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 : SikaTack® Panel

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

Product use : Sealant/adhesive, For professional users only.

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 irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1 H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or

breathing difficulties if inhaled.

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

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

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Hazard statements : H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or

breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face

protection.

P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respir-

atory protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethox-vsilane

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

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)
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
reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Not Assigned 905-588-0 01-2119488216-32- XXXX	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 2,5 - < 5
calcium oxide	1305-78-8 215-138-9 01-2119475325-36- XXXX	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 1 - < 2,5

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4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8 202-966-0 01-2119457014-47- XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT RE 2; H373 ———————————————————————————————————	>= 0,5 - < 1
Reaction product of Hexameth-	192526-20-8	mg/l Skin Sens. 1A; H317	>= 0,5 - < 1
ylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane	924-669-1 01-2120768758-32- XXXX	Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	

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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	>= 0,1 - < 0,25
		specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,5 % Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0,5 %	
		Acute toxicity esti- mate	
		Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 0,031 mg/l	

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Substances with a workplace expos	683-18-1 211-670-0 01-2119496066-31- XXXX	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 1; H330 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Muta. 2; H341 Repr. 1B; H360FD STOT SE 1; H370 STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1010 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1010 specific concentration limit Skin Corr. 1B; H314 >= 5 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315 0,01 - < 5 % Eye Dam. 1; H318 3 - < 5 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319 0,01 - < 3 % Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 219 mg/kg	>= 0,01 - < 0,025
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.

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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 : 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 : 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 : Asthmatic appearance

Allergic reactions Excessive lachrymation

Erythema Dermatitis

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects

and symptoms.

Risks : irritant effects

sensitising effects

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

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.

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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

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

for firefighters

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

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

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fire and explosion

Advice on protection against : 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) Cleaning with aprotic polar solvents must be avoided.

Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any

use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters *	Basis *	
reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Not Assigned	TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	2000/39/EC	
	Further informa	ation: Identifies the	possibility of signi	ficant uptake	
	through the sk	in, Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC	
		TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m3	GB EH40	
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The as-				
	signed substances are those for which there are concerns that				
	dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.				
		STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	GB EH40	
Titanium dioxide (> 10 μm)	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40	
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40	
calcium oxide	1305-78-8	TWA (Respirable fraction)	1 mg/m3	2017/164/EU	
	Further information: Indicative				
		STEL (Respirable	4 mg/m3	2017/164/EU	

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TWA (Respirable fraction) STEL (Respirable fraction) STEL (Respirable fraction) STEL (Respirable fraction) Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthmation: Capable of causing occupational asthmation: STEL (NCO) Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthmation: STEL 0,07 mg/m3 (BB EH4 (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation: STEL 0,07 mg/m3 (BB EH4 (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation asthmation (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation asthmation (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation asthmation (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation once the airways become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory syrtoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny n asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will come hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify and those who are likely to become hyper-responsive of asthmating one hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify and those who are likely to become hyper-responsive of asthmation one hyper-responsive asthmation asthmation asthmation of include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further in mation can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical asthmation asthmation asthmation of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthmation asthmation asthmation asthmation asthmation occupational asthmation asthmation asthmation occupational asthmation asthmation asthmation asthmation when risk marment is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance was			fraction)		
TWA (Respirable fraction) STEL (Respirable deprivation) STEL (Respirable fraction) Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthmation: STEL (Respirable deprivation) Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthmation: STEL (Respirable deprivation) Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthmation: STEL (Respirable deprivation) STEL (Respirable deprivation) Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthmation: STEL (Respirable deprivation) STEL (Respirable deprivation) GREH4 (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmation asthmation deprivation despiratory sensities can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness vimmunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance sometimes even in tiny quantitites, may cause respiratory systoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny neathma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will come hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advitors who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substant that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in pewith pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further in mation can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Criassessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma. Wherever it is reasonably practicable, proposure to stances that can cause occupational asthmation and the proposure for substances that can cause occupational ast COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is respiratory should be preventioned to the private and the substance with an occupational health surveillance is appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance was countation with an occupational health professional over the machi			,	2 mg/m3	GB EH40
Internation			TWA (Respirable		GB EH40
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate 101-68-8			fraction)		
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate 101-68-8			STEL (Respirable	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthmations. STEL 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthmatical (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitists can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness with the substance of the substan			fraction)		
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate STEL	4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate			(NCO)	GB EH40
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitis can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness v. immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory syr toms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny n asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will come hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in adv those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substant that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in pe with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do include the disease themselves. The latter substances are n classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further i mation can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Cri assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupa asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to stances that can cause occupational asthma should be prev Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequestandards of control to prevent workers from becoming hype responsive. For substances that can cause occupational ast COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is responsive. For substances that can cause occupational ast consultation when risk mar ment is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance way cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance way cause occupational health professional over the market and the should be appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance was a substance way cause occupational health professional over the market and the should be appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed t		Further inforr	nation: Capable of capable		al asthma.
Further information: Substances that can cause occupationa asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitis can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness vimmunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory syr toms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nasthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will come hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advithose who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substant that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in pewith pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do include the disease themselves. The latter substances are classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further in mation can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Cri assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupa asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to stances that can cause occupational asthma should be preventhis is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequistandards of control to prevent workers from becoming hype responsive. For substances that can cause occupational ast COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is responsible. Activities giving rise to short-term peak centrations should receive particular attention when risk marment is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance way cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance way cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate employees.			STEL		GB EH40
asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitist can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness vimmunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory syr toms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny masthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will come hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in adv those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substant that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in pe with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do include the disease themselves. The latter substances are n classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further i mation can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Cri assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupa asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to stances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevy Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequistandards of control to prevent workers from becoming hype responsive. For substances that can cause occupational ast COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is responsive. For substances that can cause occupational ast COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is responsive. Activities giving rise to short-term peak centrations should receive particular attention when risk marment is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance way cause occupational astthma and there should be appropriate employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance way cause occupational health professional over the may cause occupational health professional over the		4098-71-9	TWA		GB EH40
degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing pational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has be assigned only to those substances which may cause occupated asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause of pational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information. STEL 0,07 mg/m3 GB EH4		asthma (also can induce a immunological become hypersometimes erecome hypersometimes erecome hypersometimes who are that can caussubstances which pre-exist include the drassified as mation can break asthma. Where this is standards of responsive. From the consultation of the consultatio	known as asthmage state of specific airwal irritant or other me er-responsive, further wen in tiny quantities symptoms can range all workers who are eresponsive and it is in elikely to become hyster occupational asthmatic airway hyper-responsive the ting airway hyper-responsive the eresponsive that exposure for a triple of the evidence of the e	hat can cause occess and respiratory yay hyper-responsion once the exposure to the set of the set o	y sensitisers) iveness via an e airways have substance, ratory sympartory sym

