

## Jotun Thinner No. 4

## Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	: Jotun Thinner No. 4
Chemical name	: Propan-2-ol
Other means of identification	: isopropanol; 2-Propanol
Product code	: 560
Product description	: Solvent.
Product type	: Liquid.

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

## Identified uses

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

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## Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	: Danger.
Hazard statements	: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : P280 - Wear eye or face protection.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.  
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.
- Response** : P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P403 + P235 - Keep cool.
- 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** : Substance  
**Chemical name** : Propan-2-ol  
**Other means of identification** : isopropanol; 2-Propanol

### CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : 67-63-0  
**EC number** : 200-661-7  
**Product code** : 560

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Propan-2-ol	100	67-63-0

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.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.
- 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.

## Section 4. First aid measures

**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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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** : Causes serious eye irritation.  
**Inhalation** : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 watering  
 redness

**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.

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

**Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

**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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.  
**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
 carbon dioxide  
 carbon monoxide

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

- 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.

## 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. 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".
- 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).

### 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 (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** : 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 a segregated and approved area. 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. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Propan-2-ol	<b>Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

**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.

**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 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: chemical splash goggles.

### 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.

- > 8 hours (breakthrough time): 4H/Silver Shield® (> 0.07 mm) butyl rubber (> 0.4 mm) nitrile rubber (> 0.4 mm) Viton® (> 0.7 mm)
- 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): neoprene (> 0.35 mm) Teflon (> 0.35 mm)
- < 1 hour (breakthrough time): natural rubber (latex) (> 0.35 mm) polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (> 0.3 mm) PVC (> 0.5 mm)

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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Wear suitable gloves tested to ISO 374-1:2016.

For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:

Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: 4H/Silver Shield® (> 0.07 mm) butyl rubber (> 0.4 mm) nitrile rubber (> 0.4 mm) Viton® (> 0.7 mm)

May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: neoprene (> 0.35 mm) Teflon (> 0.35 mm)

Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: natural rubber (latex) (> 0.35 mm) polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (> 0.3 mm) PVC (> 0.5 mm)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [COLORLESS LIQUID WITH THE ODOR OF RUBBING ALCOHOL]
- Colour** : Clear.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point** : 82°C (179.6°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 12°C (53.6°F)  
Open cup: 11.85°C (53.3°F)
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : 1.7 compared with butyl acetate
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : 2 - 12%
- Vapour pressure** : 4.1 kPa (30.8 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapour density** : 2.07 (Air = 1)
- Relative density** : 0.78 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water** : The product is more soluble in water; log(octanol/water) =0.05
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 425°C (797°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- SADT** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): 2.43 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (2.43 cSt)  
Kinematic (40°C): >20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (>20.5 cSt)

### Aerosol product

**Date of issue** : 02.05.2023

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

## 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** : 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. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
- Incompatible materials** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- 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

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Propan-2-ol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Propan-2-ol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

#### Sensitisation

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

Not available.

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

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Propan-2-ol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

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

Not available.

#### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**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

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

### Potential chronic health effects

- 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

Route	ATE value
Dermal	12800 mg/kg

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Propan-2-ol	Acute EC50 10100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Propan-2-ol	0.05	-	low

### Mobility in soil

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

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






## Section 12. Ecological information

## 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. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1219	UN1219	UN1219
UN proper shipping name	Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Special precautions for user	<b>Transport within user's premises:</b> 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.	<b>Transport within user's premises:</b> 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.	<b>Transport within user's premises:</b> 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	-	<b>Emergency schedules</b> F-E, S-D	-

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

**ADR / RID** : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)  
Hazard identification number: 33

## Section 15. Regulatory information

[Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 \(1992\)](#)

[Type](#)

[Ingredient name](#)

[Type](#)

[Authority](#)

[Conditions](#)

No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

## Section 16. Other information

[History](#)

[Date of printing](#) : 02.05.2023

[Date of issue/Date of revision](#) : 02.05.2023

[Date of previous issue](#) : 29.10.2021

[Version](#) : 2.07

[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  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
 UN = United Nations  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

[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.