

## SECTION 1: SAFETY AND STORAGE

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### GENERAL

These guidelines cover the proper use of **TEKTOP™ Roof Coatings**. **TEKTOP™ Roof Coating** products are intended for commercial/industrial use by professional applicators only. Not to be sold or delivered to a minor. Keep out of the reach of children. **TEKTOP™ Roof Coatings** consists of Primers, Topcoats, and Repair products to applied as a system. Each product has specific hazard potential and storage requirements. Solvent solution coatings have hazards associated with fire, solvent toxicity and chemical toxicity. One hundred percent solids coatings have low fire risk but may require special care because of chemical toxicity. Waterborne coatings have negligible risk of fire and moderate to very low chemical toxicity. Contractors must know the precautions necessary to protect against fire, explosive combustion and toxicity. The contractor and their employees should be familiar with the individual product labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), product data sheets and guide specifications that describe specific hazards, proper use and storage, and other recommendations. To protect against fire, explosion and chemical toxicity it is important to always provide adequate ventilation. Most roof coating applications are in open exterior areas where natural ventilation minimizes hazards. Applications in confined spaces and low-ventilation areas pose greater danger. When natural air movement is insufficient, as in a confined area, forced air ventilation is required. Use extreme caution. **NO SMOKING** and remove all ignition sources. Check the surrounding atmosphere for oxygen deficiencies and lack of natural ventilation. Use adequate personal protective equipment. Review OSHA, EPA and other local regulatory agency safety requirements before proceeding with project activities.

### FIRE AND EXPLOSION PREVENTION

Flash points are listed on Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each **TEKTOP™ Coating System** product. The worker and foreman must know the flash point for each material being applied. The flash point is the lowest temperature at which a coating gives off sufficient solvent vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air. This mixture of solvent vapor and air can then be ignited by an outside source such as sparks, flame, lit cigarettes, etc. When combustible vapor is mixed with air in certain proportions, ignition will produce an explosion. Fire and explosion hazards are reduced to a minimum when solvent vapors are controlled. When work must be done in confined areas, solvent vapor concentrations should be routinely checked with OSHA approved equipment. Should vapor concentrations approach the lower limit, increase air ventilation and/or stop coating application until the vapor concentration is reduced to a safe level. Do not work in confined areas, even with ventilation and respirators, when concentrations of solvent vapors are above the lower explosive limit. Open flame, welding, smoking or other ignition sources shall not be allowed in a building, overhead or near a building where coating is being applied or has been recently applied. Proper "No Smoking" and "Fire Hazard" signs shall be placed in the working and restricted areas. All electrical equipment and outlets must be grounded. This includes tools, generators, pumps, sprayers, heaters, switches, connectors, lights and motors. Lights must have a protective enclosure to prevent physical damage. Whenever solvent vapors are present, all electrical equipment must be explosion proof, complying with the National Electrical Code. It is the responsibility of the contractor to verify that these precautions are in place. Any equipment, such as spray guns and compressed air nozzles, which can produce a static charge, must be grounded. All hand tools used in solvent vapor areas must be of non-sparking construction. When non-compliant tools must be used, remove equipment to an area free of solvent vapor and/or exhaust solvent laden air thoroughly before beginning work. Work clothes must be of a material such as cotton, which does not generate static charges. Beware of synthetic materials. Shoes should not have metal sole plates since these cause sparking. Have fire extinguishers as prescribed by NFPA, the Fire Department, and/or OSHA within easy access of work areas where solvent based coatings are being applied. Check with NFPA and local fire regulations for proper extinguishers. Ventilation shall be provided to coated areas not only during application but also for sufficient time after to ensure complete evaporation of solvents. One person must be assigned at all times the clear responsibility to look for and turn off any equipment that could cause ignition of solvent vapors. This includes pilot lights, switches, electric spark starters, pumps, generators, and motors. Workers must lock switches to prevent accidental operation when solvent vapors are present.

