

SAFETY DATA SHEET**Jotun Thinner No. 2****SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1 Product identifier****Product name** : Jotun Thinner No. 2**Index number** : 649-330-00-2**EC number** : 265-185-4**REACH Registration number**

| Registration number | Legal entity |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 01-2119458049-33 | - |

CAS number : 64742-82-1**Product code** : 554**Product description** : This is a paint thinner. Designed to improve the flow of a range of Jotun alkyd and oil based based products. Can also be used as cleaner of pumps and tools after and before painting.**Product type** : Liquid.**Other means of identification** : Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy; Naphtha, (petroleum), heavy, hydrodesulfurized**Chemical formula** : C6H14**1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against****Identified uses**

Uses in Coatings - Consumer use: Apply this product only as specified on the label.

Uses in Coatings - Industrial use

Uses in Coatings - Professional use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Jotun Paints (Europe) Ltd.
 Stather Road
 Flixborough, Scunthorpe
 North Lincolnshire
 DN15 8RR
 England

Tel: +44 17 24 40 00 00

Fax: +44 17 24 40 01 00

SDSJotun@jotun.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Contact National Poison Centre via Hospital or Registered Medical Practitioner

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****Product definition** : Mono-constituent substance**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]**

Flam. Liq. 3, H226

STOT SE 3, H336

Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Aquatic Chronic 4, H413

Date of issue : 24.07.2014.

1/12

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]

R10
Xn; R65
R66, R67
N; R51/53

See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or H statements declared above.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: **Danger.**

Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

General

: Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment.

Response

: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage

: Keep cool.

Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazardous ingredients

: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene)

Supplemental label elements

: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Additional information

: Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

: No.
P: Not available. B: No. T: No.

Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

: No.
vP: Not available. vB: No.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

: None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mono-constituent substance

| Product/ingredient name | Identifiers | % | Classification | | Type | Notes |
|-------------------------|-------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | | | 67/548/EEC | Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] | | |
| | | | | | | |

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|---|--|-----|-----|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | REACH #: 01-2119458049-33 EC: 265-185-4 CAS: 64742-82-1 Index: 649-330-00-2 | 50 - 100 | R10 Xn; R65 R66, R67 N; R51/53 See Section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above. | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above. | [A] | H-P |
|--|--|----------|---|--|-----|-----|

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier, are classified and contribute to the classification of the substance and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

- [A] Constituent
- [B] Impurity
- [C] Stabilising additive

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General** : In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
- Inhalation** : Remove 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.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

SECTION 4: First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
dryness
cracking
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1 Extinguishing media**

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Hazards from the substance or mixture** : Flammable liquid and vapour. 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. This material may cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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.
- 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. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

- For non-emergency personnel** : 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flames, 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.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2 Environmental precautions

- : Avoid dispersal of spilled 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. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

6.4 Reference to other sections : See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapours in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.

In addition, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.

Mixture may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another.

Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates, spray or mist arising from the application of this mixture. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Never use pressure to empty. Container is not a pressure vessel.

Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

Comply with the health and safety at work laws.

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

Information on fire and explosion protection

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapour in all cases. In such circumstances they should wear a compressed air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration has fallen below the exposure limits.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations.

Notes on joint storage

Keep away from: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

Additional information on storage conditions

Observe label precautions. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations : Not available.

Industrial sector specific solutions : Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Product/ingredient name | Exposure limit values |
|--|--|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). STEL: 850 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: All forms STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. Form: All forms TWA: 566 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: All forms TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms |

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. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Derived no effect levels

| Product/ingredient name | Type | Exposure | Value | Population | Effects |
|--|------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | 330 mg/m ³ | Workers | Systemic |
| | DNEL | Long term Dermal | 44 mg/kg bw/day | Workers | Systemic |
| | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | 71 mg/m ³ | Consumers | Systemic |
| | DNEL | Long term Dermal | 26 mg/kg bw/day | Consumers | Systemic |
| | DNEL | Long term Oral | 26 mg/kg bw/day | Consumers | Systemic |

Predicted no effect concentrations

No PNECs available.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : 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.

