



SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikalastic®-715 Top Lo-VOC

Company name : Sika Corporation
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 Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
 USA
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Telephone : (201) 933-8800

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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.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Eye irritation : Category 2B

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) : Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 1 (Lungs)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal Word : Danger



Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320 Causes eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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.
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.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
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 + 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

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	64741-65-7	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Eye Irrit. 2B; H320 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	$\geq 10 - < 20$
Quartz (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350i STOT RE 1; H372 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 5 - < 10$
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	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$
4-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	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$

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 attend-



- ance.
- 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.
Take victim immediately to hospital.
 - Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Risk of serious damage to the lungs (by aspiration).
sensitizing effects
Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.
Asthmatic appearance
Respiratory disorder
Allergic reactions
Headache
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 - Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water



- 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.

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).

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.
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
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.
Observe label precautions.
Store in accordance with local regulations.

Materials to avoid : Explosives
Oxidizing agents
Poisonous gases
Poisonous liquids

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Quartz (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable fraction)	0.025 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂ +2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable)	250 mppcf / %SiO ₂ +5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m ³	OSHA P0
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	0.025 mg/m ³ (Silica)	ACGIH
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m ³	OSHA P0
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	0.025 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	0.025 mg/m ³ (Silica)	ACGIH
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	C	0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhal-	0.001 ppm	ACGIH



		able fraction and vapor)		
		STEL (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.005 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.005 ppm 0.04 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL	0.02 ppm 0.15 mg/m3	OSHA P0
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	C	0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m3	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/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL	0.02 ppm 0.15 mg/m3	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 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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	pigmented
Odor	:	mild, aromatic
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	131 °F / 55 °C (Method: Tag closed cup)
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	8 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.16 g/cm ³



Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: soluble
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	: 92.8 g/l

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 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

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Components:

2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.107 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate:

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 Result : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes eye irritation.

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.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies (inhalation)

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Quartz (SiO ₂) (Silica dust, crystalline)	14808-60-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	carbon black	1333-86-4
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans		
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate (toluene diisocyanates)	91-08-7	
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans		
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate (toluene diisocyanates)	584-84-9	

OSHA Not applicable



NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9
	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Quartz (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7
	(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))	

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

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 (DEII, 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 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.

Quartz (14808-60-7): This classification is relevant when exposed to Quartz (silicon dioxide) in dust or powder form only, including cured product that is subject to sanding, grinding, cutting, or other surface preparation activities.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No data available

Persistence and degradability

No data available

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.

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 han-



ding site for recycling or disposal.

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

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

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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.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS 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)
 Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
 Respiratory or skin sensitization
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
 Carcinogenicity
 Serious eye damage or eye irritation
 Aspiration hazard


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

2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

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: Cancer – www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**Full text of other abbreviations**

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 OSHA P0 : USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
 OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
 OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
 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



OSHA Z-3 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

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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