# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**



## SeaQuantum Plus S

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/ undertaking

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: SeaQuantum Plus S
Product code	: 9060
Product description	: Paint.
Product type	: Liquid.
Other means of identification	: Not available.

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

Use in coatings - Professional use

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Jotun A/S	Jotun Paints (Europe) Ltd.
P.O.Box 2021	Stather Road
3202 Sandefjord	Flixborough, Scunthorpe
Norway	North Lincolnshire
Tel: + 47 33 45 70 00	DN15 8RR
Fax: +47 33 45 72 42	England
E-mail: SDSJotun@jotun.no	<b>C</b>
	Tel: +44 17 24 40 00 00
	Fax: +44 17 24 40 01 00
1.4 Emergency telephone number	

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

National advisory body/Po	ison Centre
Telephone number	: Contact NHS Direct; phone 0845 4647 or 111. Open 24/7.

#### **Supplier**

**Telephone number** 

: +47 33 45 70 00 Jotun Norway (head office)

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Product definition** 

### **Classification according to UK CLP/GHS**

Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

The product is classified as hazardous according to UK CLP Regulation SI 2019/720 as amended.

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

: Mixture

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### 2.2 Label elements

Date of issue/Date of revision

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Hazard pictograms	:	
Signal word		Danger.
Hazard statements	:	<ul> <li>H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> <li>H302 + H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.</li> <li>H315 - Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.</li> <li>H318 - Causes serious eye damage.</li> <li>H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> <li>H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements		
General	:	Not applicable.
Prevention	:	<ul> <li>P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.</li> <li>P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.</li> <li>P273 - Avoid release to the environment.</li> <li>P260 - Do not breathe vapour or spray.</li> <li>P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</li> </ul>
Response	:	<ul> <li>P391 - Collect spillage.</li> <li>P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.</li> <li>P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.</li> <li>P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</li> <li>P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.</li> <li>P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.</li> <li>P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</li> <li>Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.</li> </ul>
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.
Supplemental label elements	1	Not applicable.
Additional information	:	Antifouling. Active substances: dicopper oxide (CAS 1317-39-1) 47.2 % w/w, copper pyrithione (CAS 14915-37-8) 1.5 % w/w. Read Technical Data Sheet and Safety Data Sheet before use. Do not reuse empty containers. For professional use only.
Additional information	:	HSE No. 8896 DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY MIST. WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS OF A CONTRASTING COLOUR TO THE PRODUCT BEING APPLIED, UNDERNEATH A DISPOSABLE COVERALL WITH HOOD), SUITABLE GLOVES AND IMPERVIOUS FOOTWEAR THAT PROTECTS THE LOWER LEG. WEAR SUITABLE RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT (such as air-fed respiratory protective equipment with combined protective helmet and visor) when spraying. WEAR SUITABLE RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT (such as FFP3 or an equivalent standard) when working in the vicinity of the spray plume. DISPOSE OF PROTECTIVE GLOVES after use. UNPROTECTED PERSONS SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF TREATMENT AREAS.
In compliance	:	IMO Antifouling System Convention compliant AFS/CONF/26 + IMO MEPC.331(76).
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles		Not applicable.
Special packaging requiren	ner	<u>its</u>

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	:	Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	:	Not applicable.
2.3 Other hazards		
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	:	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Other hazards which do	:	None known.

not result in classification

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Туре
dícopper oxide	REACH #: 01-2119513794-36 EC: 215-270-7 CAS: 1317-39-1 Index: 029-002-00-X	≥25 - ≤50	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=100) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=10)	[1] [2]
xylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7 Index: 601-022-00-9	≥10 - ≤25	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1] [2]
ethylbenzene	REACH #: 01-2119489370-35 EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 Index: 601-023-00-4	<10	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1] [2]
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119455851-35 EC: 918-688-5 CAS: 64742-95-6	≤5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 EUH066	[1]
zinc oxide	REACH #: 01-2119463881-32 EC: 215-222-5 CAS: 1314-13-2 Index: 030-013-00-7	≤5	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=1)	[1]
colophony	REACH #: 01-2119480418-32 EC: 232-475-7 CAS: 8050-09-7 Index: 650-015-00-7	≤3	Skin Sens. 1, H317	[1] [2]
copper pyrithione	EC: 238-984-0 CAS: 14915-37-8	<3	Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H311 Acute Tox. 2, H330 Eye Dam. 1, H318	[1] [2]

SECTION 3: Comp	osition/information on i	ingredients	;	
titanium dioxide	REACH #: 01-2119489379-17 EC: 236-675-5 CAS: 13463-67-7 Index: 022-006-00-2	≤1	Repr. 2, H361d STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372 (nervous system) Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=100) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=100) Carc. 2, H351 (inhalation) See Section 16 for the full text of the H	[1] [*]
			statements declared above.	

