

# Material Safety Data Sheet



## 1 . Identification of the material and supplier

### Names

**Product name** : Sika® MultiPrimer Marine  
**ADG** : Resin solution

### Supplier

**Supplier/Manufacturer** : Sika (NZ) Ltd.  
PO Box 19 192  
Avondale  
Auckland 1746  
  
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Avondale  
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www.sika.co.nz

**Telephone no.** : +64 9 820 2900

**Fax no.** : +64 9 828 4091

**Emergency telephone number** : 0800 734 607

**Use of the substance/preparation** : Chemical product for construction and industry

## 2 . Hazards identification

**Classification** : F; R11 ERMA NZ Approval Code HSR002662  
Xi; R36 HSNO Hazard Classification 3.1B, 9.1C  
R66, R67  
R52/53

**Risk phrases** : R11- Highly flammable.  
R36- Irritating to eyes.  
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature** : HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

## 3 . Composition/information on ingredients

**Mixture** : Yes.

ethyl acetate	141-78-6	30 - <60
xylene	1330-20-7	1 - <10
methanol	67-56-1	0.1 - <1
triethyl orthoformate	122-51-0	0.1 - <1

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to NOHSC criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.

**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

### First-aid measures

**Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

## 4 . First-aid measures

- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

## 5 . Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. This material is harmful to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Highly flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Hazardous combustion products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Hazchem code** : 3YE

## 6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material.

## 6 . Accidental release measures

- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.
- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## 7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

#### Ingredient name

ethyl acetate

xylene

methanol

#### Exposure limits

##### **Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005).**

STEL: 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 400 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 720 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

##### **Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005).**

STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 80 ppm 8 hour(s).

##### **Safe Work Australia (Australia, 8/2005). Absorbed through skin.**

STEL: 328 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 262 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

### Exposure controls

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering measures** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.
- Hands** : 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.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. 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.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Liquid.]
- Colour** : Colourless to light yellow.
- Odour** : Hydrocarbon.
- Density** : 0.98 g/cm<sup>3</sup> [20°C (68°F)]
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -4°C (24.8°F)

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : The product is stable.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- Materials to avoid** : oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
- Eye contact** : Irritating to eyes.

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Ethyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	709 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	4.1 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	4935 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	4100 mg/kg	-
	LDLo	Rat	5 g/kg	-

# 11 . Toxicological information

xylene	Subcutaneous			
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1700 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	2459 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50	Mouse	1548 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	1700 mg/kg	-
	Subcutaneous			
	LDLo	Rabbit	129 mg/kg	-
	Intravenous			
	TDLo Dermal	Mouse	4.21 mL/kg	-
Methanol	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Mouse	10765 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50	Rat	7529 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50	Rabbit	1826 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50	Rabbit	8907 mg/kg	-
	Intravenous			
	LD50	Mouse	4710 mg/kg	-
	Intravenous			
	LD50	Rat	2131 mg/kg	-
	Intravenous			
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	14200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	7300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5600 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Mouse	9800 mg/kg	-
	Subcutaneous			
	LDLo Oral	Rabbit	7500 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Oral	Mouse	420 mg/kg	-
	TDLo	Rat	3490 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	TDLo	Rat	3000 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	TDLo Oral	Rat	8 gm/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	3 gm/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rabbit	81000 mg/m3	14 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	64000 ppm	4 hours
triethyl orthoformate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7060 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

## Potential chronic health effects

### Chronic toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Chronic effects** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

## 11 . Toxicological information

- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo
- Ingestion** : No specific data.
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
watering  
redness
- Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

## 12 . Ecological information

- Environmental effects** : Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethyl acetate	-	Acute LC50 1600000 ug/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Aquatic sowbug - Asellus aquaticus	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 819000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 786000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 778000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 698000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 660000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 560000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 484000 to 602000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 425300 to 500000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile	96 hours

## 12 . Ecological information

			(Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	
xylene	-	Acute LC50 295000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 230000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 230000 to 250000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas - 29 to 30 days - 18.2 mm - 0.106 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 212500 to 225420 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Indian catfish - Heteropneustes fossilis - 14.16 cm - 25.54 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 175000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia cucullata - 11 days	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 154000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia cucullata - 11 days	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13500 to 19200 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.9 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13500 to 15034 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - 0.9 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13500 to 16100 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13400 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas - 31 days - 18.4 mm - 0.077 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 13300 to 16114 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 12000 to 13762 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 12000 to 16114 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - 1.1 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8600	Fish - Bluegill -	96 hours



## 12 . Ecological information

		to 9591 ug/L Fresh water	Lepomis macrochirus - 0.9 g	
	-	Acute LC50 8500 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 8200 to 10032 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.6 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 3300 to 4093 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.6 g	96 hours
Methanol	-	Acute EC50 22200 to 23400 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia obtusa - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	-	Acute EC50 24500000 to 29350000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - LARVAE - <24 hours	48 hours
	-	Acute EC50 13000000 to 13400000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 0.813 g	96 hours
	-	Acute EC50 12700000 to 13700000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 3.07 g	96 hours
	-	Acute EC50 >10000000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - 6 to 24 hours	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 3289 to 4395 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	-	Acute LC50 19 to 20 ml/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.8 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 28200000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas - 0.12 g	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 >28000000 ug/L Marine water	Fish - Bleak - Alburnus alburnus - 8 cm	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 28000000 ug/L Marine water	Fish - Bleak - Alburnus alburnus - 8 to 10	96 hours



## 12 . Ecological information

-	Acute LC50 20100000 to 20700000 ug/L Fresh water	cm Fish - Rainbow trout, donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 0.813 g	96 hours
-	Acute LC50 15400000 to 17600000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 3.07 g	96 hours
-	Acute LC50 10000000 to 33000000 ug/L Marine water	Fish - Hooknose - Agonus cataphractus - Adult	96 hours
-	Acute LC50 2500000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
-	Acute LC50 >100000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 0.2 to 0.5 g	96 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Other ecological information

#### Biodegradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13 . Disposal considerations

**Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised 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 spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14 . Transport information

### ADG

UN number : UN1866  
ADG Class : 3  
Packing group : II  
Proper shipping name : Resin solution  
Label No. : 3  
Hazchem code : 3YE

### ADR

## 14 . Transport information

**UN number** : UN1866  
**ADR Class** : 3  
**Classification code** : F1  
**Packing group** : II  
**Proper shipping name** : Resin solution  
**Label No.** : 3

### IMDG

**UN number** : UN1866  
**IMDG Class** : 3  
**Packing group** : II  
**Proper shipping name** : Resin solution  
**Emergency schedules (EmS)** : F-E, S-E  
**Marine pollutant** : No.  
**Label no.** : 3

### IATA

**UN number** : UN1866  
**IATA Class** : 3  
**Packing group** : II  
**Proper shipping name** : Resin solution  
**Label no.** : 3

## 15 . Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

Not regulated.

### Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

#### Ingredient name

No listed substance

#### Schedule

**Australia inventory (AICS)** : Not determined.

**EU Classification** : F; R11  
 Xi; R36  
 R66, R67  
 R52/53

## 16 . Other information

**Person who prepared the MSDS** : Validated by Hunter on 23.07.2010.

**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Disclaimer

*Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. MSDS may be obtained from the following website: [www.sika.co.nz](http://www.sika.co.nz)*

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