



## Sikalastic® 715 Top

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### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikalastic® 715 Top

Company name : Sika Corporation  
201 Polito Avenue  
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071  
USA  
www.sikausa.com

Telephone : (201) 933-8800

Telefax : (201) 804-1076

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

Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300  
INTERNATIONAL: +1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use : For further information, refer to product data sheet.

### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Respiratory system)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Danger



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Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**  
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.  
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P284 Wear respiratory protection.

### Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.  
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.  
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

### Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.



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P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### Additional Labeling

There are no ingredients with unknown acute toxicity used in a mixture at a concentration  $\geq 1\%$ .

### Other hazards

Intentional misuse by deliberate concentration and inhalation of vapor may be harmful or fatal.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Mixtures

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H335, H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	$\geq 10 - < 20$
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.  
Consult a physician.  
Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.  
Consult a physician after significant exposure.



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- 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.
- If swallowed : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.  
Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.  
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.  
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.  
Take victim immediately to hospital.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Risk of serious damage to the lungs (by aspiration).  
irritant effects  
sensitizing effects  
Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.  
Asthmatic appearance  
Cough  
Respiratory disorder  
Allergic reactions  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
Suspected of causing cancer.
- Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Dry chemical
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water  
High volume water jet
- Specific hazards during fire fighting : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
- Further information : Use water spray to cool unopened containers.  
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.  
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.



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### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.  
Remove all sources of ignition.  
Deny access to unprotected persons.  
Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
- Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.  
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

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### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.  
Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.
- Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.  
Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.  
Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).  
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
For personal protection see section 8.  
Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.  
Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors).  
Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products.
- Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.  
Keep in a well-ventilated place.  
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.



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Observe label precautions.  
Store in accordance with local regulations.

Materials to avoid : Explosives  
Oxidizing agents  
Poisonous gases  
Poisonous liquids

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	400 ppm 1,600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	C	0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.001 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.005 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.005 ppm 0.04 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
		STEL	0.02 ppm 0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	C	0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.001 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.005 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.005 ppm 0.04 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
		STEL	0.02 ppm 0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0

The above constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

**Engineering measures** : Use of adequate ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If the use of this product generates dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use pro-



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cess enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits.

### Personal protective equipment

- Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.
- Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Eye protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Skin and body protection : Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
- Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.  
Remove respiratory and skin/eye protection only after vapors have been cleared from the area.  
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.  
Wash thoroughly after handling.

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## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : liquid
- Color : pigmented
- Odor : aromatic
- Odor Threshold : No data available
- pH : Not applicable
- Melting point/range / Freezing : No data available



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point	
Boiling point/boiling range	: > 325 °F / > 163 °C
Flash point	: 136 °F / 58 °C (Method: closed cup)
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: Upper flammability limit 7 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: Lower flammability limit 1 %(V)
Vapor pressure	: 4.9996 hpa
Relative vapor density	: No data available
Density	: 1.12 g/cm3
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Autoignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	: 232 g/l

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### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	: The product is chemically stable.
Possibility of hazardous reac-	: Stable under recommended storage conditions.





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tions	Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	: No data available
Hazardous decomposition products	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

#### Components:

##### **solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

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

##### **2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate:**

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rat): 0.107 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 9,400 mg/kg

##### **2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate:**

Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rat): 0.107 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
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#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified due to lack of data.

#### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified due to lack of data.

#### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

##### **Skin sensitization**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

##### **Respiratory sensitization**

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



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### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

<b>IARC</b>	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Titanium dioxide (> 10 µm)	13463-67-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Carbon black	1333-86-4
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans 4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate (toluene diisocyanates)	584-84-9
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans 2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate (toluene diisocyanates)	91-08-7
<b>OSHA</b>	Not applicable	
<b>NTP</b>	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen 4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen 2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7

### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

### STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

### STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.

Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

### Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Further information

#### Product:

Remarks : Carbon black (1333-86-4)  
Animal Toxicity:  
Rat, oral, duration 2 year  
Effect: no tumors  
  
Mouse, oral, duration 2 years  
Effect: no tumors  
Mouse, dermal, duration 18 months  
Effect: no skin tumors  
Rat, inhalation, duration 2 years  
Target organ: lungs  
Effect: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors



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Note: Tumors in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "particle overload phenomenon" rather than to a specific chemical effect of carbon black itself in the lung. These effects in rats have been reported in many studies on other poorly soluble inorganic particles and appear to be rat specific. Tumors have not been observed in other species (i.e., mouse and hamster) for carbon black or other poorly soluble particles under similar circumstances and study conditions. Mortality studies (human data): A study on carbon black production workers in the UK (Sorahan, 2001) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant (Morfeld, 2006; Buechte, 2006) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the Sorahan, 2001 (UK study) found no association with carbon black exposure. A large US study of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers (DEll, 2006). Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate (IARC, 2010). Since the IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington (2007) have re-analyzed the UK study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney (2009) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington. Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated.