### TOXICITY AND HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Isocyanates may cause allergic skin or respiratory reactions. Individuals with chronic respiratory problems or prior respiratory reactions to such material should not be exposed to vapors. All personnel in the application area must wear OSHA approved air respirators where an airborne concentration of isocyanate vapors is expected to exceed the threshold limit value (TLV) or if the concentration levels are unknown. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Cartridge type respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates because they have poor warning properties since the odor at which isocyanate can be smelled is substantially higher than the exposure limits. Use explosion-proof, suction type, ventilation equipment (exhaust fans and blowers) with sufficient cfm capacity to keep isocyanate vapors below the TLV limit. Caution! Air circulation and exhaustion of isocyanate vapors must be maintained until the coatings have fully cured to ensure that no potential fire, explosion or health hazard remains. Warning symptoms (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent chronic overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon even a single inhalation or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Exposure to vapors of heated isocyanates can be extremely dangerous. Employee education and training in safe handling of this material is required under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Portable air sampling equipment is available to measure the content of some solvents in the air. Workers and foreman must be certain that measurements of this type are being made when people are working in an enclosed area. When solvent vapor is present, an approved fresh air supplied, respirator with an approved source of respirable air must be used for protection. The use of a fresh air supplied respirator does not reduce the necessity for good ventilation, as this is still needed to lessen fire hazards and ensure proper drying of coatings. Any time a worker begins to feel discomfort or irritation to the eyes, nose or throat, the concentration of solvent vapor is too high for steady exposure. If a person feels light-headed, giddy, dizzy or exhilarated, the solvent vapor concentration is too high and must be reduced by improved ventilation. Any person so affected must go to an area of fresh air. The effectiveness of ventilation depends on the physical barriers, which restrict airflow. Open exterior areas on roofs or decks ventilate normally by natural air movement. Confined areas in rooms, tanks and some pit or pond areas, as well as roofs or decks surrounded by walls or high parapets require forced air ventilation. Solvents may cause

allergic skin or respiratory reactions. Immediate effect is stupor (central nervous system depression). Individuals with chronic respiratory problems or prior respiratory reactions to such materials should not be exposed to vapors. The application method of using an airless sprayer will cause the same volume of product to produce higher airborne vapor concentrations in a shorter period of time than other application methods. It is important that air is monitored and full precautions are taken as indicated above. First Aid: In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing as needed and immediately wash off with water and mild soap for at least 15 minutes. If medical attention is required, have label and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available for a physician.

## HEALTH & SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The uncured components of these products can cause irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory tract, and are harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin, especially open cuts. Wear protective clothing, long sleeves, long pants, chemical resistant rubber gloves, safety glasses or chemical tight goggles, etc. to prevent contact with material. Wash hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using the toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing and footwear before reuse. Air dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Discard unwashable contaminated shoes and clothing. Safety shower and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use of this product. Untrained persons must not be allowed in or around work areas unsupervised or without proper safety and respiratory equipment. Prior to beginning any project, the health and safety of building occupants and people in adjacent areas and buildings should be considered. Vapors are heavier than air and can travel considerable distances. Take care to protect these people by posting signs, sealing off buildings from infiltration of odors and fumes by turning off air intake, vacating the building or using other appropriate measures. Precautions should continue until coatings have completely cured and no residual odor remains. These products may contain chemicals which the State of California lists as causing cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm (Proposition 65).

## OTHER SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Footwear must be a safety shoe with steel toe for protection. Containers of Roof Coatings are very heavy and can cause considerable damage if set on an unprotected foot. The sole should be a soft, resilient material to give the best traction without damaging coated areas. Use extreme caution when working on sloped areas. Use lifelines and 5-point harnesses where necessary. Wet coatings are very slippery. When working in bright sun with light colored coating, wear sunglasses to prevent glare blindness. The roof is an exposed area, sunscreen is recommended. Long sleeves, long pants, and gloves are recommended.

## PROPERTY PRECAUTIONS

Consider possible damage to property. Spills, splatter, and overspray can ruin finishes on building surfaces (brick, paint, plastic, signage, etc.). Solvent vapors in confined areas can be harmful to plants and pets. Foods, even those stored in freezers, can pick up a solvent taste and should be protected from vapors. Overspray of roof coatings can travel significant distances, beware of parked vehicles, pedestrian walkways, and landscaping.

