



Sikalastic®-621 TC

Revision Date 03/19/2024

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikalastic®-621 TC

Company name : Sika Corporation
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USA
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Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
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 3

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) : Category 1A

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

GHS label elements



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Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word :

Danger

Hazard Statements :

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
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 difficulties if inhaled.
H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.
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.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
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:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
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/ attention.



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P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: 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.

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

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

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 $\geq 1\%$.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336	$\geq 10 - < 20$
Bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl]hexane- 1,2-diylbiscarbamate	59719-67-4	Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317	$\geq 5 - < 10$
barium sulfate	7727-43-7		$\geq 5 - < 10$
triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6		$\geq 1 - < 5$
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	$\geq 1 - < 5$
Isophorondiisocyanate homopolymer	53880-05-0	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 1 - < 5$
dimethyl propylphosphonate	18755-43-6	Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Repr. 1B; H360FD	$\geq 1 - < 5$
tris(methylphenyl) phosphate	1330-78-5	Repr. 2; H361	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Repr. 1B; H360D	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$



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		STOT SE 3; H335	
Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate	41556-26-7	Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Repr. 2; H361	>= 0.1 - < 1
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	22464-99-9	Repr. 2; H361	>= 0.1 - < 1
Quartz (SiO ₂) >5µm	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350 STOT RE 1; H372 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 0.1 - < 1
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (DCOIT)	64359-81-5	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Corr. 1; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1A; H317	>= 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 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 : 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.



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Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause cancer by inhalation.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Dry chemical
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water
High volume water jet
- Specific hazards during fire fighting : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
- Further information : Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
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.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Deny access to unprotected persons.
Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
- Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.
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 : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).



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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Use explosion-proof equipment.
 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
 Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.
- 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 application area.
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
 Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
 Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.
 Pregnant women or women of child-bearing age should not be exposed to this product.
 Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors).
 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 (Inhalable particu-	5 mg/m3	ACGIH



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		late matter)		
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Total dust)	10 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		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
Quartz (SiO2) >5µm	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH
		PEL (respirable)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA CARC
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH

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.



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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 necessary.

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 concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific 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.
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 : ester-like
Odor Threshold : No data available



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pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	293 °F / 145 °C
Flash point	:	ca. 115.0 °F / 46.1 °C (Method: closed cup)
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	10.8 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	1.5 %(V)
Vapor pressure	:	3.1 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1.44 g/cm ³ (68 °F / 20 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	333 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	ca. > 20.5 mm ² /s (104 °F / 40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	183 g/l

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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



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Chemical stability	:	The product is chemically stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.
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:

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

Bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl]hexane- 1,2-diylbiscarbamate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2,000 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

tris(methylphenyl) phosphate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 3,700 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



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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.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

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

May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans Quartz (SiO ₂) (Silica dust, crystalline)	14808-60-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Titanium dioxide (> 10 µm)	13463-67-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Carbon black	1333-86-4
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen Quartz (SiO ₂) (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen Quartz (SiO ₂) (Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))	14808-60-7



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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:

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 plants 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 Sorahan, 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 (DEll, 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



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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 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.

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



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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.

Quartz (14808-60-7): This classification is relevant when exposed to Quartz (silicon dioxide) in dust or powder form only, including cured product that is subject to sanding, grinding, cutting, or other surface preparation activities.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl]hexane- 1,2-diylbiscarbamate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 87.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 18.6 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

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



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Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container 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 quantities.
Water polluting material.

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 handling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1263
Proper shipping name : Paint related material
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1263
Proper shipping name : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
(triphenyl phosphate)
Class : 3



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Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : yes

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1263
Proper shipping name : Paint related material
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : FLAMMABLE LIQUID
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

DOT: As per 49CFR 173.150 (f) Combustible Liquid Exception, Material is Not Regulated.
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.

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.

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

triphenyl phosphate 115-86-6 See 40 CFR 721.11780; Proposed Rule

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

triphenyl phosphate 115-86-6

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

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	500

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component TPQ (lbs)
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	500

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)



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Respiratory or skin sensitization
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

3- 4098-71-9 >= 1 - < 5 %
isocyanatome-
thyl-3,5,5-
trimethylcyclo-
hexyl 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

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, 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.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
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 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-3 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

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