According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sikaflex®-295 UV

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use : Sealant/adhesive, Product is not intended for consumer use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier : Sika Limited

Watchmead Welwyn Garden City

Hertfordshire. AL7 1BQ

Telephone : +44 (0)1707 394444
Telefax : +44 (0)1707 329129
E-mail address of person : EHS@uk.sika.com

responsible for the SDS

1.4 Emergency telephone number

National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) 24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number +44 870 190 6777

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Skin sensitisation, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

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Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves.

Response:

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

advice/ attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it

before reuse.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance

with local regulation.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

aliphatic prepolymer (t-polyether based)
aliphatic prepolymer (d-polyether based)
bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2-diylbiscarbamate
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate
2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxoallyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl diacrylate
Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate

Additional Labelling

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

EUH211 Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not

breathe spray or mist.

"As from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use."

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
aliphatic prepolymer (t-polyether based)	138626-39-8 Not Assigned	Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 10 - < 20
aliphatic prepolymer (d-polyether based)	39323-37-0 Not Assigned	Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 5 - < 10
Urea,N,N"-(methylenedi-4,1- phenylene)bis[N'-butyl-	77703-56-1 416-600-4 01-0000016345-72- XXXX	Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	>= 2,5 - < 5
bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3- oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2- diylbiscarbamate	59719-67-4 261-879-6 UK-01-6693092877- 6-0001	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 2,5 - < 5
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9 223-861-6 01-2119490408-31- XXXX	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0,25 - < 0,5
		specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,5 % Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0,5 %	
		Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 0,031 mg/l	

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2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxoallyl)oxy]methyl]- 1,3-propanediyl diacrylate	15625-89-5 239-701-3 01-2119489896-11- XXXX	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0,25 - < 0,5		
		M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1			
Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate Contains: bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4- piperidyl) sebacate methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4- piperidyl sebacate	1065336-91-5 915-687-0 01-2119491304-40- XXXX	Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0,1 - < 0,25		
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :					
Titanium dioxide (> 10 μm)	13463-67-7 236-675-5 01-2119489379-17- XXXX		>= 2,5 - < 5		

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Consult a physician.

Show this 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 : Remove contact lenses.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

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If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

Rinse mouth with water.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Allergic reactions

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects

and symptoms.

Risks : sensitising effects

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : In case of fire, use water/water spray/water jet/carbon diox-

ide/sand/foam/alcohol resistant foam/chemical powder for

extinction.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

ucts

Hazardous combustion prod- : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

for firefighters

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

Further information Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Use personal protective equipment.

Deny access to unprotected persons.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

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respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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 sensitisation 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

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated

place. Store in accordance with local regulations.

Further information on stor-

age stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any

use.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Titanium dioxide (> 10 μm) 13463-67-7 TWA (inhalable dust). TWA (Respirable dust). August). 4 mg/m3 GB EH40 (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances which may cause occupational asthma. COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable as appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma. The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause	Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters *	Basis *
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsives. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables	Titanium dioxide (> 10 μm)	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable		GB EH40
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific alirway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiesr will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance, Capable of causing occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other s			TWA (Respirable	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyperresponsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance. Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma		4098-71-9	TWÁ		GB EH40
(N(C))	trimetnyicycionexyl isocyanate	asthma (also keep can induce a simmunological become hyper sometimes ever toms. These seep asthma. Not all come hyper-rethose who are that can cause substances who with pre-existing include the disclassified as a mation can be assessments of asthma., Where this is restandards of coresponsive. For COSHH requires sonably practice centrations show ment is being employees expensive asthma.	known as asthmage state of specific airwal irritant or other mediresponsive, further the irritant or other mediresponsive, further the interesponsive and it is in a likely to become hystoccupational asthmage airway hyper-respondered in the HSE por the evidence for a rever it is reasonable and cause occupation of possible, the prince that exposure because themselves. The interespondered is a cause occupation of the evidence for a rever it is reasonable and cause occupation of possible, the prince that exposure because occupation of possible in the prince of the evidence of the evidence of the evidence of the evidence occupational asthmage in a compational asthmage in the interespondered in the interespon	hat can cause occupated and respiratory and respiratory and hyper-responsion chanism. Once the exposure to the sexposure to the sexposed to a sense appossible to identify per-responsive. The latter substantial and the sexposed to a sense appossible to identify per-responsive and should be distifuted by practicable, expensiveness, but the latter substantial asthmaticated by practicable, expensional asthmaticated by processional asthmaticated by a substantial and there should be although the list of William the list of William the set ables may cause and there the latter than the list of will and the set ables may be pages as further informatical and the response to the latter than the list of will and the list of w	y sensitisers) siveness via an e airways have substance, ratory symp- a runny nose to sitiser will be- sify in advance Substances nguished from nma in people which do not ces are not Further infor- agen? Critical in occupational sosure to sub- d be prevented. bly adequate ning hyper- tional asthma, w as is rea- rm peak con- n risk manage- propriate for all betance which be appropriate al over the causing occu- ELs has been le occupational d be remem- y cause occu- on.

