

Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikaflex®-411 Hybrid Self-leveling Sealant

Company name : Sika Corporation

201 Polito Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

USA

www.sikausa.com

Telephone : (201) 933-8800

Telefax : (201) 804-1076

E-mail address : ehs@sika-corp.com

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)

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) : Category 1A

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

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.

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

Storage:

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 >= 1%.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentra- tion (% w/w)
N-[3-	31024-56-3	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 1 - < 5
(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine		Eye Dam. 1; H318	
Quartz (SiO2) >5μm	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350 STOT RE 1; H372 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 0.1 - < 1
bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	52829-07-9	Eye Dam. 1; H318 Repr. 2; H361	>= 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.



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

Move to fresh air. If inhaled

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

irritant effects

Excessive lachrymation Causes serious eye irritation. May cause cancer by inhalation.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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.

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.

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. **Environmental precautions**

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

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.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical

products.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and 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.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Quartz (SiO2) >5μm	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Res- pirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respir- able)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respir- able)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respir- able dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Res- pirable par- ticulate mat-	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH



Revision Date 05/09/2024	Print Date 05/09/2024
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ter)	
PEL (rable)	respir- 0.05 mg/m3 OSHA CARC
TWA (able du fraction	
TWA (pirable ticulate ter)	e par-
TWA (pirable ticulate ter)	e par- (Silica)

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 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 : Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling

the product.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Sikaflex®-411 Hybrid Self-leveling Sealant

Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

before entering eating areas.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : viscous liquid

Color : black

Odor : mild

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/range / Freezing :

oint

No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : ca. 221 °F / 105 °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 : 0.01 hpa

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : ca. 1.40 g/cm3 (74.7 °F / 23.7 °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

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

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

13.30 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:

N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine:

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

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified due to lack of data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified due to lack of data.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified due to lack of data.



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Quartz (SiO2) 14808-60-7

(Silica dust, crystalline)

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Carbon black 1333-86-4

OSHA OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Quartz (SiO2) 14808-60-7

(crystalline silica)

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Quartz (SiO2) 14808-60-7

(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging 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.

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 specif-



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

ic. 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 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



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

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.

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(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate:

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.

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



Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

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 as ac-

tive 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.

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 : Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity

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).

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Sikaflex®-411 Hybrid Self-leveling Sealant

Revision Date 05/09/2024 Print Date 05/09/2024

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 methanol, 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)

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

its for Air Contaminants

USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-OSHA Z-3

eral Dusts

ACGIH / TWA 8-hour, time-weighted average OSHA CARC / PEL Permissible exposure limit (PEL) 8-hour time weighted average OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-1 / TWA OSHA Z-3 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

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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Revision Date 05/09/2024

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