## STORAGE OF MATERIALS

Store materials in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Keep product in a cool, dry, ventilated storage area, in closed containers and out of direct sunlight. Store in containers above ground on pallets and surrounded by dikes to contain spills or leaks. All material should be stored in a cool, shaded place, preferably at a temperature of 40°F (18°C) to 80°F (27°C). Do not allow materials to freeze. Tarp all pallets, do not allow exposure to direct sunlight. Higher storage temperatures for extended periods can cause thickening and even gelation of coatings. When opening containers, check them first for any signs of deterioration. Open containers carefully, pointing them away from face and body to prevent expulsion of material. Whenever work is stopped for the day, all products should be stored in tightly sealed factory containers to minimize evaporation and fire hazard. Materials left on unsupervised job sites may attract the curious or the malicious. Protect your materials properly and avoid potential harm to others. Do not keep containers in confined places. Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain dangerous and explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. In the event that thinners and/or solvents are used for clean-up or dilution, consult the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for that particular product for additional health and safety information. The above information is based on standard industrial practices and is meant to outline the hazards, and is not necessarily all-inclusive. Common sense and care in evaluating the possibility of hazards is essential. Nothing contained herein should supersede local laws, codes, ordinances or regulations. The standards and regulations published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, EPA and local statutory authorities, where applicable, should be consulted for further detail and compliance.

## DISPOSAL

Cured **TEKTOP™ Roof Coating** products are safe to dispose when fully dried in the container. Do not dispose unmixed materials in liquid state. For any 2-component (or more) materials, mix Part-A and Part-B; and let air-dry to solid state prior to disposal. Dispose legally in approved landfill.

## SECTION 2: JOB CONDITIONS

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### GENERAL

Surfaces must be thoroughly dry to ensure adhesion of all primers and coatings. When in doubt, test for moisture with a moisture meter, or 16-hour mat test (ASTM D-4263). An infrared scan or nuclear densometer test is highly recommended to identify areas of moisture below the roof's surface. Have a trained technician visit the site and mark the roof for any areas that contain moisture. Execute a repair plan for those areas prior to starting roof coating application. Check local building codes - some jurisdictions limit the amount of repairs to a percentage of the roof before a re-roof is required.

### TEMPERATURES

Surface and ambient temperature are very important to optimize curing. Beware of starting work too early in the day as ice, frost or condensation may be present on surfaces less than 50°F (10°C). Application of some coatings can be done at lower temperatures provided the surface is free of moisture. The ideal conditions for curing are 75°F (24°C) ambient temperature and 50% relative humidity. Do not apply products when the ambient or substrate temperature is rising above 90°F (32°C). See temperature limitations listed in product data sheets.

### PULL TESTS

A good confirmation that a roof coating assembly will perform on the specific roof is a pull test. Pull tests should be performed in several locations around the roof such as the field of the roof and shaded areas. Test areas with and without Primer. Apply the recommended assembly to the specified thicknesses in 2" x 24" of polyester fabric leaving approximately 12" free. Let the test strips cure 72 hours. Upon returning to the jobsite, attach a digital fish scale to the loose end; pull the fabric and record the result. 4 lbs/in or greater is an acceptable result for adhesion. Note the mode of failure. A cohesive failure or substrate failure is preferred.

### SURFACE PREPARATION

Roofing substrates must be free of all contamination that may impair proper bonding. Substrates must be sloped a minimum of 1/4" per foot for proper drainage. Remove all loose caulking, cracking sealants, loose granules, and other deteriorated roofing and waterproofing materials in the field, perimeters and penetrations. Remove all leaves, dirt, trash, and other debris. Place refuse in bags and remove from the job area. Make this a daily activity and even more frequently if required. Remove all loose materials prior to the application of successive coats even if on the same day.

Inspect the roof for grease, oils, and other chemical contamination. Do not use detergents; use citrus-based cleaners to remove grease and oils from the surface that could inhibit bonding of the coatings. Test in a small area before applying to the entire surface. Thoroughly rinse the areas needing special attention to remove all residue.

Power washing the entire roof surface is allowable and recommended, however care should be taken to keep pressures low, work down-shingle, take care around flashings. Allow the roof to dry for a minimum 24 hours after power washing. Roof must be completely dry with no standing water before application of Primers, Coatings, or Repair Mastics.

Job specifications require that surfaces are to be accepted by the coating applicator prior to start of work. Substrates which are not structurally sound, sufficiently dry, or which do not meet the specification requirements for surface finish or condition should not be accepted. Ensuring a dry surface, dry roof assembly, and correction of said surface defects is solely the contractor's responsibility before any product is applied. Review of specification requirements with the general contractor before the substrate is constructed will minimize problems at the time of acceptance.

