



JOTUN

Certificate

*This is to Certify that the Supply of
TBT-Free Selfpolishing Antifouling
to this ship is compliant with
IMO's AFS Convention**

SeaForce | SHIELD

Supplied to: PT. PELAYARAN EKA NURI INDRA PRATAMA

Vessel name TB. ENC RHAYDEN

Date of supply 11 SEPTEMBER, 2020

Signed on behalf of Jotun A/S

PT. JOTUN INDONESIA
CIKARANG - INDONESIA

* (AFS/CONF/26) + Guidelines adopted 11.10.2002

Certificate Limitations

An official International Anti-fouling System Certificate may only be issued by a classification society authorised by a state that has ratified the Convention.

Jotun A/S issues this Certificate based on supply of IMO compliant TBT-free antifoulings only.

1513/CAF/102020



Date of issue 11 September, 2020

This is to certify that

"TB. ENC RHAYDEN"

Imo: 9277694

was coated on the underwater area with

**TBT-free Self-Polishing
Anti Fouling Self- Polishing system**

In compliance with the IMO Antifouling Systems Convention of 2001 (AFS/CONF/26)
at dry docking at PT. Batamec Shipyard
In September 2020.

The product is manufactured by Jotun Coatings and contains the following active
ingredients

SeaForce I Shield, Dark Red
Dicopper Oxide (CAS Number 1317-39-1)
Zineb (CAS Number 12122-67-7)

Safeguard Universal ES, Grey(2.comp. primer) was applied to seal off any
possible existing TBT-antifouling


PT. JOTUN INDONESIA
CIKARANG - INDONESIA
ARIFIN

TSS Support – Marine Coatings Indonesia

Jotun Coatings

This certificate does not replace the "Certificate of Compliance" issued by the proper authority

TYPE APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify:**That the TBT-Free Anti-Fouling Systems**with type designation(s)
SeaForce Shield

Issued to

Jotun A/S
SANDEFJORD, Norway

is found to comply with

DNV GL class programme DNVGL-CP-0110 – Type approval – Anti-fouling systems**Application :****Organotin-free self-polishing anti-fouling system.****Product(s) approved by this certificate is/are accepted for installation on all vessels classed by DNV GL.**This Certificate is valid until **2024-05-15**.Issued at **Høvik** on **2019-05-16**DNV GL local station: **Sandefjord**Approval Engineer: **Gisle Hersvik**for **DNV GL****Rikard Törnqvist**
Head of Section

This Certificate is subject to terms and conditions overleaf. Any significant change in design or construction may render this Certificate invalid. The validity date relates to the Type Approval Certificate and not to the approval of equipment/systems installed.

Job Id: **262.1-031207-1**
Certificate No: **TAK00001KV**

Product description

Organotin-free self-polishing hydrolysing anti-fouling paint; **SeaForce Shield**

Colours:

The product may be available in various colours. Please contact the local Jotun representative for details.

Active ingredients:

CAS No. 1317-39-1 Cuprous oxide
CAS No. 12122-67-7 Zineb

Manufactured by

Jotun COSCO Marine Coatings (Qingdao) Co., Ltd., South of Chunyang Road and East of Huaguan Road, Qingdao National High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Qingdao, Shandong 166109, P.R.China

DNV GL local station: Qingdao

Jotun Coatings (Zhangjiagang) Co. Ltd., Jiangsu Yangtze River Internat. Chemical Industry Park, Zhangjiagang Free Trade Zone, Jiangsu 215634, P.R. China

DNV GL local station: Nanjing

Chokwang Jotun Ltd., 30th Block Jisa Science Park, 1205 Jisa-dong, Gangseo-gu, Busan 618-230, South Korea.

DNV GL local station: Pusan

Jotun Paints (M) Sdn Bhd, Lot 9143, PN 38500, Kawasan Perindustrian Nilai, 71800 Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

DNV GL local station: Kuala Lumpur

Jotun U.A.E Ltd. (L.L.C.), P.O.Box 3671, Al Quoz Industrial Area, Dubai, U.A.E.