^{*}The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the re-

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lease of this safety data sheet.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parame- ters	Sampling time	Basis
reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Not Assigned	methyl hippuric acid: 650 Millimo- les per mole cre- atinine (Urine)	After shift	GB EH40 BAT
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	isocyanate- derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creati- nine (Urine)	At the end of the period of expo- sure	GB EH40 BAT
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
Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocy- anate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltri- methoxysilane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1,7 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	4,7 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0,3 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	1,7 mg/kg

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Reaction product of Hexamethylene	Fresh water	0,1 mg/l
diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercap-		
topropyltrimethoxysilane		
	Intermittent use/release	1 mg/l
	Marine water	0,01 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	1 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	23,28 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	2,33 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Soil	4,58 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

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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) 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 additionally 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.

Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk as-

sessment indicates this is necessary.

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 : beige

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Odour characteristic

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

Upper explosion limit / Up- : No data available

per flammability limit

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

: No data available

Flash point ca. 80 °C

Method: closed cup

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature No data available

pΗ No data available

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. 1,15 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Relative vapour density No data available

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



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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.

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:

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

reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene:

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Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.523 mg/kg

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:

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 judgement

Acute toxicity estimate: 1,5 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethox-

ysilane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

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 toxicity estimate: 0,031 mg/l

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

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

dibutyltin dichloride:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 219 mg/kg

Acute toxicity estimate: 219 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

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



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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

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

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:

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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

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

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100 ma/l plants

Exposure time: 72 h

reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: > 1.3 mg/lExposure time: 56 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

NOEC: 1,17 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

ic toxicity)

Species: Daphnia (water flea)

Reaction product of Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers with Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

dibutyltin dichloride:

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 10

icity)

10

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

10

10

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

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



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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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: There is no data available for this product.

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

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



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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

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : 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: 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

(Number on list 74, 56) 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate

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(Number on list 74)

hexamethylene-di-isocyanate

(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

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

ain)

Not applicable

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors

Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de-

plete the ozone layer

Not applicable

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

Not applicable

GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior

Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation

dibutyltin dichloride

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations Not applicable

2015 (COMAH)

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

(VOCV)

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 3,1% w/w

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 3,1% w/w

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.

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



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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.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
11220	i laminable liquid and vapour.

H301 : Toxic if swallowed.

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 : Fatal if inhaled. H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

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

ties if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation. H341 : Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.

H360FD : May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

H370 : Causes damage to organs.

H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if inhaled.

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.
 H412 : Harmful 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

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



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Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Carcinogenicity Carc. Eve Dam. Serious eye damage Eve irritation Eve Irrit. Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids Muta. Germ cell mutagenicity Repr. Reproductive toxicity Resp. Sens. Respiratory sensitisation

Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

2000/39/EC : Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

2017/164/EU : Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a

fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT : UK. Biological monitoring guidance values

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit 2017/164/EU / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours : Limit Value - eight hours

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 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

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



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Further information

Classification of the mixture:	Classification procedure:
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Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Resp. Sens. 1	H334	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	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