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, are PBTs, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

<u>Type</u>

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[\*] The classification as a carcinogen by inhalation applies only to mixtures placed on the market in powder form containing 1% or more of titanium dioxide particles with aerodynamic diameter  $\leq$  10 µm not bound within a matrix.

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

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
Inhalation	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. 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	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a 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.

SECTION 4: First aid	lineasures
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.
	ns and effects, both acute and delayed
Over-exposure signs/symp	<u>otoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
4.3 Indication of any immed	iate medical attention and special treatment needed
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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures		
5.1 Extinguishing media		
Suitable extinguishing media	: Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , powders, water spray.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.	
5.2 Special hazards arising	from the substance or mixture	
Hazards from the substance or mixture	: 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 very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.	

Hazardous combustion products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Special protective actions	S : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident	t if
for fire-fighters	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.	

Date of issue/Date of revision

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

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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**

### 6.1 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. Do not breathe 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".
6.2 Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.
6.3 Methods and material for	со	ntainment 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.
6.4 Reference to other sections	:	See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

### **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).

### 7.1 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 breathe vapour 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 only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

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.

### 7.2 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.

### Seveso Directive - Reporting thresholds

### Danger criteria

	Notification and MAPP threshold	Safety report threshold
P5c	5000 tonne	50000 tonne
E1	100 tonne	200 tonne

See Technical Data Sheet / packaging for further information.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations	: Not available.
Industrial sector specific solutions	: Not available.

### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1 Control parameters

### **Occupational exposure limits**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values		
dicopper oxide	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [Copper and		
	compounds]		
	STEL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cu) 15 minutes. Form: Dusts and Mists		
	TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cu) 8 hours. Form: Dusts and Mists		
xylene	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [xylene, o-,m-,		
	p- or mixed isomers] Absorbed through skin.		
	STEL: 441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.		
	STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.		
	TWA: 220 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.		
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.		
ethylbenzene	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). Absorbed		
	through skin.		
	STEL: 552 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.		
	STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.		
	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.		
	TWA: 441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.		
colophony	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). Inhalation		
	sensitiser.		
	STEL: 0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Fume		
	TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Fume		
copper pyrithione	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [Copper and		
	compounds]		
	STEL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cu) 15 minutes. Form: Dusts and Mists		
	TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cu) 8 hours. Form: Dusts and Mists		

#### **Biological exposure indices**

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure indices		
₩ylene	EH40/2005 BMGVs (United Kingdom (UK), 8/2018) [Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers] BGV: 650 mmol/mol creatinine, methyl hippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time: post shift.		
	uld be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to ce documents for methods for the determination of hazardous		

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

### **DNELs/DMELs**

Product/ingredient name	Туре	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
dicopper oxide	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	1 mg/m³	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	1 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	137 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	0.041 mg/ kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Oral	0.082 mg/ kg bw/day	General	Systemic
xylene	DNEL	Long term Oral	5 mg/kg bw/day	population General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	65.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	65.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	125 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	212 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Local
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
ethylbenzene	DMEL	Long term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DMEL	Short term Inhalation	884 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	1.6 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	77 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	180 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	293 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	DNEL	Long term Dermal	12.5 mg/ kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	151 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	7.5 mg/kg	General	Systemic

ECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection					
			bw/day	population	
			-	[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term	32 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General	Systemic
		Inhalation	5 <b>3</b> ,	population	- ,
		minalation		[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term Oral	7.5 mg/kg	General	Systemic
	DINEL	Long term Oral			Systemic
			bw/day	population	
		1	0.44	[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term	0.41 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General	Systemic
		Inhalation		population	
	DNEL	Long term	1.9 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
		Inhalation			
	DNEL	Long term	178.57 mg/	General	Local
		Inhalation	m <sup>3</sup>	population	
	DNEL	Short term	640 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General	Local
		Inhalation		population	
	DNEL	Long term	837.5 mg/	Workers	Local
		Inhalation	m <sup>3</sup>		2004.
	DNEL	Short term	1066.67	Workers	Local
	DINEL	Inhalation	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	WORKEIS	Local
	DNEL	Short term		General	Svotomio
	DINEL		1152 mg/		Systemic
	DNE	Inhalation	m <sup>3</sup>	population	
	DNEL	Short term	1286.4 mg/	Workers	Systemic
		Inhalation	m <sup>3</sup>		
zinc oxide	DNEL	Long term Dermal	83 mg/kg	Workers	Systemic
			bw/day		
	DNEL	Long term	5 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
		Inhalation			
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	83 mg/kg	General	Systemic
		Ū.	bw/day	population	
			. ,	[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General	Systemic
		Inhalation		population	- ,
		milalation		[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term Oral	0.83 mg/	General	Systemic
	DIVEL	Long term ora	•		Oysternie
			kg bw/day	population	
a alanhan y		Long torns Dorns -	OF moller	[Consumers]	Sustantia
colophony	DNEL	Long term Dermal	25 mg/kg	Workers	Systemic
		1	bw/day	14/10/10/10/10	0
	DNEL	Long term	176 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	r	Inhalation		<b>.</b> .	
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	15 mg/kg	General	Systemic
			bw/day	population	
				[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term	52 mg/m³	General	Systemic
		Inhalation	2	population	-
				[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term Oral	15 mg/kg	General	Systemic
			bw/day	population	e jeternie
			Sw/day	[Consumers]	
titonium diavida		Long term	20 10/003		
titanium dioxide	DNEL	Long term	28 µg/m³	General	Local
		Inhalation	470	population	
	DNEL	Long term	170 µg/m³	Workers	Local
		Inhalation			

### **PNECs**

Product/ingredient name	<b>Compartment Detail</b>	Value	Method Detail
dícopper oxide	Fresh water	7.8 µg/l	-
	Marine	5.2 µg/l	-
	Sewage Treatment Plant	230 µg/l	-
	Fresh water sediment	87 mg/kg dwt	-
	Marine water sediment	676 mg/kg dwt	-
	Soil	65 mg/kg dwt	-
xylene	Fresh water	0.327 mg/l	-
	Marine	0.327 mg/l	-
	Sewage Treatment Plant	6.58 mg/l	-
	Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg dwt	_
	Marine water sediment	12.46 mg/kg dwt	_
	Soil	2.31 mg/kg dwt	_
ethylbenzene	Fresh water	0.1 mg/l	_
	Marine	0.01 mg/l	_
	Sewage Treatment	9.6 mg/l	-
	Plant	J. J	
	Fresh water sediment	13.7 mg/kg dwt	-
	Soil	2.68 mg/kg dwt	-
	Secondary Poisoning	20 mg/kg	-
zinc oxide	Fresh water	20.6 µg/l	-
	Marine	6.1 µg/l	-
	Sewage Treatment Plant	52 µg/l	-
	Fresh water sediment	117.8 mg/kg dwt	-
	Marine water sediment	56.5 mg/kg dwt	-
	Soil	35.6 mg/kg dwt	-
colophony	Fresh water	0.0054 mg/l	-
	Marine	0.00054 mg/l	-
	Sewage Treatment Plant	1000 mg/l	-
	Fresh water sediment	0.02 mg/kg dwt	_
	Marine water sediment	0.002 mg/kg dwt	_
	Soil	0.0015 mg/kg dwt	_

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

8.2 Exposure controls		
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.	
Individual protection meas		
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 clothin. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.	
Eye/face protection	Safety eyewear complying to ISO 16321-1:2022 should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.	
Skin protection		
Hand protection		

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal 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.

### Gloves

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

Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: neoprene (> 0.35 mm), butyl rubber (> 0.4 mm), PVC (> 0.5 mm)

Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: nitrile rubber (> 0.75 mm), 4H/Silver Shield® (> 0.07 mm), Teflon (> 0.35 mm), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (> 0.3 mm)

For right choice of glove materials, with focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration, seek advice by the supplier of chemical resistant gloves.