DNV GL local station: Dubai

Responsibility

The Company (stated on the front page of this Certificate) takes the responsibility that both design and production are in compliance with Rules, Standards and/or Regulations listed on page 1 of this certificate.

Application/Limitation

The issuance of this certificate is solely connected to the control of the Anti-Fouling System, AFS, with regard to compliance with the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships.

It does not cover verification of surface preparation, corrosion protection, fire, health and safety precautions, durability of the AFS or environmental properties other than regulated by the Convention.

Type Approval documentation

Letter from Jotun A/S of 2019-04-01, incl. Application letter of 2019-03-26, Application for Type Approval of 2019-03-22, ISO 9001-certificate, TDS, SDS and tin test report from Molab as of 2019-02-27.

Job Id: **262.1-031207-1**
Certificate No: **TAK00001KV**

Tests carried out

Type Testing carried out in accordance with **Type Approval documentation**, with the following test results (ref. Test Report from Molab as, Norway of 2019-02-27):

- **SeaForce Shield:** <0.02 wt% tin

Marking of product

Product shall be marked with *manufacturer's name; place of production and type designation*.

The marking is to be carried out in such a way that it is visible, legible and indelible. The marking of product is to enable traceability to the DNV GL Type Approval Certificate.

Periodical assessment

The scope of the Periodical Assessment is to verify that the conditions stipulated for the Type Approval is complied with and that no alterations are made to the product design or choice of materials.

Periodical Assessment to be performed after 2 and 3.5 years (Certificate Retention) and at renewal after 5 years (Certificate Renewal).

The main elements of the Periodical Assessment are to:

- Ensure that **Type Approval documentation** is available.
- Review design, materials, production process, and performance with respect to possible changes, in order to ensure compliance with **Type Approval documentation** and/or referenced material specifications.
- Ensure traceability between manufacturer's product marking and the DNV GL Type Approval Certificate.

END OF CERTIFICATE

SeaForce Shield

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : SeaForce Shield

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product code : 43004

Product description : Paint.

Product type : Liquid.

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

Identified uses

Use in coatings - Professional use

Supplier's details : Jotun (Singapore) Pte Ltd
 37 Tuas View Crescent
 Singapore 637236
 Phone: 6508 8288
 Fax: 6265 7484
 SDSJotun@jotun.com

Emergency telephone number : Jotun (Singapore) Pte Ltd, Tel: 6508 8288

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
 ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger.

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapour.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 Causes skin irritation.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 May cause respiratory irritation.
 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing vapour. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	: Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. 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 physician.
Storage	: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
In compliance	: IMO Antifouling System Convention compliant (AFS/CONF/26).
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.
<u>CAS number/other identifiers</u>	
CAS number	: Not applicable.
EC number	: Mixture.
Product code	: 43004

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
dicopper oxide	≥10 - ≤23	1317-39-1
xylene	≥10 - ≤25	1330-20-7
colophony	≥10 - ≤25	8050-09-7
zineb	≤10	12122-67-7
ethylbenzene	≤5	100-41-4
zinc oxide	≤5	1314-13-2
1-methoxy-2-propanol	≤3	107-98-2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	≤3	64742-95-6
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., 2-phenoxyethyl esters, maleated	≤0.3	91001-64-8

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.

Chemical formula	: Not applicable.
-------------------------	-------------------

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.
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,

Section 4. First aid measures

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. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : 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 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 thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/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. 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.

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. 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".

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.

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 (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. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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.
- 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. 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 oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
xylene	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006).
	PEL (short term): 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
	PEL (short term): 150 ppm 15 minutes.
	PEL (long term): 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	PEL (long term): 100 ppm 8 hours.
colophony	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). Skin sensitiser. Inhalation sensitiser.
ethylbenzene	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006). Notes:
	PEL (long term): 100 ppm 8 hours.
	PEL (long term): 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006).
	PEL (short term): 543 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
	PEL (short term): 125 ppm 15 minutes.
zinc oxide	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006).
	PEL (long term): 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Dust
	PEL (short term): 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume
	PEL (long term): 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Fume
	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006).
	PEL (short term): 553 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
	PEL (short term): 150 ppm 15 minutes.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.

