> 10 μ m) 13463-67-7

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Carbon black 1333-86-4

OSHA Not applicable

NTP Not applicable

Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.

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

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

Further information

Product:



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Remarks Carbon black (1333-86-4)

Animal Toxicity:

Rat, oral, duration 2 year

Effect: no tumors

Mouse, oral, duration 2 years

Effect: no tumors

Mouse, dermal, duration 18 months

Effect: no skin tumors

Rat, inhalation, duration 2 years

Target organ: lungs

Effect: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors

Note: Tumors in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "particle overload phenomenon" rather than to a specific chemical effect of carbon black itself in the lung. These effects in rats have been reported in many studies on other poorly soluble inorganic particles and appear to be rat specific. Tumors have not been observed in other species (i.e., mouse and hamster) for carbon black or other poorly soluble particles under similar circumstances and study conditions. Mortality studies (human data): A study on carbon black production workers in the UK (Sorahan, 2001) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plant studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant (Morfeld, 2006; Buechte, 2006) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the Sorohan, 2001 (UK study) found no association with carbon black exposure. A large US study of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers (DEII, 2006). Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate (IARC, 2010). Since the IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington (2007) have re-analyzed the UK study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney (2009) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington. Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in

humans has been demonstrated.

IARC CANCER CLASSIFICATION: In 2006 IARC re-affirmed its 1995 finding that there is "inadequate evidence" from human health studies to assess whether carbon black causes cancer in humans. IARC concluded that there is "sufficient evidence" in experimental animal studies for the carcinogen-



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icity of carbon black. IARC's overall evaluation is that carbon black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which generally require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more animal studies (IARC, 2010).

Solvent extracts of carbon black were used in one study of rats in which skin tumors were found after dermal application and several studies of mice in which sarcomas were found following subcutaneous injection. IARC concluded that there was "sufficient evidence" that carbon black extracts can cause cancer in animals (Group 2B).

ICGIH CANCER CLASSIFICATION: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (Category A3 Carcinogen).

ASSESSMENT: Applying the guidelines of self-classification under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, carbon black is not classified as a carcinogen. Lung tumors are induced in rats as a result of repeated exposure to inert, poorly soluble particles like carbon black and other poorly soluble particles. Rats tumors are a result of a secondary non-genotoxic mechanism that has questionable relevance for classification in humans. In support of this opinion, the CLP Guidance for Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), cites lung overload under mechanisms not relevant to humans. Human health studies show that exposure to carbon black does not increase the risk to carcinogenicity.

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

In lifetime inhalation studies of rats, airborne respirable-size titanium dioxide particles have shown to cause an increase in lung tumors at concentrations associated with substantial particle lung burdens and consequential pulmonary overload and inflammation. The potential for these adverse health effects appears to be closely related to the particle size and the amount of the exposed surface area that comes into contact with the lung. However, tests with other laboratory animals such as mice and hamsters, indicate that rats are significantly more susceptible to the pulmonary overload and inflammation that causes lung cancer. Epidemiological studies do not suggest an increased risk of cancer in humans from occupational exposure to titanium dioxide. Titanium dioxide has been characterized by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) through inhalation (not ingestion). It has not been characterized as a potential carcinogen by either NTP or OSHA.



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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 0.41

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Hardener MTJ (Polyoxypropylenetri(morpholinoaldimine)):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 45.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 12.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.56

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

triphenyl phosphate:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Hardener MI (Isophoronedi(morpholinoaldimine)):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 40.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 17.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 89 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

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tris(methylphenyl) phosphate:

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (DCOIT):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 0.0027 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its con-

tainer in a safe way.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with

soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse

effects in the aquatic environment.

May be harmful to the environment if released in large quanti-

ties.

Water polluting material.

Components:

Methyl Acetate Salicylic Acid Blend:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its con-

tainer in a safe way.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with

soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Global warming potential

Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Components:

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

20-year global warming potential: 2.66 100-year global warming potential: 0.739 500-year global warming potential: 0.211

Atmospheric lifetime: 0.027 yr Radiative efficiency: 0.12 Wm2ppb

Further information: Miscellaneous compounds



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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(4-chloro-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluorotoluene)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo :

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

964

(4-chloro-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluorotoluene)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG: For Limited Quantity special provisions reference IMDG Code Chapter 3.4

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.



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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA list : All chemical substances in this product are either listed as ac-

tive on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA

Inventory exemption.

The following substance(s) is/are subject to a Significant New Use Rule:

Hardener MI (Isopho- 1217271-02-7 See 40 CFR § 721.10774

ronedi(morpholinoaldimine))

Methyl Acetate Salicylic Acid Blend Not Assigned

The following substance(s) is/are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements:

Methyl Acetate Salicylic Acid Blend Not Assigned

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component TPQ (lbs)
Methyl Acetate Salicylic Acid	Not Assigned	
Blend		

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Respiratory or skin sensitization

Reproductive toxicity Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Air Act

This product does not contain any hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112 (40 CFR 61).

California Prop. 65

⚠

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including 4-chloro- α , α , α -trifluorotoluene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Safety Data Sheet according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Sikalastic®-641 Lo-VOC

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA P0 : USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated

values)

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA P0 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit : 8-hour time weighted average

Notes to Reader

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