### STAGING OF WORK

Establish a work plan that allows project execution by "working your way off the roof". Start with repairs and coating vertical areas first. Then start work from the farthest point from the roof access area moving the work towards the roof access. Minimize foot traffic across the completed surfaces.

### PROTECTION OF WORK

While work is underway and for 72 hours thereafter, traffic from other trades should be stopped. Adjacent surfaces which are not to be coated, such as walls, thresholds, edge metal, roof-top equipment, etc., should be carefully masked before priming and coating. Mask vertical surfaces at the line detailed in the architectural drawings or, if none is shown, mask 8" minimum from the roof deck. When coatings are applied by spray, caution is necessary, particularly during windy weather, to prevent overspray damage. Monitor weather reports for oncoming rain. Stop work 3 hours prior to the expected storm to allow for cure of applied materials and to minimize wash-offs.

## SECTION 3: ROOF REPAIR

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### GENERAL

Construction work such as flashings, drains, pipe penetrations, expansion joints, HVAC curbs and ducts, and other penetrations must be complete prior to the roof coating application. Once the Roof Coating project begins, coordinate with the building owner to prohibit access to the roof by other trades or maintenance workers.

### MEMBRANE REPAIRS

If any areas were determined to be wet during the project evaluation, remove and replace with similar insulation, cover boards, and membranes to the same surface level. Remove in a neat, squared-off fashion until dry materials are encountered. Ensure the repaired area allows for free drainage.

### METAL ROOFS

Walk the entire roof surface to check for loose screws, holes, and rusted metal. Loose screws may be tightened or replaced with a larger gasketed screw. Holes need to be repaired with a sheet metal patch. Rust needs to be scraped or wire brushed. Prime any rusted areas. Seal all seams and laps with compatible sealant.

### SEALING OF SEAMS, CRACKS, PENETRATIONS, CURBS, AND FLASHINGS

**TEKTOP™ Silicone Liquid Flashing** is a multipurpose brush-grade repair mastic that is used prior to roof coating application. Open the container and spread a minimum application of 1/8" thickness. Smooth to a uniform seal with a trowel or putty knife. Enhance water resistance by applying **TEKTOP™ Silicone Liquid Flashing** to all seams in the parapets and roof surface a minimum of 3". Apply to larger areas around drains and scuppers that receive frequent water flow. Pipes, equipment stands, and Unistrut penetrations should be flashed in 8" vertically and horizontally. Use duct tape to keep applications neat and straight. Scrape off any previous sealants/flashings materials to bare metal prior to application of **TEKTOP™ Silicone Liquid Flashing**.

## SECTION 4: PRIMING

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### GENERAL

**TEKTOP™ Roof Coatings** frequently require a primer. Primers are applied to promote adhesion between the existing roof substrate and the final roof coating. The preferred primer varies with the substrate as described below. Guide specifications state primer requirements. Product data sheets contain application instructions. In general, the newer the roof, the more likely a Primer will be needed to accept the final roof coating.

### BITUMINOUS ROOFS

Stage work area to apply **TEKTOP™ Bituminous Primer** in a single coat. Open container and stir to uniform appearance – material is ready for application. Apply an even coat of .5 gal/100 SF for a bond coat (8 wet mils) and up to 1 gal/100SF for bleed blocking (16 wet mils) by roller or spray equipment. Additional Primer may be required depending on the porosity of the substrate. When the pale-yellow color of TekTop Bituminous Primer becomes uniform - the application is complete. Do not over apply as that will lengthen cure times. Under most circumstances, the product will achieve sufficient cure in 3- hours to start the application of the topcoat. A 24-hour cure time results in the best application of all coating layers. If the Primer is left exposed for more than 3-days; re-apply TekTop Bituminous Primer.

### SINGLE-PLY ROOFS

Stage work area to apply **TEKTOP™ Single Ply Primer** in a single coat. Open container and stir to a uniform appearance – material is ready for application. Apply a thin, smooth even coat of 2-4 wet mils with a roller or lamb's wool pad. DO NOT SPRAY. Properly applied **TEKTOP™ Single Ply Primer** will be a uniform pale blue. Do not over-apply as that will lengthen cure times. Keep it thin and quickly work the material into an even appearance. **TEKTOP™ Single Ply Primer** is typically tack free in 3 hours and fully cured in 24 hours. Successive roof coatings can be applied as soon as **TEKTOP™ Single Ply Primer** is set. Results may be dependent on temperature and humidity. If left exposed more than 3 days, **TEKTOP™ Single Ply Primer** must be reapplied.

