Safety Data Sheet

Antifouling Seaforce 300 AV

1 . Product and company identification

Trade name : Antifouling Seaforce 300 AV

Code : 8141

Product description : Paint.

Supplier : Jotun Paints, Inc.
9203 Highway 23
Belle Chasse, LA 70037
Telephone: (800) 229-3538 or
+1 504-394-3538
SDSJotun@jotun.com

In case of emergency : 1-800-424-9300
(Staffed 24/7)

2 . Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid.

Odor : Characteristic.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Emergency overview : WARNING!

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER.

Flammable liquid. Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Slightly irritating to the eyes and skin. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Contains material which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eyes : Slightly irritating to the eyes.

Skin : Slightly irritating to the skin.

Inhalation : Toxic by inhalation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Ingestion : Toxic if swallowed.

Potential chronic health effects : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS**: Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [zinc oxide]. Classified + (Proven.) by NIOSH [colophony]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [xylene]. Classified 2B (Possible for humans.) by IARC [paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated C22-C30 (42-48% chlorine)]. Classified 2 (Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.) by NTP [paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated C22-C30 (42-48% chlorine)]. Classified A3 (Proven for animals.) by ACGIH [ethanol].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

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2 . Hazards identification

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3 . Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
dicopper oxide	≥25 - ≤50	1317-39-1
zinc oxide	≥10 - ≤25	1314-13-2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	≥10 - ≤16	64742-95-6
colophony	≤10	8050-09-7
xylene	≤10	1330-20-7
ethylbenzene	≤3	100-41-4
4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	≤3	64359-81-5

Components not listed are not physical or health hazards as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard).

4 . First aid measures

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

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.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Flammable.

Products of combustion : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
halogenated compounds
carbonyl halides
metal oxide/oxides

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards : 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. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Continued on next page

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

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.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled 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 for cleaning up : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach 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 spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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 non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage : 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

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8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Product name	Exposure limits
zinc oxide	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).** CEIL: 15 mg/m³ Form: Dust TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumes STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume **OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).** TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Fume TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Fume TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).** STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2001).** TWA: 125 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: All forms TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours. Form: All forms **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005).** TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: All forms TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** TWA: 125 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: All forms TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms
xylene	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).** STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. **OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).** TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).** TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). Notes: K** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Form:
4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 2003).** TWA: 0.06 mg/m³ 8 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States).**

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8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

	STEL: 0.1 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
iron(iii)oxide	**OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). Notes:** TWA: 10 mg/m³, () 8 hours. Form: **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes:** TWA: 5 mg/m³, () 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Notes: as Fe** TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Fe) 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumes **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: as Fe** STEL: 10 ppm, (as Fe) 15 minutes. Form: Total particulates **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).** TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust

Engineering measures : 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, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists 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 : 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.

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard (NIOSH-approved P95) if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : 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.

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.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Flash point : Closed cup: 35°C (95°F)

Color : Various

Odor : Characteristic.

Relative density : 2.025 to 2.035 g/cm³ 16.9 to 16.98 pounds/gallon

VOC : 3.27 pounds/gallon (US) 392 % (w/w) [ISO % 11890-2]

Viscosity : Dynamic: Highest known value: 0.58 cP (xylene)
Kinematic: Highest known value: 0.77 cSt (ethylbenzene)
Kinematic (40C): >20.5 cSt

Continued on next page

9 . Physical and chemical properties

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

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity : The product is stable.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous polymerization : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11 . Toxicological information

Chronic effects on humans : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS**: Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [zinc oxide]. Classified + (Proven.) by NIOSH [colophony]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [xylene]. Classified 2B (Possible for humans.) by IARC [paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated C22-C30 (42-48% chlorine)]. Classified 2 (Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.) by NTP [paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated C22-C30 (42-48% chlorine)]. Classified A3 (Proven for animals.) by ACGIH [ethanol].
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.

Other toxic effects on humans : Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Swallowing may cause nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, gastro-intestinal irritation and chemical pneumonia.

Contains colophony, 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : Contains material which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproduction toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Chronic effects : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.

12 . Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

Product/ingredient name	Species	Period	Result

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12 . Ecological information

dicopper oxide	Daphnia (EC50)	48 hour(s)	0.51 mg/l
zinc oxide	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	>1000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	1.1 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour(s)	>320 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour(s)	2246 mg/l
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Fish (LC50)	96 hour(s)	<10 mg/l
	Daphnia (EC50)	48 hour(s)	<10 mg/l
	Algae (IC50)	72 hour(s)	<10 mg/l
xylene	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	3.3 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	8.2 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour(s)	8.6 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour(s)	12 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour(s)	13.3 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour(s)	13.4 mg/l
ethylbenzene	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	2.93 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	2.97 mg/l
	Selenastrum capricornutum (EC50)	48 hour(s)	7.2 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	4.2 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour(s)	9.09 mg/l
	Poecilia reticulata (LC50)	96 hour(s)	9.6 mg/l
4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	0.00522 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	0.00751 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	0.0301 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	0.0027 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	0.0091 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	0.0104 mg/l

Environmental precautions : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Products of degradation : Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO_2) and water, nitrogen oxides (NO, NO_2 etc.), sulfur oxides (SO_2, SO_3 etc.), halogenated compounds. Some metallic oxides.

