

## Jotun Facade 2481 (E019)

### Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : Jotun Facade 2481 (E019)  
**Code** : 50162  
**Product type** : Powder coating.  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.

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

##### Identified uses

Use in coatings - Industrial use

**Supplier** : Jotun Australia Pty. Ltd.  
59 Calarco Drive,  
Derrimut, VIC 3026,  
Australia  
  
Phone: + 61 39314 0722  
E-mail: SDSJotun@jotun.com

**Emergency telephone number** : Medical Emergencies 24 hours: Poisons Information Centre (Australia) 131 126

### Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

#### GHS label elements

**Signal word** : **No signal word.**  
**Hazard statements** : **H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

#### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
**Response** : Not applicable.  
**Storage** : Not applicable.  
**Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.

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

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

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

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not applicable.  
**EC number** : Mixture.  
**Product code** : 50162

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
barium sulfate	≥10 - ≤30	7727-43-7
titanium dioxide	≥10 - ≤30	13463-67-7
2,4,8,10-tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecane, 3,9-bis[2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-	≤1	26741-53-7

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.

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** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 4. First aid measures

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

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO<sub>2</sub> blanket, water spray or mist.  
**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.  
Do not use inert gas under high pressure (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>).

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : This material is harmful 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  
sulfur oxides  
metal oxide/oxides  
Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.

**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. 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".

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**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.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## 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).

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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 and 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).

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Dust Limit : 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (TWA of total inhalable dust) and 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (TWA of respirable)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
barium sulfate	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
titanium dioxide	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.
- 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. 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** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- 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, neoprene, PVC

- 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** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Solid. Powder.
Colour	: Various
Odour	: Odourless.
Odour threshold	: Not applicable.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: 85 - 115 °C
Boiling point	: Not applicable.
Flash point	: Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.

Lower explosion limit (dust)	: 30 g/m <sup>3</sup> (EN 14034-3)
Minimum ignition energy (mJ)	: 10 - 30 (EN 13821)
Vapour pressure	: Not applicable.
Vapour density	: Not applicable.
Relative density	: 1.2 to 1.9 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (ISO 8130-2/-3)
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 400°C
Decomposition temperature	: >230°C (>446°F)
Viscosity	: Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.
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	: Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation.
Incompatible materials	: Not applicable.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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.

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. Coating powders can cause localised skin irritation in folds of the skin or under tight clothing.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Not available.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
titanium dioxide 2,4,8,10-tetraoxa- 3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5] undecane, 3,9-bis[2,4-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 Grams	-

#### Sensitisation

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

Not available.

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

Not available.

#### 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.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- 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** : No specific data.
- 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.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours
2,4,8,10-tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecane, 3,9-bis[2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-	Acute EC10 15.4 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 97 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 70.7 mg/l Chronic NOEC 0.1 mg/l	Fish Daphnia	96 hours 21 days

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : 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.

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

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-	-	-

**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.

This preparation is not classified as dangerous according to international transport regulations (ADR/RID, IMDG or ICAO/IATA).

## Section 15. Regulatory information

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

Not regulated.

### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

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

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

### Montreal Protocol

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Not listed.

### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

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**Key to abbreviations** :

- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- 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)
- NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
- SUSMP = Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
- UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Disclaimer

*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.*

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