### METAL ROOFS

After all repairs and inspections are completed as outlined in Surface Preparation. Apply a coat of **TEKTOP™ Bituminous Primer** at a rate of 5 gal/100 SF (8 wet mils) in a single coat.

### COATED ROOFS

Roofs that already have been coated should be thoroughly cleaned. When the area intended for coating has completely dried and is free of dirt, dust, oil and other contaminants, perform a Pull Test as specified previously. If pull test results are acceptable, the surface is smooth, and no lifting occurs, apply coating as specified. If adhesion to substrate is poor, and lifting does occur, remove old coating before new coatings are applied.

## SECTION 5: ROOF COATING APPLICATION

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### GENERAL

**TEKTOP™ Coating Systems** when properly applied cure to form tough, high strength elastomeric membrane. All specified application rates are minimums and are on an undiluted basis. No allowances have been made for material waste, uneven surfaces, spillage, material applied thicker than specified, or material left in containers or equipment.

### MIXING

**Important:** All products must be mechanically mixed with a spiral mixer – do not use stir sticks. For best results, mechanically mix thoroughly for three minutes, scraping sides of container, until a uniform color/consistency is achieved. If opening any previously used material, there may be a skin of partially cured material. Simply remove and dispose of the skin and remix the remainder. Mix in a well-ventilated area. Protect areas surrounding the mixing area from splashes, sprays, and spills.

### COLD WEATHER APPLICATION

During cold weather, special precautions must be taken. These coatings should not be applied to surfaces 40°F (4°C) or colder. Store materials above 65°F (18°F), or warm to above 65°F (18°C) prior to use. In cooler conditions, warm the entire contents of the pail to 60°F (16°C), and mix until uniform/consistent. Lower temperature and humidity may extend curing time. Check the weather to ensure rising temperatures throughout the anticipated application and curing window.

### HOT WEATHER APPLICATION

Product data on pot life and cure rate are provided for materials at 75°F (24°C). At temperatures above 75°F (24°C) pot life and cure time will decrease proportionately as temperature and humidity increase. Store materials out of direct sun and mix only the amount that can be applied within the pot life. Refer to product data sheets for further information. Application on hot substrates in hot weather will significantly decrease product workability.

### APPLICATION OF ROOF COATING

Apply **TEKTOP™ 100% Silicone Roof Coating** to a uniform thickness without skips or holidays in one pass. Roll or spray for easiest application and frequently check for the minimum application of 1.5 gal/100ff (24 wet mils). Thicker application rates are acceptable. Use a perpendicular cross-roll pattern or perpendicular cross-spray pattern to achieve complete coverage of the substrate. Check work frequently as going back to already completed areas may be difficult until the product has cured. If areas need attention after cure due to holidays or light/uneven application, add more coating as early as possible in the curing process. Pay attention to applications on vertical surfaces to sag/drips. Back roll to a uniform appearance.

### VERTICAL OR STEEP-SLOPE SURFACES

**TEKTOP™ 100% Silicone Roof Coating-HB** is specially formulated to eliminate or minimize sag. Projects with high parapets, walls, and steep-surface roofs will benefit from the high build formulation. Apply **TEKTOP 100% Silicone Roof Coating-HB** to these areas first, then follow up with standard **TEKTOP™ 100% Silicone Roof Coating** in the field of the roof. Finish roll in a perpendicular direction to the initial application direction to achieve uniform coverage over the substrate.

## SECTION 6: OTHER WORK

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### WALKWAYS

Walkway areas can be constructed as pathways on the roof, around equipment that will be frequently maintained, doorway access areas, or roof perimeters. Use a contrasting color of **TEKTOP™ 100% Silicone Roof Coating** – gray or tan on a white roof, tan on a gray roof, or gray on a tan roof. Mask off the walkway to a minimum of 30" or wider if desired. Apply a 16 wet mil minimum and broadcast #40 roofing granules on bituminous roofs or EPDM granules on single-ply roofs. Backroll the coating/granules to a uniform appearance.

### MAINTENANCE

**TEKTOP™ Roof Coatings** can be cleaned by using mild soap and water up including up to power washing. Power wash under a light a pressure as possible as not to damage the surface. A push broom and garden hose is recommended as an easy way to scrub the surface and move the water. Use a commercial water-soluble degreaser for stains such as Simple Green. Test in an inconspicuous area prior to general application over the entire surface. Take care as soap and water can make the surface slippery.

