

Jotatemp 650**SECTION 5: Firefighting measures****5.1 Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media : Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO₂, 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 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 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
metal oxide/oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

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. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

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Jotatemp 650**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapours in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.

In addition, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.

Mixture may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another.

Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates, spray or mist arising from the application of this mixture. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Never use pressure to empty. Container is not a pressure vessel.

Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

Comply with the health and safety at work laws.

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

Information on fire and explosion protection

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapour in all cases. In such circumstances they should wear a compressed air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration has fallen below the exposure limits.

7.2 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.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations : Not available.

Industrial sector specific solutions : Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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).

8.1 Control parameters**Occupational exposure limits**

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. xylene	EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). TWA: 125 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: All forms TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 441 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 220 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 552 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 441 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
toluene	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 384 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. TWA: 191 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.
naphthalene	EU OEL (Europe, 12/2009). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Derived no effect levels

Product/ingredient name	Type	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
xylene	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	289 mg/m ³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	289 mg/m ³	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	180 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	77 mg/m ³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	108 mg/kg bw/day	Consumers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	14,8 mg/m ³	Consumers	Systemic
ethylbenzene	DNEL	Long term Oral	1,6 mg/kg bw/day	Consumers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	293 mg/m ³	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	180 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	77 mg/m ³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	15 mg/m ³	Consumers	Systemic

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

	DNEL	Long term Oral	1,6 mg/kg bw/day	Consumers	Systemic
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Predicted no effect concentrations

Product/ingredient name	Type	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
xylene	PNEC	Fresh water	0,327 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Marine	0,327 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Sewage Treatment Plant	6,58 mg/l	-
ethylbenzene	PNEC	Fresh water sediment	12,46 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Marine water sediment	12,46 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Soil	2,31 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Fresh water	0,1 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Marine	0,01 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Sewage Treatment Plant	9,6 mg/l	-
toluene	PNEC	Fresh water sediment	13,7 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Soil	2,68 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Secondary Poisoning	20 mg/kg	-
	PNEC	Fresh water	0,68 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Marine	0,68 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Sewage Treatment Plant	13,61 mg/l	-
	PNEC	Fresh water sediment	16,39 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Marine water sediment	16,39 mg/kg dwt	-
	PNEC	Soil	2,89 mg/kg dwt	-

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 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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying to EN 166 should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection : There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/chemical damage and poor maintenance. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: neoprene, butyl rubber Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: PVC Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: fluor rubber, Viton®, 4H, Teflon, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), nitrile rubber

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Jotatemp 650**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.
- 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.
- 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Grey. Black.
- Odour** : Aromatic.
- Odour threshold** : Not applicable.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not applicable.
- Initial boiling point and boiling range** : >90°C (>194°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 18°C
- Evaporation rate** : Highest known value: 3.22 (dimethyl carbonate) Weighted average: 1.94 compared with butyl acetate
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits** : 1.2 - 8%
- Vapour pressure** : Highest known value: 7.6 kPa (56.8 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (dimethyl carbonate).
Weighted average: 1.84 kPa (13.8 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapour density** : Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.39 (Air = 1)
- Relative density** : 1.88 g/cm³
- Solubility(ies)** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 393 to 530°C (739.4 to 986°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (23 °C): 0,612 cm²/s (61,2 mm²/s)
Kinematic (40°C): >0,205 cm²/s (>20,5 mm²/s)
- Explosive properties** : Not available.

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Jotatemp 650**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties****Oxidising properties** : Not available.**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** : The product is stable.**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.**10.4 Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.**10.5 Incompatible materials** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.**SECTION 11: Toxicological information****11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

There are no data available on the mixture itself. The mixture has been assessed following the conventional method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is classified for toxicological properties accordingly. 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. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

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.

If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage.

Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	20 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	TDL ₀ Dermal	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rabbit	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
toluene	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	49 g/m ³	4 hours
naphthalene	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal	26829,3 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	209,5 mg/l

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0,5 minutes 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 microliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
naphthalene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	495 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 0. 05 Milliliters	-

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. toluene	Category 3 Category 3	Not applicable. Not applicable.	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene toluene	Category 2 Category 2	Not determined Not determined	hearing organs Not determined

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Jotatemp 650 (mmi-wcs) Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. ethylbenzene toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Potential chronic health effects

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Acute EC50 <10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 <10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 <10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7,2 mg/l	Algae	48 hours
naphthalene	Acute EC50 2,93 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4,2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0,4 mg/l	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1,6 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2800 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscrus - Adult	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0,67 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch	40 days

Conclusion/Summary : This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	-	-	Not readily
xylene	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
naphthalene	-	-	Not readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	2.8 to 6.5	99 to 5780	high
xylene	3,12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethylbenzene	3,6	-	low
toluene	2,73	90	low
naphthalene	3,4	36.5 to 168	low

12.4 Mobility in soil

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

Mobility : Not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT : Not applicable.

vPvB : Not applicable.

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

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Material and/or container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

European waste catalogue (EWC) : 08 01 11* Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

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SECTION 14: Transport information

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

International transport regulations

14.1 UN number : 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name : Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) : 3



14.4 Packing group : III

14.5 Environmental hazards : No.

14.6 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.

Additional information

ADR / RID : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
Hazard identification number: 33
Special provisions: 640D

IMDG : **Emergency schedules (EmS)**
F-E, S-E

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code : Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)****Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation****Substances of very high concern**

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles : Not applicable.

Other EU regulations

Europe inventory : Not determined.

Black List Chemicals : Not listed

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

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

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Product/ingredient name	Carcinogenic effects	Mutagenic effects	Developmental effects	Fertility effects
toluene	-	-	Repr. 2, H361d (Unborn child)	-
naphthalene	Carc. 2, H351	-	-	-

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment : Not applicable.

SECTION 16: Other information

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
 DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
 EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
 PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
 RRN = REACH Registration Number

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	On basis of test data Expert judgment Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
 H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 (Unborn child)
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 (hearing organs) (hearing organs)
 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.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS] : Acute Tox. 4, H302 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
 Acute Tox. 4, H312 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
 Acute Tox. 4, H332 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

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Jotatemp 650**SECTION 16: Other information**

Asp. Tox. 1, H304	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Carc. 2, H351	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Repr. 2, H361d (Unborn child)	TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs)	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2
STOT RE 2, H373	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
STOT SE 3, H336	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

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

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

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