

**1. Identification**

Product name : Sikalastic®-710 Base

Supplier : 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: 703-527-3887

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

**2. Hazards identification****GHS Classification**

Flammable liquids, Category 3  
Respiratory sensitization, Category 1

Skin sensitization, Category 1  
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A (Inhalation)  
Specific target organ systemic toxicity -  
repeated exposure, Category 1  
(Inhalation)

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or  
breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.  
H372: Causes damage to organs through  
prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**GHS label elements**

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing  
difficulties if inhaled.  
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.  
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated



exposure if inhaled.

- 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.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.  
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.  
P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.  
**Response:**  
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304 + P341 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.  
**Storage:**  
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.

- Warning : Reports have associated repeated and prolonged exposure to some of the chemicals in this product with permanent brain,liver, kidney and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberate concentration and inhalation of vapors may be harmful or fatal.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.  
There are no hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process.  
There are no ingredients with unknown acute toxicity used in a mixture at a concentration  $\geq 1\%$ .



### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Hazardous ingredients

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	64742-88-7	>= 10 - < 20 %
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	64742-95-6	>= 5 - < 10 %
Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	14808-60-7	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

### 4. First aid measures

- If inhaled : Move to fresh air.  
Consult a physician after significant exposure.
- In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.  
Wash off with soap and plenty of water.  
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.  
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- 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.  
Obtain medical attention.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : sensitizing effects  
carcinogenic effects  
  
Asthmatic appearance  
Allergic reactions  
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.  
  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
May cause cancer by inhalation.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
- Protection of first-aiders : Move out of dangerous area.  
Consult a physician.  
Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.



Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

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### 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.
- Specific extinguishing methods : 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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### 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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### 7. Handling and storage

- 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 : Prevent unauthorized access.  
 Store in original container.  
 Keep in a well-ventilated place.  
 Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.  
 Observe label precautions.  
 Store in accordance with local regulations.

Materials to avoid : No data available

**8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

Component	CAS-No.	Basis **	Value	Exposure limit(s)* / Form of exposure
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	64742-95-6	OSHA Z-1	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3
		ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3
		OSHA P0	TWA	400 ppm 1,600 mg/m3
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7	OSHA Z-3	TWA	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2 respirable
		OSHA Z-3	TWA	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5 respirable
		OSHA P0	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 Respirable fraction
		ACGIH	TWA	0.025 mg/m3 Respirable fraction
		OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.05 mg/m3 Respirable dust
4-methyl-m-phenylene	584-84-9	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm



diisocyanate				
		ACGIH	STEL	0.02 ppm
		OSHA Z-1	C	0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m3
		OSHA P0	TWA	0.005 ppm 0.04 mg/m3
		OSHA P0	STEL	0.02 ppm 0.15 mg/m3
		ACGIH	TWA	0.001 ppm  Inhalable fraction and vapor
		ACGIH	STEL	0.005 ppm  Inhalable fraction and vapor
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
		ACGIH	STEL	0.02 ppm
		OSHA Z-1	C	0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m3
		OSHA P0	TWA	0.005 ppm 0.04 mg/m3
		OSHA P0	STEL	0.02 ppm 0.15 mg/m3
		ACGIH	TWA	<<<< 1 ppm  Inhalable fraction and vapor
		ACGIH	STEL	0.005 ppm  Inhalable fraction and vapor



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

**\*\*Basis**

ACGIH. Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA P0. Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminat (1989 Vacated Values)

OSHA P1. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminant

OSHA P2. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-2

OSHA Z3. Table Z-3, Mineral Dust

**Engineering measures** : Use of adequate ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If the use of this product generates dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.  
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**  
**Remarks** : 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.

**9. Physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	: viscous liquid
Color	: gray
Odor	: mild aromatic
Odor Threshold	: No data available
Flash point	: 135 °F (57 °C)
Ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Lower explosion limit	: 1 %(V)
Upper explosion limit	: 7 %(V)
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
pH	: Note: Not applicable
Melting point/range / Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: > 325 °F (> 163 °C)
Vapor pressure	: 3.750 mmHg (4.9996 hpa)
Density	: ca.1.25 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 73 °F (23 °C)
Water solubility	: Note: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: > 20.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 104 °F (40 °C)
Relative vapor density	: No data available
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Burning rate	: No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	: 239 g/l





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**10. Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	: The product is chemically stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Stable under recommended storage conditions. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	: No data available

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**11. Toxicological information****Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Ingredients:****Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

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

**4-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 based on available information.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**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.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**



Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : May cause genetic defects.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**STOT-single exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged exposure to some of the chemicals in this product with permanent brain, liver, kidney and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberate concentration and inhalation of vapors may be harmful or fatal. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

**Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Carcinogenicity**

May cause cancer by inhalation.

**IARC**

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Quartz (SiO<sub>2</sub>) 14808-60-7  
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Carbon black 1333-86-4  
titanium dioxide 13463-67-7  
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate 584-84-9  
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate 91-08-7

**NTP**

Known to be human carcinogen

Quartz (SiO<sub>2</sub>) 14808-60-7  
Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

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

Carbon black (1333-86-4)

Animal Toxicity:

Rat, oral, duration 2 year  
Effect: no tumors

Mouse, oral, duration 2 years  
Effect: no tumors

Mouse, dermal, duration 18 months  
Effect: no skin tumors

Rat, inhalation, duration 2 years



Target organ: lungs  
Effect: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors

Note: Tumors in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "particle overload phenomenon" rather than to a specific chemical effect of carbon black itself in the lung. These effects in rats have been reported in many studies on other poorly soluble inorganic particles and appear to be rat 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).

**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 been 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 cause lung cancer. Epidemiology 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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**12. Ecological information**

Other 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.

**Component:**Hydrocarbons, C9,  
aromatics

64742-95-6

Toxicity to algae:

Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)

Dose: 2.6 - 2.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

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**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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**14. Transport information**
**DOT**

UN number	1263
Description of the goods	Paint
Class	3



Packing group	III
Labels	3
Emergency Response	128
Guidebook Number	

**IATA**

UN number	1263
Description of the goods	Paint
Class	3
Packing group	III
Labels	3
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	355
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	Y344

**IMDG**

UN number	1263
Description of the goods	PAINT
Class	3
Packing group	III
Labels	3
EmS Number 1	F-E
EmS Number 2	S-E

Marine pollutant	no
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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**

No data available

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Not applicable

**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.

**EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know****CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

**SARA304 Reportable Quantity**

**Sikalastic®-710 Base**



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This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards** : Fire Hazard  
Chronic Health Hazard  
Acute Health Hazard

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

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

4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	0.10 %
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	0.10 %

**Clean Air Act**

**Ozone-Depletion Potential** This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

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

This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(r) for Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130, Subpart F).

**California Prop 65**  **WARNING:** Cancer – [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

**16. Other information**

**HMIS Classification**

<b>Health</b>	*	<b>3</b>
<b>Flammability</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Physical Hazard</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Personal Protection</b>		<b>x</b>

**Caution:** HMIS® rating is based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® rating is not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® rating is to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). Please note HMIS® attempts to convey full health warning information to all employees.

**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

**Sikalastic®-710 Base**



Revision Date 04/25/2017

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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.

SIKA MAKES NO WARRANTIES EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND ASSUMES NO LIABILITY ARISING FROM THIS INFORMATION OR ITS USE. SIKA SHALL NOT BE LIABLE UNDER ANY LEGAL THEORY FOR SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND SHALL NOT BE 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.

Revision Date 04/25/2017

Material number: 189327