

## Tankguard DW Comp A

SDS Number: AA00319-0000000361

In accordance with the Standard for Classification and Labeling of Chemical Substance and Safety Data Sheet, Article 10 Paragraph 1

### Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

**A. Product name** : Tankguard DW Comp A  
**Product code** : 9440  
**Product description** : Paint.

**B. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

**Identified uses**

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

**C. Manufacturer** : Chokwang Jotun Ltd.  
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**Emergency telephone number** : H.G.LEE Chokwang Jotun Ltd.  
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### Section 2. Hazards identification

**A. Hazard classification** : SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2  
This product is classified in accordance with the Industrial Safety and Health Act and the Chemical Control Act.

**B. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements**

**Symbol** :



**Signal word** : Warning.

**Hazard statements** : H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention** : P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.  
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Response** : P391 - Collect spillage.  
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it 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 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : Not applicable.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### C.

- 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	Common name	Identifiers	%
epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)	epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)	CAS: 9003-36-5	≥25 - ≤30
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	epoxy resin (MW<700)	CAS: 1675-54-3	≥20 - ≤25
oxirane, 2,2'-[1,6-hexanediy]bis (oxymethylene)]bis-	1,6-bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy) hexane	CAS: 16096-31-4	≤10
titanium dioxide	titanium dioxide	CAS: 13463-67-7	≤10
complex mixture of diamid waxes	complex mixture of diamid waxes	-	≤3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

- A. Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- B. Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- C. Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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 measures

- D. Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.
- E. Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

- A. Extinguishing media**
- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.
- B. 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 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 thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
sulfur oxides  
halogenated compounds  
metal oxide/oxides
- C. 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.
- Special precautions 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.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- A. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** : 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. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- B. 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.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### C. 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

### A. Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. 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.

### B. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- : Store in accordance with local regulations. 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. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### A. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

None.

### B. Appropriate engineering controls

- : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

#### 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.

### C. Personal protective equipment

#### 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 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Eye protection** : Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.
- Hand protection** : There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals.  
The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product.  
The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed.  
Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material.  
Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly.  
The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/chemical damage and poor maintenance.  
Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.  
Wear suitable gloves tested to ISO 374-1:2016.  
May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (> 0.3 mm)  
Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: fluor rubber (> 0.35 mm), Viton® (> 0.7 mm), PVC (> 0.5 mm), nitrile rubber (> 0.75 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** : 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.
- 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

### A. Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Grey, White.
- B. Odour** : Characteristic.
- C. Odour threshold** : Not applicable.
- D. pH** : Not applicable.
- E. Melting/freezing point** : Not applicable.
- F. Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Lowest known value: >260°C (>500°F)(epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)).
- G. Flash point** : Not applicable.
- H. Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- I. Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- J. Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not applicable.
- K. Vapour pressure** : Highest known value: 0.08 kPa (0.6 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)). Weighted average: 0.04 kPa (0.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C)

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- L. Solubility** : cold water Not soluble  
hot water Not soluble
- M. Vapour density** : Highest known value: 11.7 (Air = 1) (epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)).
- N. Relative density** : 1.533 to 1.54 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- O. Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- P. Auto-ignition temperature** : Not applicable.
- Q. Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- R. Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (>20.5 cSt)
- S. Molecular weight** : Not applicable.

### Particle characteristics

- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- A. Chemical stability** : The product is stable.  
**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- B. Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.
- C. Incompatible materials** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- D. Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

Exposure to component solvent vapour 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. 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. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

- A. Information on likely routes of exposure** : Not available.
- Potential acute health effects**
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Over-exposure signs/symptoms**
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

### B. Health hazards

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Mouse	20 g/kg 15600 mg/kg	- -

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)	Skin - Mild irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
oxirane, 2,2'-[1,6-hexanediy]bis (oxymethylene)]bis-	Eyes - Mild irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours	-

#### Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising
oxirane, 2,2'-[1,6-hexanediy]bis (oxymethylene)]bis-	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising

#### CMR - ISHA Article 42 Occupational Exposure Limits

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	Classification
Titanium dioxide	CAS: 13463-67-7	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

#### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	-	3	-	-

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Not available.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

#### Chronic toxicity

- 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

N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### A. Ecotoxicity

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

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)	Acute EC50 2 mg/l	Daphnia	24 hours
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	Acute LC50 2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1.4 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
oxirane, 2,2'-[1,6-hexanediyl]bis (oxymethylene)]bis-	Acute LC50 3.1 mg/l	Fish - pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l	Fish	21 days
	Acute EC50 47 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 30 mg/l	Fish - Cyprinidae (Leuciscus idus)	96 hours
	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours

### B. Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)	-	-	Not readily
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	-	-	Not readily

### C. Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)	2.7	-	low
epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700)	2.64 to 3.78	31	low
oxirane, 2,2'-[1,6-hexanediyl]bis (oxymethylene)]bis-	0.822	-	low



## Section 12. Ecological information

### D. Mobility in soil

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







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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

A. 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.

B. Disposal precautions : 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 spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
A. UN number	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
B. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700))	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700)). Marine pollutant (epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700), epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700))	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy-formaldehyde resin (MW<700))
C. Transport hazard class(es)	9  	9  	9  
D. Packing group	III	III	III
E. Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

### Additional information

#### IMDG

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

**Emergency schedules** F-A, S-F

Segregation Group: -

#### IATA

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

#### ADR/RID

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

**Hazard identification number** 90

**Tunnel code** (-)

## Section 14. Transport information

**F. 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.

Transport in accordance with ADR/RID, IMDG/IMO and ICAO/IATA and national regulation.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### A. Regulation according to ISHA

**ISHA article 117 (Harmful substances prohibited from manufacture)** : None of the components are listed.

**ISHA article 118 (Harmful substances requiring permission)** : None of the components are listed.

**Article 2 of Youth Protection Act on Substances Hazardous to Youth** : Not applicable.

### Exposure Limits of Chemical Substances and Physical Factors

None of the components have an OEL.

**ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 19 (Exposure standards established for harmful factors)** : None of the components are listed.

**ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 21 (Harmful factors subject to Work Environment Measurement)** : The following components are listed: titanium dioxide

**ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 22 (Harmful Factors Subject to Special Health Check-up)** : None of the components are listed.

**Standard of Industrial Safety and Health Annex 12 (Hazardous substances subject to control)** : The following components are listed: titanium dioxide

### B. Regulation according to Chemicals Control Act

**AREC Article 17 (TRI)** : The following components are listed: Barium and its compounds

**AREC Article 32 (Banned)** : None of the components are listed.

**Article 19 Subject to authorization (K-Reach Article 25)** : None of the components are listed.

**AREC Toxic chemicals** : Not applicable

**AREC Article 32 (Restricted)** : None of the components are listed.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- CCA Article 39 (Accident Precaution Chemicals)** : None of the components are listed.
- Existing Chemical Substances Subject to Registration** : The following components are listed: Quartz
- C. Dangerous Materials Safety Management Act** : Not regulated.
- D. Wastes regulation** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- E. Regulation according to other foreign laws**
- 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

- A. References** : - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances  
- United States Environmental Protection Agency ECOTOX
- B. Date of issue** : 25.01.2022
- Date of revision** : 29.11.2023
- C. Version** : 1.04
- Date of printing** : **29.11.2023**

### D. Other

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

- 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

### 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.

## Section 16. Other information

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