

**SAFETY DATA SHEET****Jotun Thinner No. 29****SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1 Product identifier**

**Product name** : Jotun Thinner No. 29  
**Product code** : 21340  
**Product description** : Thinner.  
**Product type** : Liquid.  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.

**1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against****Identified uses**

Use in coatings - Industrial use  
 Use in coatings - Professional use

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

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**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

**Product definition** : Mixture

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]**

Flam. Liq. 3, H226  
 STOT SE 3, H336

**Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]**

The product is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

**Classification** : R10

**Physical/chemical hazards** : Flammable.

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.

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****2.2 Label elements****Hazard pictograms****Signal word**

: Warning.

**Hazard statements**: Flammable liquid and vapour.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.**Precautionary statements****General**

: Not applicable.

**Prevention**

: Avoid breathing vapour. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**Response**: **IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.**Storage**

: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Disposal**

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

**Hazardous ingredients**

: 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

**Supplemental label elements**

: Not applicable.

**2.3 Other hazards****Other hazards which do not result in classification**

: None known.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients****Substance/mixture**

: Mixture

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification		Type	Notes
			67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]		
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	REACH #: 01-2119475791-29 EC: 203-603-9 CAS: 108-65-6 Index: 607-195-00-7	≥90	R10	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336	[1] [2]	-
2-methoxypropyl acetate	EC: 274-724-2 CAS: 70657-70-4 Index: 607-251-00-0	<0.3	R10 Repr. Cat. 2; R61 Xi; R37  <b>See Section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above.</b>	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Repr. 1B, H360D (Unborn child) STOT SE 3, H335  <b>See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.</b>	[1]	-

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.

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, are PBTs or vPvBs or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

- [1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard  
 [2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit  
 [3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII  
 [4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII  
 [5] Substance of equivalent concern

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** : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.
- 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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** :  Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### 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
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### 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, CO<sub>2</sub>, powders, water spray.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 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.
- 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 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.
- 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 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).

### 6.3 Methods and material 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 spilt 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

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	<b>EU OEL (Europe, 12/2009). Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values</b> STEL: 550 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 275 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**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

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	DNEL	Long term Dermal	153.5 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	275 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	54.8 mg/kg bw/day	Consumers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	33 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Consumers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	1.67 mg/kg bw/day	Consumers	Systemic

### Predicted no effect concentrations

Product/ingredient name	Type	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	PNEC	Fresh water	0.635 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Marine	0.0635 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Sewage Treatment Plant	100 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Fresh water sediment	3.29 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Marine water sediment	0.329 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Soil	0.29 mg/kg dwt	-

## 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 to EN 166 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

#### 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. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, PVC, Viton®

For right choice of glove materials, with focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration, seek advice by the supplier of chemical resistant gloves.



## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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 a respirator according to EN 140. Use respiratory mask with charcoal and dust filter when spraying this product, according to EN 14387(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** : Clear.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not applicable.
- Initial boiling point and boiling range** : Lowest known value: 145.8°C (294.4°F) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate).
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 42°C
- Evaporation rate** : 0.3 (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate) compared with butyl acetate
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits** : 1.5 - 7%
- Vapour pressure** : Highest known value: 0.4 kPa (2.7 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate).
- Vapour density** : Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate).
- Relative density** : 0.97 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Solubility(ies)** : Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 333°C (631.4°F) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate).
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C): >0.205 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (>20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s)
- Explosive properties** : Not available.
- Oxidising properties** : Not available.

### 9.2 Other information

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- 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**

There are no data available on the mixture itself. The mixture has been assessed following the conventional method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is classified for toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

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. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. 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.

Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-

**Acute toxicity estimates**

Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
2-methoxypropyl acetate	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Not available.

**Aspiration hazard**

Not available.



## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	low

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Mobility** : Not available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**PBT** : Not applicable.

**vPvB** : Not applicable.

**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

## 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** : 3272

**14.2 UN proper shipping name** : Esters, n.o.s. (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)** : 3



**14.4 Packing group** : III

**14.5 Environmental hazards** : No.

**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

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

- ADR / RID** : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)  
Hazard identification number: 30
- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules (EmS)**  
F-E, S-D
- 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 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** : Not applicable.

**Other EU regulations**

**Europe inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.

**Black List Chemicals** : Not listed

**Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Air** : Not listed

**Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) - Water** : Not listed

Product/ingredient name	Carcinogenic effects	Mutagenic effects	Developmental effects	Fertility effects
2-methoxypropyl acetate	-	-	Repr. 1B, H360D (Unborn child)	-

**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 applicable.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

🔍 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

**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	On basis of test data Calculation method

**Full text of abbreviated H statements** : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H360D May damage the unborn child.

**Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]** : Flam. Liq. 3, H226 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
 Repr. 1B, H360D REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category 1B  
 STOT SE 3, H335 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
 STOT SE 3, H336 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

**Full text of abbreviated R phrases** : R10- Flammable.  
 R61- May cause harm to the unborn child.  
 R37- Irritating to respiratory system.

**Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]** : Repr. Cat. 2 - Toxic to reproduction category 2  
 Xi - Irritant

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**Notice to reader**

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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.