

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Jotafloor EPC 300 Plus Comp B

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : Jotafloor EPC 300 Plus Comp B
Product code : 46803
Product type : Liquid.
Product description : Hardener.
Other means of identification : Not available.

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

Supplier's details : Jotun South Africa (PTY) Ltd
P.O.Box 187, Blackheath 7581,
Cape Town 8000

Tel: +27 21 941 8800
Fax: +27 21 941 8700

SDSJotun@jotun.com

Emergency telephone number : 24 hour toll free number Environserve Hazmat: 0800 147 112

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger.

Hazard statements : H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

General : Not applicable.

Section 2. Hazard identification

- Prevention** : P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Response** : P304 + P310 - IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P301 + P310, P330, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353, P310 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- Storage** : Not applicable.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-	$\geq 50 - \leq 75$	9046-10-0
benzyl alcohol	$\geq 10 - \leq 25$	100-51-6
Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-, reaction products with bisphenol A diglycidyl ether homopolymer	≤ 10	68609-08-5
3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	≤ 10	2855-13-2
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	≤ 3	90-72-2

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** : 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

- 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

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

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. 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".

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. 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. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations.

Notes on joint storage

Keep away from: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

Additional information on storage conditions

Observe label precautions. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

See Technical Data Sheet / packaging for further information.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

None.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. 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.

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

May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: PVC (> 0.5 mm), nitrile rubber (> 0.75 mm)

Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: 4H/Silver Shield® (> 0.07 mm), fluor rubber (> 0.35 mm), Viton® (> 0.7 mm), neoprene (> 0.35 mm), butyl rubber (> 0.4 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 task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : 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 and safety characteristics

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

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Clear.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Odour threshold** : Not applicable.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point** : Lowest known value: 205.3°C (401.5°F) (benzyl alcohol). Weighted average: 226.63°C (439.9°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : 0.007 (benzyl alcohol) compared with butyl acetate
- Flammability** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.3% Upper: 13% (benzyl alcohol)

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

- Vapour pressure** : Highest known value: 0.09 kPa (0.7 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-). Weighted average: 0.06 kPa (0.45 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapour density** : Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (benzyl alcohol).
- Density** : 0.982 g/cm³
- Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble
hot water	Not soluble

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 380°C (716°F) (3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine).
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm²/s (<20.5 cSt)
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	360 mg/kg	-
benzyl alcohol 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	LD50 Oral	Rat	242 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1230 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1030 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1673 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-benzyl alcohol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl) phenol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 μ g	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rat	-	0.25 ml	-

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-, reaction products with bisphenol A diglycidyl ether homopolymer	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising
	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : 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.
- Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Jotafloor EPC 300 Plus Comp B	692.7	N/A	N/A	48.2	N/A
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-benzyl alcohol	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	1230	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	1030	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1673	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	Acute EC50 388 mg/l	Crustaceans	48 hours
	Acute EC50 23 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 110 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
benzyl alcohol	-	-	Readily
3-aminomethyl- 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	-	-	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-benzyl alcohol	1.34	-	low
3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	0.87 0.99	<100	low low
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	0.219	-	low

Mobility in soil




Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN2735	UN2735	UN2735
UN proper shipping name	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-)	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-)	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-)
Transport hazard class(es)	8 	8 	8 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information

IMDG	: Emergency schedules F-A, S-B Segregation Group: 18 - Alkalis
ADR/RID	: Hazard identification number 80 Tunnel code (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 to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 01.11.2024

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Version : 1.04

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)
- N/A = Not available
- SGG = Segregation Group
- UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	Calculation method

References : Not available.

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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

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

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