PEL (long term): 369 mg/m³ 8 hours.
PEL (long term): 100 ppm 8 hours.

Factories Order (PEL) (Singapore, 11/2004).

TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: All forms
TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms

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.

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 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: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

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 Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: butyl rubber, PVC Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: fluor rubber, Teflon, 4H, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), nitrile rubber

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.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Various colours.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point** : Lowest known value: 120.17°C (248.3°F) (1-methoxy-2-propanol). Weighted average: 137.71°C (279.9°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 27°C (80.6°F)
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.79 compared with butyl acetate
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : 0.8 - 13.74%
- Vapour pressure** : Highest known value: 1.2 kPa (9.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 0.98 kPa (7.35 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapour density** : Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.65 (Air = 1)
- Relative density** : 1.584 to 1.59 g/cm³
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 270°C (518°F) (1-methoxy-2-propanol).
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- SADT** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic: Highest known value: 1.7 cP (1-methoxy-2-propanol) Weighted average: 0.7 cP
Kinematic: Highest known value: 0.77 cSt (ethylbenzene)
Kinematic (40C): >20.5 cSt

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- 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.
- Incompatible materials** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
- SADT** : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dicopper oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3.34 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	470 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	20 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	TDL ₀ Dermal	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-
zineb	LD50 Oral	Rat	1850 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rabbit	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6600 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

Sensitisation

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
zineb	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	Not determined	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
xylene ethylbenzene Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, 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
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

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.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	2213.6 mg/kg
Dermal	7348.5 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	57.27 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	15.73 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
dicopper oxide	Acute LC50 0.075 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio	96 hours
zineb	Acute EC50 0.38 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 970 to 1800 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 0.225 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.05 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Chlorella vulgaris	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7.2 mg/l	Algae	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
zinc oxide	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute EC50 <10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 <10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 <10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
dicopper oxide	-	-	Not readily
xylene	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
zinc oxide	-	-	Not readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	-	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
colophony	1.9 to 7.7	-	high
zineb	1.3	-	-
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
zinc oxide	-	60960	high
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	high

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	1263	1263	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint	Paint. Marine pollutant (dicopper oxide)	Paint
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Additional information	-	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Additional information

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

ADR / RID : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
Hazard identification number: 30

IMDG :

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 Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Singapore - hazardous chemicals under government control

None.

Section 16. Other information

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)
- UN = United Nations

Section 16. Other information

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.

SeaForce Shield

Product description

This is a one component high solids hydrolysing antifouling coating based on ion exchange technology. It provides cost efficient fouling protection. This is achieved by self polishing characteristics reducing hull deterioration. To be used as finish coat in immersed environments only. Suitable on approved primers and tie coats on aluminium and carbon steel substrates. It can be applied at sub zero surface temperatures.

Typical use

Marine:

Recommended for under water hull in drydocking. Designed for vessels trading at a range of speeds and activities. This product can be used for 36 months on the vertical sides of a vessel and 60 months on the flatbottom and boottop.

Typical trade

World wide, recommended for deep sea trade.

Approvals and certificates

Compliant with IMO Antifouling System Convention AFS/CONF/26.

Additional certificates and approvals may be available on request.

Colours

brown, red

Product data

Property	Test/Standard	Description
Solids by volume	ISO 3233	63 ± 2 %
Flash point	ISO 3679 Method 1	27 °C
Density	calculated	1.6 kg/l
VOC-US/Hong Kong	US EPA method 24 (tested) (CARB(SCM)2007, SCAQMD rule 1113, Hong Kong)	358 g/l
VOC-EU	IED (2010/75/EU) (theoretical)	367 g/l
VOC-China	GB/T 23985-2009 (tested)	355 g/l

The provided data is typical for factory produced products, subject to slight variation depending on colour.