The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.

Body protection	Use chemical-resistant protective suit / disposable overall.	
	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a special before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electwear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.	list
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 shou approved by a specialist before handling this product.	
Respiratory protection	If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must respirator according to EN 140. Use respiratory mask with charcoal and dus when spraying this product, according to EN 14387 (as filter combination A2 confined spaces, use compressed-air or fresh-air respiratory equipment. Wh of roller or brush, consider use of charcoalfilter.	t filter -P2). In
Environmental exposure controls	Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.	

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: Red
Odour	: Characteristic.
Odour threshold	: Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	: Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Lowest known value: 136.1°C (277°F) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 142.38°C (288.3°F)
Flammability	: Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: 0.8 - 7.6%
Flash point	: Closed cup: 25°C (77°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	<ul> <li>Lowest known value: 280 to 470°C (536 to 878°F) (hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics).</li> </ul>
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SECTION 9: Physical a	nd	chemical properties
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.
рН	1	Not applicable.
Viscosity	1	Kinematic (40°C): >20.5 mm²/s
Solubility(ies)	1	
Media		Result
cold water hot water		Not soluble Not soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol water	/:	Not available.
Vapour pressure	:	Highest known value: 1.2 kPa (9.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 0.86 kPa (6.45 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Evaporation rate	:	Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.79compared with butyl acetate
Density	1	1.82 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Vapour density	1	Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.7 (Air = 1)
Explosive properties	:	Not available.
Oxidising properties	:	Not available.
Particle characteristics		
Median particle size	1	Not applicable.

### 9.2 Other information

No additional information.

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

10.1 Reactivity	:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
10.2 Chemical stability	:	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	:	When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
10.5 Incompatible materials	1	Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### **11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure	
dícopper oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and	Rat	3.34 mg/l	4 hours	
	mists				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1340 mg/kg	-	
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	11 mg/l	4 hours	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-	
	TDLo Dermal	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-	
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat - Male	11 mg/l	4 hours	
-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-	
copper pyrithione	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and	Rat	70 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours	
	mists				
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	300 mg/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	200 mg/kg	-	

Acute toxicity estimates

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## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/ kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
SeaQuantum Plus S	980.9	5179.8	N/A	52.5	2.8
dicopper oxide	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.34
xylene	4300	1100	N/A	11	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
copper pyrithione	200	300	N/A	N/A	0.07

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
dícopper oxide	Eyes - Cornea opacity	Rabbit	-	72 hours	-
	Eyes - Redness of the conjunctivae	Rabbit	-	48 hours	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
copper pyrithione	Eyes - Severe irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
	Skin - Irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours	-

### **Sensitisation**

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
colophony	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising

### **Mutagenicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### **Carcinogenicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
copper pyrithione	-	-		Mammal - species unspecified	Route of exposure unreported	-

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

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### **Teratogenicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

)			
Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
copper pyrithione	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
	Category 2 Category 1		hearing organs nervous system

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Product/ingredient name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: Harmful if swallowed.
Symptoms related to the pl	hysical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
General	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Other information	: None identified.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

There are no data available on the mixture itself. Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

The mixture has been assessed following the summation method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is classified for eco-toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
dicopper oxide	Acute LC50 0.075 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Zebra danio - Danio rerio	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.001 mg/l	Algae	-
	Chronic NOEC 0.0052 mg/l	Algae	-
xylene	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Daggerblade	48 hours
		grass shrimp - Palaemonetes	
		pugio	
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow -	96 hours
		Pimephales promelas	
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 7700 μg/l Marine water	Algae - Diatom - Skeletonema	96 hours
-		costatum	
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics		Daphnia	48 hours
-	Acute IC50 <10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 <10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
zinc oxide	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson	96 hours
		trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss	
	Chronic NOEC 0.02 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Green algae -	72 hours
		Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	
		- Exponential growth phase	
copper pyrithione	Acute EC50 0.022 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 0.035 mg/l	Algae	120 hours
	Acute LC50 0.0043 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.00046 mg/l	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	120 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Water flea -	48 hours
	_	Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia	48 hours
	_	pulex - Neonate	
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine	Fish - Mummichog - Fundulus	96 hours
	water	heteroclitus	

: Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

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

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
<b>x</b> ylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	-	10 to 2500	high
zinc oxide	-	28960	high
colophony	1.9 to 7.7	-	high

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)	: Not available.
Mobility	: Not available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

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

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

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).

