SAFETY DATA SHEET



Barrier 80 Comp B

Section 1. Identification

Product name : Barrier 80 Comp B

Product code : 7461
Product description : Hardener.
Product type : Liquid.

Other means of identification

: Not available.

Supplier's details : Jotun Paints Co LLC,

P.O.Box 672-C.P.O, Postal Code - 111 Sultanate of Oman Tel: 00968-626100 Fax:00968-626105 SDSJotun@jotun.com

Emergency telephone number

: Jotun AS, Norway +47 33 45 70 00

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract

irritation) - Category 3

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) -

Category 3

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Warning.

Hazard statements : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.

H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

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Section 2. Hazards identification

: P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.

: P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Response

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P302 + P312, P352 - IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel

unwell. Wash with plenty of water.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional,

national and international regulations.

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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

Other means of identification

: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

EC number : Mixture. **Product code** : 7461

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
xylene	≥25 - ≤50	1330-20-7
1-methoxy-2-propanol	≥10 - ≤25	107-98-2
ethylbenzene	<10	100-41-4
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	≤3	64742-95-6
fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, compds. with oleylamine	≤3	147900-93-4
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	<3	85711-55-3

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. 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

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Section 4. First aid measures

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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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 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. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic

skin reaction.

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:

respiratory tract irritation

coughing

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness

: Adverse symptoms may include the following: Skin contact

irritation redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

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

: 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

Notes to physician

: 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. Wash contaminated clothing

thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

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Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing

media

Unsuitable extinguishing media

: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

: Do not use water jet.

nitrogen oxides

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: 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. 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

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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

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 noncombustible, 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.

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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. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. 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 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
xylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). STEL: 369 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 184 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). Notes: K TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Form:

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.

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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 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: chemical splash goggles.

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.

Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: neoprene, butyl rubber, PVC

Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: 4H, Teflon, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), nitrile rubber

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

: 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.

Colour : Colourless.

Odour : Characteristic.

Odour threshold : Not applicable.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point : Not applicable.

Boiling point : Lowest known value: 120.17°C (248.3°F) (1-methoxy-2-propanol). Weighted

average: 132.8°C (271°F)

Flash point : Closed cup: 25°C (77°F)

Evaporation rate : Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.8compared with

butyl acetate

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flammability (solid, gas)

Lower and upper explosive

(flammable) limits

Not applicable.0.8 - 13.74%

Vapour pressure

: Highest known value: 1.2 kPa (9.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (ethylbenzene). Weighted

average: 0.97 kPa (7.28 mm Hg) (at 20°C)

Vapour density : Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.51 (Air = 1)

Density : 0.919 g/cm³

Solubility : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature

: Lowest known value: 270°C (518°F) (1-methoxy-2-propanol).

Decomposition temperature

: Not available.

Viscosity

: Kinematic (40°C): >20.5 mm²/s (>20.5 cSt)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability

Describility of honor

Possibility of hazardous reactions

: The product is stable.

: 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.

Incompatible materials

: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidising materials

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
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	20 mg/l	4 hours
•	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Dermal	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6600 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat - Male	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
•	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	Eyes - Irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-

Sensitisation

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, compds. with oleylamine	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising

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
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, compds. with oleylamine	Category 2	-	-
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	Category 2	-	-

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes: Not available.

of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

: May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic **Skin contact**

skin reaction.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

> pain or irritation watering redness

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation

coughing

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness

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

: Not available.

effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate

: Not available.

effects

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.

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
Oral	27901.79 mg/kg
Dermal	3784.89 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	50.07 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Result	Species	Exposure
Acute LC50 8500 μg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Acute EC50 <10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Acute IC50 <10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
Acute LC50 <10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l Acute EC50 <10 mg/l Acute IC50 <10 mg/l	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l Acute EC50 <10 mg/l Acute IC50 <10 mg/l Algae Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio Fish - Pimephales promelas Algae - Skeletonema costatum Daphnia Fish Daphnia Acute IC50 <10 mg/l Algae

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Section 12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene ethylbenzene	-		Readily Readily
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	-		Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	-	10 to 2500	high

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: 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. 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

<u> </u>			
	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint	Paint	Paint
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	Emergency schedules F-E, S-E	-

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Section 14. Transport information

Additional information

ADR/RID : Hazard identification number 30

Tunnel code (D/E)

IMDG : Emergency schedules F-E, S-E

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: Not available.

to IMO instruments

Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product

International regulations

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

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

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Key to abbreviations : 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)

UN = United Nations

References Not available.

▼ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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Section 16. Other information

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

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

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

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