

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Multicolor Colorant BD

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

GHS product identifier	: Multicolor Colorant BD
Product code	: 35002
Other means of identification	: Not available.
Product type	: Liquid.
Product description	: Colouring material. Paint.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

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

Supplier's details	: Jotun Kazakhstan LLP Al-Farabi Ave., 15, Nurlı-Tau business center, building 4V, 9th floor, premise No. 18-4V-9NP, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan
	Tel: +7 (727) 311 56 37 / +7 (727) 311 56 85
	infokz@jotun.com SDSJotun@jotun.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	: 112 – Department for emergency situations 101 – Fire department; 103 – Ambulance
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Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture according to GOST 32419-2013 and GOST 32423/24/25-2013

Classification of the substance or mixture	: CHEMICALS THAT CAUSE SENSITIZATION - Chemical which cause skin sensitization SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	: Warning.
Hazard statements	: H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

General	: Not applicable.
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Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention	: P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.
Response	: P391 - Collect spillage. P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P333 + P311 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Call a POISON CENTER or physician.
Storage	: Not applicable.
Disposal	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Other means of identification	: Not available.

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers	Classification	Type
Soprophor 3D33	≤3	CAS: 90093-37-1	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	[1]
poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-tridecyl-omega-hydroxy-, branched	≤3	CAS: 69011-36-5	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	[1]
bronopol	≤0.1	CAS: 52-51-7	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2	[1] [2]
2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)	≤0.1	CAS: 26530-20-1	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 CHEMICALS THAT CAUSE SENSITIZATION - Chemical which cause skin sensitization SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	[1]
C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	<0.003	CAS: 55965-84-9	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category	[1]

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

			1B SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 CHEMICALS THAT CAUSE SENSITIZATION - Chemical which cause skin sensitization SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	
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There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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
nitrogen oxides

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.

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.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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. 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".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

See Technical Data Sheet / packaging for further information.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
bronopol	<p>Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan on approval of hygienic standards for atmospheric air in urban and rural settlements, on the territories of industrial organizations dated August 2, 2022 No.DSM -70 (KZ, 8/2022).</p> <p>STEL: 3 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: aerosol</p>

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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.

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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. 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 ISO 16321-1:2022 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 ISO 374-1:2016. Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: nitrile rubber (> 0.75 mm), neoprene (> 0.35 mm), butyl rubber (> 0.4 mm), fluor rubber (> 0.35 mm), Viton® (> 0.7 mm)

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.

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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: Brown.
Odour	: Faint odour.
Odour threshold	: Not applicable.
pH	: 7 to 9
Melting point/freezing point	: 0
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	: Lowest known value: >280°C (>536°F)(poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-tridecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched).
Flash point	: Closed cup: 100°C (212°F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability	: Not applicable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	: Not available.
Relative vapour density	: Not available.
Solubility(ies)	:

Media	Result
cold water	Easily soluble
hot water	Easily soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Lowest known value: 250°C (482°F) (poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-tridecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched).
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm ² /s (>20.5 cSt)
Particle characteristics	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	690 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	690 mg/kg	-
C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	LD50 Oral	Rat	550 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	53 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), . alpha.-tridecyl-.omega.- hydroxy-, branched bronopol	Eyes - Irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
	Eyes - Irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Human	-	10 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	80 milligrams	-

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT) C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising
	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
bronopol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
bronopol	500	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)	125	311	N/A	N/A	0.27
C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	53	50	N/A	0.5	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
bronopol	Acute EC50 0.18 ppm Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1.6 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)	Acute LC50 11.17 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1.94 ppm	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	49 days
C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	Acute EC50 0.084 mg/l	Algae - Scenedesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.32 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.047 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0.048 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.0052 mg/l	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	48 hours
	Acute EC50 0.1 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.22 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute NOEC 0.00064 mg/l	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.0012 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.004 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
Chronic NOEC 0.098 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	28 days	

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	-	-	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
bronopol	0.18	-	low
2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)	2.45	-	low
C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	-	3.16	low

Mobility in soil

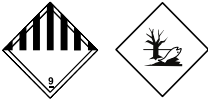
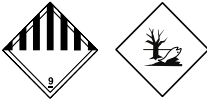
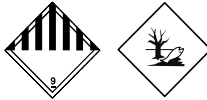

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT))	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT))	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)). Marine pollutant (bronopol)	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2-octyl-2h-isothiazol-3-one (OIT))
Transport hazard class(es)	9 	9 	9 	9 
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

Additional information

ADR/RID

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

Hazard identification number 90

Tunnel code (-)

ADN

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

IMDG

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

Emergency schedules F-A, S-F

IATA

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

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.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

Section 15. Regulatory information

[UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals](#)

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

[History](#)

Date of printing : 15.04.2024
Date of issue/Date of revision : 15.04.2024
Date of previous issue : No previous validation
Version : 1

[Key to abbreviations](#)

: ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
 : ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
 : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 : BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 : GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 : GOST = Gosudarstvennyy standart
 : IATA = International Air Transport Association
 : IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 : IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 : LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 : MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 : N/A = Not available
 : RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
 : SGG = Segregation Group
 : UN = United Nations

[Procedure used to derive the classification](#)

Classification	Justification
CHEMICALS THAT CAUSE SENSITIZATION - Chemical which cause skin sensitization	Calculation method
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2	Calculation method
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2	Calculation method

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

[Notice to reader](#)

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.