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	
Methods of disposal	: 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.
Hazardous waste	: Yes.
Waste catalogue	
Waste code	Waste designation
08 01 11*	Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
Packaging	
Methods of disposal	: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered
	when recycling is not feasible.
Type of packaging	Waste catalogue
Type of packaging CEPE Guidelines	

#### **SECTION 14: Transport information ADR/RID** IMDG ΙΑΤΑ **ADN** 14.1 UN number UN1263 UN1263 UN1263 UN1263 14.2 UN proper Paint Paint Paint. Marine pollutant Paint (dicopper oxide) shipping name 14.3 Transport 3 3 3 3 hazard class(es) 111 Ш 14.4 Packing Ш ||| group 14.5 Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. The **Environmental** environmentally hazardous substance hazards mark is not required.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

•		
Additional information		
ADR/RID	:	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <u>Hazard identification number</u> 30 <u>Tunnel code</u> (D/E)
ADN	:	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of $\leq 5 \text{ L}$ or $\leq 5 \text{ kg}$ .
IMDG	:	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of $\leq$ 5 L or $\leq$ 5 kg. <b>Emergency schedules</b> F-E, <u>S-E</u>
ΙΑΤΑ	:	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
14.6 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.
14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	:	Not available.

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture UK (GB)/REACH

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

### Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

### Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

### **Ozone depleting substances**

Not listed.

### Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

### Annex XVII - Restrictions : Not applicable.

on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

#### Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

### Danger criteria

Category		
P5c E1		
E1		
Ell regulations		

### EU regulations

Industrial emissions : Not listed (integrated pollution prevention and control) -Air

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

Ŭ	5
Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control Water	: Not listed
International regulations	
Chemical Weapon Conve	ention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals
Not listed.	
Montreal Protocol Not listed.	
Stockholm Convention of	on Persistent Organic Pollutants
Not listed.	
Rotterdam Convention of Not listed.	on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
UNECE Aarhus Protocol	on POPs and Heavy Metals
Not listed.	
15.2 Chemical safety assessment	: This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.
<b>SECTION 16: Othe</b>	r information
Indicates information the	at has changed from previously issued version.
Abbreviations and	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

Appreviations and	: AIE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
acronyms	GB CLP = UK CLP (EC No 1272/2008) on the Classification, Labelling and
-	Packaging of Substances and Mixtures as amended by (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
	No. 720 and amendments
	DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
	DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
	EUH statement = GB CLP-specific Hazard statement
	N/A = Not available
	PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
	PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
	RRN = REACH Registration Number
	SGG = Segregation Group
	vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	On basis of test data
Acute Tox. 4, H302	Calculation method
Acute Tox. 4, H332	Calculation method
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 1, H318	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H335	Calculation method
STOT RE 2, H373	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 1, H400	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements

**SECTION 16: Other information** 

<b>⊮</b> 225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.	
H301	Toxic if swallowed.	
H302	Harmful if swallowed.	
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.	
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.	
H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H318	Causes serious eye damage.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H330	Fatal if inhaled.	
H332	Harmful if inhaled.	
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.	
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.	

### Full text of classifications

Acute Tox. 2	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 2	
Acute Tox. 3	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 3	
Acute Tox. 4	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4	
Aquatic Acute 1	SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	
Aquatic Chronic 1	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	
Aquatic Chronic 2	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2	
Aquatic Chronic 3	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	
Asp. Tox. 1	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	
Carc. 2	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	
Eye Dam. 1	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1	
Eye Irrit. 2	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2	
Flam. Liq. 2	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2	
Flam. Liq. 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	
Repr. 2	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2	
Skin Irrit. 2	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	
Skin Sens. 1	SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	
STOT RE 1	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 1	
STOT RE 2	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2	
STOT SE 3	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3	
Date of printing	. 05.04.2024	

Date of printing	: 05.04.2024
Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 05.04.2024
Date of previous issue	: 21.04.2023
Version	: 1.03
Notice to seales	

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