Film thickness per coat

Typical recommended specification range

Dry film thickness	75 - 175	µm
Wet film thickness	120 - 275	µm
Theoretical spreading rate	8.4 - 3.6	m ² /l

Surface preparation

To secure lasting adhesion to the subsequent product all surfaces shall be clean, dry and free from any contamination.

Surface preparation summary table

Substrate	Surface preparation	
	Minimum	Recommended
Coated surfaces	New tie coat or new antifouling: Remove any contamination that could interfere with the intercoat adhesion. Exceeding maximum recoat intervals will require cleaning/abrading and/or application of additional coats, depending on condition	New tie coat or new antifouling: Remove any contamination that could interfere with the intercoat adhesion. Exceeding maximum recoat intervals will require cleaning/abrading and/or application of additional coats, depending on condition
	Aged antifouling with leached layer: Removal by thorough fresh water washing at minimum nozzle pressure 340 bar.	Aged antifouling with leached layer: Removal by thorough fresh water washing at minimum nozzle pressure 340 bar.

Application

Application methods

The product can be applied by

Spray:	Use airless spray.
Brush:	May be used. Care must be taken to achieve the specified dry film thickness.
Roller:	May be used. Care must be taken to achieve the specified dry film thickness.

Product mixing

Single pack

Thinner/Cleaning solvent

Thinner: Jotun Thinner No. 7

Guiding data for airless spray

Nozzle tip (inch/1000): 21-31
Pressure at nozzle (minimum): 150 bar/2100 psi

Drying and Curing time

Substrate temperature	-10 °C	0 °C	10 °C	23 °C	40 °C
Surface (touch) dry	5 h	2 h	45 min	30 min	30 min
Dry to over coat, minimum	48 h	36 h	9 h	7 h	6 h
Dried/cured for immersion	48 h	36 h	12 h	10 h	8 h

For maximum overcoating intervals, refer to the Application Guide (AG) for this product.

When three or more antifouling coats are applied in rapid succession it is recommended to double the time for immersion.

Drying and curing times are determined under controlled temperatures and relative humidity below 85 %, and at average of the DFT range for the product.

Surface (touch) dry: The state of drying when slight pressure with a finger does not leave an imprint or reveal tackiness.

Dry to over coat, minimum: The recommended shortest time before the next coat can be applied.

Dried/cured for immersion: Minimum time before the coating can be permanently immersed in sea water.

Recommended type of primer

Anticorrosive primer system suitable for purpose. Recommended tie coat for the subsequent antifouling coat is:
Safeguard Universal ES
or
Safeguard Plus

Packaging (typical)

	Volume (litres)	Size of containers (litres)
SeaForce Shield	5 / 20	5 / 20

The volume stated is for factory made colours. Note that local variants in pack size and filled volumes can vary due to local regulations.

Storage

The product must be stored in accordance with national regulations. Keep the containers in a dry, cool, well ventilated space and away from sources of heat and ignition. Containers must be kept tightly closed. Handle with care.

Shelf life at 23 °C

SeaForce Shield

18 month(s)

In some markets commercial shelf life can be dictated shorter by local legislation. The above is minimum shelf life, thereafter the paint quality is subject to re-inspection.

Caution

This product is for professional use only. The applicators and operators shall be trained, experienced and have the capability and equipment to mix/stir and apply the coatings correctly and according to Jotun's technical documentation. Applicators and operators shall use appropriate personal protection equipment when using this product. This guideline is given based on the current knowledge of the product. Any suggested deviation to suit the site conditions shall be forwarded to the responsible Jotun representative for approval before commencing the work.

Health and safety

Please observe the precautionary notices displayed on the container. Use under well ventilated conditions. Do not inhale spray mist. Avoid skin contact. Spillage on the skin should immediately be removed with suitable cleanser, soap and water. Eyes should be well flushed with water and medical attention sought immediately.

Colour variation

When applicable, products primarily meant for use as primers or antifoulings may have slight colour variations from batch to batch. Such products may fade and chalk when exposed to sunlight and weathering.

Disclaimer

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.