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*The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parame-	Sampling time	Basis
		ters		
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	isocyanate- derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creati- nine (Urine)	At the end of the period of expo- sure	GB EH40 BAT

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)- 3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2- diylbiscarbamate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	29,4 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	16,7 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6,25 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	8,3 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	4,2 mg/kg

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3- oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2- diylbiscarbamate	Fresh water	0,0186 mg/l
	Marine water	0,00186 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0,709 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0,0709 mg/kg
	Soil	1,131 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards.

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166

Eye wash bottle with pure water

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an ap-

proved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manu-

facturer specifications.

Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes:

Butyl rubber/nitrile rubber gloves (> 0,1 mm)

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Contaminated gloves should be removed.

Suitable for permanent exposure:

Viton gloves (0.4 mm), breakthrough time >30 min.

Skin and body protection Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345,

> long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionaly recommended for mixing

and stirring work.

Respiratory protection In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

> Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe work-

ing limits of the selected respirator.

organic vapor filter (Type A)

A1: < 1000 ppm; A2: < 5000 ppm; A3: < 10000 ppm Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficent to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state liquid Appearance paste Colour various

Odour slight

Melting point/range / Freezing : No data available

point

Boiling point/boiling range No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

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Upper explosion limit / Up- : No data available

per flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Flash point : > 101 °C

Method: closed cup

Auto-ignition temperature No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Not applicable рΗ

substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic $> 20,5 \text{ mm2/s} (40 ^{\circ}\text{C})$

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Vapour pressure : 0,01 hPa

Density ca. 1,23 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Relative vapour density : No data available

Particle characteristics : No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

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10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No hazards to be specially mentioned.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

aliphatic prepolymer (d-polyether based):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Urea,N,N"-(methylenedi-4,1-phenylene)bis[N'-butyl-:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

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

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Acute toxicity estimate: 0,031 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 7.000 mg/kg

2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxoallyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl diacrylate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.680 - 5.000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.230 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

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The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-Assessment

> ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

aliphatic prepolymer (t-polyether based):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic EC50 (algae): 100 mg/l

plants Exposure time: 72 h

> NOEC (algae): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

aliphatic prepolymer (d-polyether based):

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): > 100 mg/l

NOEC (Daphnia (water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (algae): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Urea,N,N"-(methylenedi-4,1-phenylene)bis[N'-butyl-:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 250 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: EC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

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

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : 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

Exposure time: 72 h

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxoallyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl diacrylate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 0,87 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

ry)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)

1

Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 0,97 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic :

toxicity)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher...

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

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12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized

wherever possible.

Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe

way.

Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed

waste disposal contractor.

Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional

local authority requirements.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with

soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

European Waste Catalogue : 08 04 09* waste adhesives and sealants containing organic

solvents or other dangerous substances

Contaminated packaging : 15 01 10* packaging containing residues of or contaminated

by dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

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IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous goodIATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA (Cargo) : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA (Passenger) : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixtureRelevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17) : Conditions of restriction for the fol-

lowing entries should be considered:

3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate

(Number on list 74)

m-tolylidene diisocyanate (Number

on list 74)

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich

(Number on list 52)

UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high

concern (SVHC) for Authorisation

: Not applicable

Not applicable

The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Brit-

ain)

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors

Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de- : Not applicable

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plete the ozone layer

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Not applicable

GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior

Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation

Not applicable

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations

2015 (COMAH)

Volatile organic compounds : Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds

(VOCV)

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 1% w/w

no VOC duties

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 1% w/w

Not applicable

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in the Safety Data Sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

Health, safety and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: : Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Subsidiary Regulations Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 & Subsidiary Regulations Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH)

May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards

Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

Other regulations:

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to new and expectant mothers at work contained in Regulation 16 to 18) and of the Pregnant Workers Directive 92/85/EEC.

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to protection of young people at work contained in Regulation 19) and of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

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SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 : Fatal if inhaled.

H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.
H361f : Suspected of damaging fertility.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H413 : May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation

Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Resp. Sens. : Respiratory sensitisation

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits GB EH40 BAT : UK. Biological monitoring guidance values

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADR : European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Road

CAS : Chemical Abstracts Service
DNEL : Derived no-effect level

EC50 : Half maximal effective concentration
GHS : Globally Harmonized System

IATA : International Air Transport Association

IMDG : International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

LD50 : Median lethal dosis (the amount of a material, given all at

once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of

test animals)

LC50 : Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in

air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation

period)

MARPOL : International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from

Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978

OEL : Occupational Exposure Limit

PBT : Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

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PNEC : Predicted no effect concentration

REACH : Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament

and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency

SVHC : Substances of Very High Concern

vPvB : Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Skin Sens. 1 H317 Calculation method Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 Calculation method

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.

Changes as compared to previous version!

GB / EN