

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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

Product use : Polyurethane coating

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)

Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
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.
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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Signal word	:	Danger
Hazard statements	:	H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. Response: P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate

Additional Labelling

"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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
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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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers Contains: 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol $\geq 0,1$ - $\leq 0,25$ %	Not Assigned 701-393-8 500-313-7 01-2119486870-28-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	≥ 40 - < 60

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

Revision Date: 13.11.2025

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8 202-966-0 615-005-00-9 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 specific concentration limit Eye Irrit. 2; H319 >= 5 % specific concentration limit STOT SE 3; H335 >= 5 % specific concentration limit Skin Irrit. 2; H315 >= 5 % specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,1 % Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 1,5 mg/l	>= 5 - < 10
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

Revision Date: 13.11.2025

methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5 905-806-4 615-005-00-9 01-2119457015-45-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 specific concentration limit Eye Irrit. 2; H319 >= 5 % specific concentration limit STOT SE 3; H335 >= 5 % specific concentration limit Skin Irrit. 2; H315 >= 5 % specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,1 %	>= 2,5 - < 5
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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Version 1.1

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Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues	9016-87-9 Not Assigned	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 specific concentration limit Eye Irrit. 2; H319 ≥ 5 % specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 ≥ 0,1 % specific concentration limit Skin Irrit. 2; H315 ≥ 5 % specific concentration limit STOT SE 3; H335 ≥ 5 %	≥ 0,5 - < 1
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers	25686-28-6 500-040-3 01-2119457013-49-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 Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 1,5 mg/l	≥ 0,5 - < 1

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	5873-54-1 227-534-9 615-005-00-9 01-2119480143-45-XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 specific concentration limit Eye Irrit. 2; H319 >= 5 % specific concentration limit STOT SE 3; H335 >= 5 % specific concentration limit Skin Irrit. 2; H315 >= 5 % specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,1 %	>= 0,1 - < 0,5
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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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 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
Cough
Respiratory disorder
Allergic reactions
Excessive lachrymation
Erythema
Headache
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.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure 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 dioxide/sand/foam/alcohol resistant foam/chemical powder for extinction. |
|------------------------------|---|--|

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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Version 1.1

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : 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 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 formation of aerosol.
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 application area.
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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Version 1.1

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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. Containers which are opened must be carefully re-sealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in accordance with local regulations.

Further information on storage 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 *
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers	Not Assigned	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
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 Asthmagens? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational				

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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		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., 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. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.		
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthma.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing 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., 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. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
		TWA	0,01 mg/m3 (NCO)	98/24/EC I
	Further information: Skin, Dermal and respiratory sensitisation,			

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

	Binding			
		STEL	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	98/24/EC I
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues	9016-87-9	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthma.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
		TWA	0,01 mg/m3 (NCO)	98/24/EC I
	Further information: Skin, Dermal and respiratory sensitisation, Binding			
		STEL	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	98/24/EC I
4,4`-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers	25686-28-6	TWA	0,01 mg/m3 (NCO)	98/24/EC I
	Further information: Skin, Dermal and respiratory sensitisation, Binding			
		STEL	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	98/24/EC I
		TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	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. 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 occu-			

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

	pational 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. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	5873-54-1	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	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. 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., 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. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
		TWA	0,01 mg/m3 (NCO)	98/24/EC I
	Further information: Skin, Dermal and respiratory sensitisation, Binding			

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

		STEL	0,02 mg/m ³ (NCO)	98/24/EC I
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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 parameters	Sampling time	Basis
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT
methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	5873-54-1	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT

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 approved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manufacturer 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

Respiratory protection : and protective boots are additionally recommended for mixing and stirring work.
: 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 working 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 assessment 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 sufficient to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

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

Appearance : liquid
Colour : brown
Odour : musty

Melting point/ range / Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Flash point : > 101 °C
Method: closed cup

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

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Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
pH : Not applicable
substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : ca. 2.000 mPa.s (20 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : partly soluble
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.

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 : No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Country GB 100000054922

16 / 23

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
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Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

:
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Components:

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 9.400 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

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 10.000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement
Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 9.400 mg/kg

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 9.400 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

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 due to lack of data.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 1.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1.640 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

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 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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : There is no data available for this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

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.

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

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 mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17) : Banned and/or restricted

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 Britain) : Not applicable

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors : Not applicable

Regulation (EU) No 2024/590 on substances that deplete 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 : Not applicable

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH) : Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV)
no VOC duties

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial and livestock rearing emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
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)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

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

H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	:	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
98/24/EC I	:	Europe. Chemical Agents Directive - Annex I: Binding occupational exposure limit values
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	:	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
98/24/EC I / STEL	:	Limit values Short-term
98/24/EC I / TWA	:	Limit values 8 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 dose (the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Sikalastic® M 686 Part B

Date of last issue: 31.07.2024
Revision Date: 13.11.2025

Version 1.1

Print Date 13.11.2025

LC50	: test animals) 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

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

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
STOT RE 2	H373

Classification procedure:

Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
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