Walking/inspecting the roof before and after winter and after any significant weather event is strongly recommended. Remove any leaves, pine needles, trash, items left behind by maintenance workers, and other debris accumulation. Clear out drainageways, overflows, scuppers, drain sumps, and roof drain baskets to ensure free flow of water. Look carefully for any loose metal or cracked sealants that may need immediate attention.

Any damaged areas can be refreshed by using **TEKTOP™ Silicone Liquid Flashing** and the matching color of **TEKTOP™ 100% Silicone Roof Coating**.

## SECTION 7: FINAL APPLICATION TIPS

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### SPRAY APPLICATION

Spray application of roof coatings can increase efficiency and speed of application and several **TEKTOP™ Roof Coatings** and primers can be spray-applied to facilitate that goal. **TEKTOP™ Roof Coatings** are high-solids and hard to atomize so they need to be applied by a top-of-the-line airless sprayer. **SIMIRON** recommends a Graco 933 series spray rig. Any competing brand requires equal or better performance. 3/4" hoses with a Graco XHF gun also recommended with a tip sizes of 029 - .035. This type of spray rig is specifically fabricated for the rooftop environment to handle high-solids materials that require long hose runs. Simiron does not endorse any maintenance or cleaning processes - please refer to your equipment manufacturer for that advice.

### TAPING

Remove masking tape at the edges of coating areas as soon as the final coat of roof coating is applied. By removing the tape while the coating is wet, it will not be necessary to cut the tape and damage the edge of the coating system when cured.

### TOOLS

Use of high-quality rollers is strongly suggested as cheap nap rollers tend to absorb more than properly spread material. Establish a mixing area and protect the roof surface below by tarp, insulation boards, plywood/OSB, or large cardboard sheets. All mixing should be performed mechanically with a spiral mixer - do not use stir sticks as the high-solids material will not be able to be properly dispersed. Mix any liquid product a minimum of 3-minutes to a uniform color/consistency. Several additional plastic containers should be brought to the application site for distribution of material into smaller quantities.

### RE-USE OF LEFTOVER MATERIALS

**TEKTOP™ Roof Coatings** products will start to cure once opened. If material remains after use, immediately seal the container with the original lid. If using the next day during the installation process, the material will still be suitable for use. Mix mechanically to a uniform color and consistency and continue application. If materials will be stored for an extended period of time, store indoors in a shaded location. When ready for re-use, open container and inspect for product quality. If there is a skin on the surface, remove the skin, properly dispose of skinned material, and mechanically mix to a uniform color and consistency. If product is solid or has developed lumps/clumps, the product has cured beyond the re-use window. Ensure unusable material is allowed to cure to a solid and dispose. Do not dispose any materials in a liquid state.

## SECTION 8: EXCLUSIONS AND DISCLAIMER

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### EXCLUSIONS

**DO NOT APPLY TEKTOP™ ROOF COATING SYSTEMS ON:** Asphalt shingles, clay or concrete roof tiles, slate, or wood shakes.

### DISCLAIMER

All guidelines, recommendations, statements, and technical data contained herein are based on information and tests **SIMIRON** believes to be reliable and correct, but accuracy and completeness of said tests are not guaranteed and are not to be construed as a warranty, either expressed or implied. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself, by his own information and test, to determine suitability of the product for his own intended use, application and job situation and user assumes all risks and liability resulting from his use of the product. We do not suggest or guarantee that any hazard listed herein are the only ones which may exist. Neither seller nor manufacturer shall be liable to the buyer or any third person for any injury, loss or damage directly or indirectly resulting from use of, or inability to use, the product. Recommendations or statements, whether in writing or oral, other than those contained herein shall not be binding upon the manufacturer, unless in writing and signed by a corporate officer of the manufacturer. Technical and application information is provided for the purpose of establishing a general profile of the material and proper application procedures. Test performance results were obtained in a controlled environment and **SIMIRON** makes no claim that these tests or any other tests, accurately represent all environments.

Please read all information in the general guidelines, product data sheets, guide specifications and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) before applying material. Published technical data and instructions are subject to change without notice. Contact your local **SIMIRON** representative or visit our website for current technical data and instructions.