

Sikaflex®-256

Revision Date 10/11/2024 Print Date 01/13/2025

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikaflex®-256

Company name : Sika Corporation

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USA

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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)

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure (Inhala-

tion)

Category 1 (Central nervous system)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing diffi-

culties if inhaled.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system)

through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.



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Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

the workplace. P280 Wear protective gloves.

P284 Wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

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

attention.

P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Additional Labeling

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

Other hazards

Intentional misuse by deliberate concentration and inhalation of vapor may be harmful or fatal.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentra-
			tion (% w/w)
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 1 - < 5
		STOT SÉ 3; H336	
		STOT RE 1; H372	
		Asp. Tox. 1; H304	
Aliphatic polyisocyanate	28182-81-2	Acute Tox. 4; H332	>= 0.1 - < 1
		Skin Sens. 1; H317	
		STOT SE 3; H335	
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	Acute Tox. 4; H332	>= 0.1 - < 1
		Skin Irrit. 2; H315	
		Eye Irrit. 2B; H320	
		Resp. Sens. 1; H334	



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		Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 0.1 - < 1

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 : 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

sensitizing effects
Asthmatic appearance

Allergic reactions

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if inhaled.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.



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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 emergency 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 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.

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical

products.

Conditions for safe storage Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated

Store in accordance with local regulations.



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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	500 ppm 2,900 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	100 ppm 525 mg/m3	OSHA P0
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diiso- cyanate	101-68-8	С	0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		С	0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	0.005 ppm	ACGIH
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.

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 max-

imum 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-

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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 contaminated clothing and protective equipment

before entering eating areas. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : paste

Color : black

Odor : very faint

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/ range / Freez-

ing point
Boiling point/boiling range

Flash point

ange / Freez- : No data available

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

No data available

Not applicable

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : 0.01 hpa

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 1.19 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available



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Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

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

64 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 : No data available

Incompatible materials : No data available

Hazardous decomposition

products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

Components:

Aliphatic polyisocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgment

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgment

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified due to lack of data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified due to lack of data.

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.

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

Carbon black 1333-86-4

OSHA Not applicable

NTP Not applicable

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.



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STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

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:

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



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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 carcinogenicity 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.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No data available

Persistence and degradability

No data available



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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.

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

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA list : All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the

TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory

exemption.

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.



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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

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Respiratory or skin sensitization

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

4,4'-101-68-8 >= 0.1 - < 1 %

methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

4098-71-9 >= 0.1 - < 1 %

isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate

822-06-0 hexamethylene-< 0.1 %

di-isocyanate

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

MARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon black, amorphous, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11branched alkyl esters, C10-rich, 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.

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

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OSHA P0 / C : Ceiling limit

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

OSHA Z-1 / C : Ceiling

Notes to Reader

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet applies only to the actual Sika Corporation ("Sika") product identified and described herein. This information is not intended to address, nor does it address the use or application of the identified Sika product in combination with any other material, product or process. All of the information set forth herein is based on technical data regarding the identified product that Sika believes to be reliable as of the date hereof. Prior to each use of any Sika product, the user must always read and follow the warnings and instructions on the product's current Product Data Sheet, product label and Safety Data Sheet for each Sika product, which are available at web site and/or telephone number listed in Section 1 of this SDS.

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