Individual protection measures

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.

Eye/face protection : 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, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/chemical damage and poor maintenance. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred. For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
- Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: nitrile rubber
For right choice of glove materials, with focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration, seek advice by the supplier of chemical resistant gloves.
The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.
- Body protection** : 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use respiratory mask with charcoal and dust filter when spraying this product.(as filter combination A2-P2). In confined spaces, use compressed-air or fresh-air respiratory equipment. When use of roller or brush, consider use of charcoalfilter.
- 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Various colours.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : <-20°C
- Initial boiling point and boiling range** : 142 to 200°C
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 39°C
- Evaporation rate** : 0,11 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | : 0.6 - 7% |
| Vapour pressure | : 0.2 kPa (1.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C) |
| Vapour density | : Not available. |
| Relative density | : 0.78 g/cm ³ |
| Solubility(ies) | : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water. |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water | : Not available. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : >200°C |
| Decomposition temperature | : Not available. |
| Viscosity | : < 20,5 mm ² /s (40 °C) |
| Explosive properties | : Not available. |
| Oxidising properties | : Not available. |

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|---|
| 10.1 Reactivity | : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. |
| 10.2 Chemical stability | : The product is stable. |
| 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| 10.4 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. |
| 10.5 Incompatible materials | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials |
| 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Swallowing may cause nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, gastro-intestinal irritation and chemical pneumonia. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

| Product/ingredient name | Result |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity**

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|--|---------------------|---------|----------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | Acute EC50 <10 mg/l | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| | Acute IC50 <10 mg/l | Algae | 72 hours |
| | Acute LC50 <10 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |

Conclusion/Summary : Not readily biodegradable. This product shows a high bioaccumulation potential. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. This material may cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | - | - | Not readily |

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|--|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0.1% Benzene) | - | 10 to 2500 | high |

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Mobility : Not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT : No.
P: Not available. B: No. T: No.

vPvB : No.
vP: Not available. vB: No.

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Material and/or container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

European waste catalogue (EWC) : 08 01 11* Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances If this product is mixed with other wastes, this code may no longer apply. If mixed with other wastes, the appropriate code should be assigned. For further information, contact your local waste authority.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in accordance with ADR/RID, IMDG/IMO and ICAO/IATA and national regulation.

International transport regulations

- 14.1 UN number** : 1300
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name** : TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE. Marine pollutant (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)** : 3



Marking : The environmental hazardous / marine pollutant mark is only applicable for packages containing more than 5 litres for liquids and 5 kg for solids.

14.4 Packing group : III

14.5 Environmental hazards : Yes.

14.6 Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Additional information

ADR / RID : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
Hazard identification number: 30

IMDG : **Emergency schedules (EmS)**
F-E, S-E

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles : Restricted to professional users.

Other EU regulations

Europe inventory : This material is listed or exempted.

Black List Chemicals : Not listed

Priority List Chemicals : Not listed

Integrated pollution prevention and control list (IPPC) - Air : Not listed

Integrated pollution prevention and control list (IPPC) - Water : Not listed

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment : Not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
 DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
 EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
 PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
 RRN = REACH Registration Number

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

| Classification | Justification |
|---|--|
| Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 | On basis of test data Expert judgment Expert judgment On basis of test data |

Full text of abbreviated H statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS] : Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4
 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 STOT SE 3, H336 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Narcotic effects] - Category 3

Full text of abbreviated R phrases : R10- Flammable.
 R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
 R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD] : Xn - Harmful
 N - Dangerous for the environment

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Version : 2.01

Notice to reader

SECTION 16: Other information

The information in this document is given to the best of Jotun's knowledge, based on laboratory testing and practical experience. Jotun's products are considered as semi-finished goods and as such, products are often used under conditions beyond Jotun's control. Jotun cannot guarantee anything but the quality of the product itself. Minor product variations may be implemented in order to comply with local requirements. Jotun reserves the right to change the given data without further notice.

Users should always consult Jotun for specific guidance on the general suitability of this product for their needs and specific application practices.

If there is any inconsistency between different language issues of this document, the English (United Kingdom) version will prevail.