**IARC CANCER CLASSIFICATION:** In 2006 IARC re-affirmed its 1995 finding that there is "inadequate evidence" from human health studies to assess whether carbon black causes cancer in humans. IARC concluded that there is "sufficient evidence" in experimental animal studies for the carcinogenicity of carbon black. IARC's overall evaluation is that carbon black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which generally require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more animal studies (IARC, 2010).

Solvent extracts of carbon black were used in one study of rats in which skin tumors were found after dermal application and several studies of mice in which sarcomas were found following subcutaneous injection. IARC concluded that there was "sufficient evidence" that carbon black extracts can cause cancer in animals (Group 2B).



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**ICGIH CANCER CLASSIFICATION:** Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (Category A3 Carcinogen).

**ASSESSMENT:** Applying the guidelines of self-classification under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, carbon black is not classified as a carcinogen. Lung tumors are induced in rats as a result of repeated exposure to inert, poorly soluble particles like carbon black and other poorly soluble particles. Rats tumors are a result of a secondary non-genotoxic mechanism that has questionable relevance for classification in humans. In support of this opinion, the CLP Guidance for Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), cites lung overload under mechanisms not relevant to humans. Human health studies show that exposure to carbon black does not increase the risk to carcinogenicity.

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

In lifetime inhalation studies of rats, airborne respirable-size titanium dioxide particles have shown to cause an increase in lung tumors at concentrations associated with substantial particle lung burdens and consequential pulmonary overload and inflammation. The potential for these adverse health effects appears to be closely related to the particle size and the amount of the exposed surface area that comes into contact with the lung. However, tests with other laboratory animals such as mice and hamsters, indicate that rats are significantly more susceptible to the pulmonary overload and inflammation that causes lung cancer. Epidemiological studies do not suggest an increased risk of cancer in humans from occupational exposure to titanium dioxide. Titanium dioxide has been characterized by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) through inhalation (not ingestion). It has not been characterized as a potential carcinogen by either NTP or OSHA.

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## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

#### Components:

#### **solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.6 - 2.9 mg/l

#### **Persistence and degradability**

No data available



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### Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

### Mobility in soil

No data available

### Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological information : Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.  
Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

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## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### International Regulations

#### **IATA-DGR**

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

#### **IMDG-Code**

UN number : UN 1263  
Proper shipping name : PAINT  
Class : 3  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3  
EmS Code : F-E, S-E  
Marine pollutant : no

### Domestic regulation



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### 49 CFR

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

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

IMDG: For Limited Quantity special provisions reference IMDG Code Chapter 3.4

### Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**TSCA list** : All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

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

2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	Proposed Rule; See 40 CFR § 721.10789; 80 FR 2077, January 15, 2015
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	See 40 CFR § 721.10789; Proposed Rule

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

2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards** : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Respiratory or skin sensitization  
Carcinogenicity  
Aspiration hazard  
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)



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

2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
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2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
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### Clean Air Act

This product does not contain any hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112 (40 CFR 61).

### California Prop. 65

**⚠ WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

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## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA P0	: USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA P0 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / C	: Ceiling

### Notes to Reader

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet applies only to the actual Sika Corporation ("Sika") product identified and described herein. This information is not intended to address, nor does it address the use or application of the identified Sika product in combination with any other material, product or process. All of the information set forth herein is based on technical data regarding the identified product that Sika believes to be reliable as of the date hereof. Prior to each use of any Sika product, the user must always read and follow the warnings and instructions on the product's current Product Data Sheet, product label and Safety Data Sheet for each Sika product, which are available at web site and/or telephone number listed in Section 1 of this SDS.

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RESPONSIBLE FOR THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER TO INFRINGE ON ANY PATENT OR ANY OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS HELD BY OTHERS.

All sales of Sika products are subject to its current terms and conditions of sale available at [www.sikausa.com](http://www.sikausa.com) or 201-933-8800.

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