13 . Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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. Vapor 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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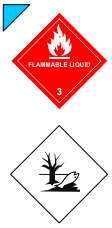
13 . Disposal considerations

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	1263	Paint. Marine pollutant (zinc oxide, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.) RQ (xylene, ethylbenzene)	3	III		This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173. 24a. **Reportable quantity** 1444.1 lbs / 655.62 kg [85.318 gal / 322.97 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
TDG Classification	1263	Paint. Marine pollutant (dicopper oxide, zinc oxide)	3	III		Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2. 19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.
ADR/RID Class	1263	Paint	3	III		Tunnel restriction code: (D/E) Hazard identification number: 30

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14 . Transport information

IMDG Class	1263	Paint. Marine pollutant (dicopper oxide)	3	III		Emergency schedules (EmS): F-E, S-E Marine pollutant: Yes.
IATA-DGR Class	1263	Paint	3	III		The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

PG* : Packing group

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Marking : The environmental hazardous / marine pollutant mark is only applicable for packages containing more than 5 litres for liquids and 5 kg for solids.

ADR / RID :

IMDG :

15 . Regulatory information

HCS Classification : Flammable liquid
Toxic material
Carcinogen
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 6 proposed risk management**: lead
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Not determined.

SARA 302/304: No products were found.
SARA 311/312 Hazards identification: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: zinc oxide; lead; cadmium; dicopper oxide; ethylbenzene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: xylene; ethylbenzene

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.

SARA 313

		Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	:	dicopper oxide	1317-39-1	≥25 - ≤50
		zinc oxide	1314-13-2	≥10 - ≤25
		xylene	1330-20-7	≤10
		ethylbenzene	100-41-4	≤3
		lead	7439-92-1	≤0.1
Supplier notification	:	dicopper oxide	1317-39-1	≥25 - ≤50
		zinc oxide	1314-13-2	≥10 - ≤25
		xylene	1330-20-7	≤10
		ethylbenzene	100-41-4	≤3

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

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15 . Regulatory information

State regulations :

Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting: None of the components are listed.
Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: None of the components are listed.
Florida substances: None of the components are listed.
Illinois Chemical Safety Act: None of the components are listed.
Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: None of the components are listed.
Louisiana Reporting: None of the components are listed.
Louisiana Spill: None of the components are listed.
Massachusetts Spill: None of the components are listed.
Massachusetts Substances: The following components are listed: ZINC OXIDE FUME; ROUGE DUST; IRON OXIDE DUST; XYLENE; DIMETHYLBENZENE; ETHYL BENZENE; ETHYLBENZENE
Michigan Critical Material: None of the components are listed.
Minnesota Hazardous Substances: None of the components are listed.
New Jersey Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: ZINC OXIDE; dicopper oxide; IRON OXIDE; FERRIC OXIDE; XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; ETHYL BENZENE; BENZENE, ETHYL-
New Jersey Spill: None of the components are listed.
New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: None of the components are listed.
New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: Xylene mixed; Ethylbenzene
New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: None of the components are listed.
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: ZINC OXIDE; ZINC OXIDE FUME; dicopper oxide; ROSIN CORE SOLDER PYROLYSIS PRODUCTS; IRON OXIDE; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; BENZENE, ETHYL-; 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: None of the components are listed.

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
WARNING: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
ethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.
ethanol	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
lead	Yes.	Yes.	15 µg/day (ingestion)	Yes.
cadmium	Yes.	Yes.	0.05 µg/day (inhalation)	4.1 µg/day (ingestion)
4-methylpentan-2-one	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.

EU regulations

Hazard symbol or symbols :

Harmful

Dangerous for the environment

Risk phrases :

R10- Flammable.
R20/22- Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R43- May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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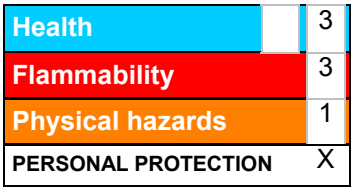
15 . Regulatory information

Safety phrases : S23- Do not breathe vapor / spray.
S24- Avoid contact with skin.
S37- Wear suitable gloves.
S38- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.

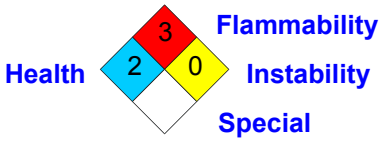
16 . Other information

Label requirements : FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :



National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



Other special considerations : Antifouling. Read Technical Data Sheet and Safety Data Sheet before use. Do not reuse empty containers. For professional use only.

Additional information : EPA Registration No. 2568-99

Date of issue : **24.10.2017**

Version : **1**

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.

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