

## Baltoflake

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### Product description

This is a glass flake reinforced unsaturated polyester coating. It is an ultra high build, extremely abrasion resistant and fast curing barrier coating. Can be used as primer, mid coat or finish coat in atmospheric and immersed environments. Suitable for properly prepared carbon steel, stainless steel, aluminium and approved primers.

Suitable for properly primed concrete.

### Scope

The Application Guide offers product details and recommended practices for the use of the product.

The data and information provided are not definite requirements. They are guidelines to assist with efficient and safe use, and optimum service of the product. Adherence to the guidelines does not relieve the applicator of responsibility for ensuring that the work meets specification requirements. Jotun's liability is in accordance with general product liability rules.

The Application Guide (AG) must be read in conjunction with the relevant specification, Technical Data Sheet (TDS) and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all the products used as part of the coating system.

### Referred standards

Reference is generally made to ISO Standards. When using standards from other regions it is recommended to reference only one corresponding standard for the substrate being treated.

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## Surface preparation

The required quality of surface preparation can vary depending on the area of use, expected durability and if applicable, project specification.

### Process sequence

Surface preparation and coating should normally be commenced only after all welding, degreasing, removal of sharp edges, weld spatter and treatment of welds is complete. It is important that all hot work is completed before coating commences.

### Soluble salts removal

Soluble salts have a negative impact on the coating systems performance, especially when immersed. Jotun's general recommendations for maximum soluble salts (sampled and measured as per ISO 8502-6 and -9) content on a surface are:

For areas exposed to (ISO 12944-2):

C1-C4: 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

C5M or C5I: 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

Im1-Im3: 80 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

### Carbon steel

#### Initial rust grade

The steel shall be Rust Grade A or B (ISO 8501-1). For steel with Rust Grades C or D, contact your nearest Jotun office for advice.

#### Initial inspection and pretreatment

Inspect the surface for contaminations and if present, remove with an alkaline detergent. Agitate the surface to activate the cleaner and before it dries, wash the treated area by Low-Pressure Water Cleaning (LPWC) to Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) using fresh water.

Non-contaminated areas shall be washed down by Low-Pressure Water Cleaning (LPWC) to Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) using fresh water to reduce the concentration of surface chlorides.

### Metal finishing

Defective welds shall be replaced and treated to an acceptable finish before painting. Temporary welds and brackets shall be ground to a flat finish after removal from the parent metal. All edges shall be ground to a minimum radius of 2.0 mm after a minimum three passes with a mechanical grinder fitted with appropriate abrasive. All sharp irregularities, burrs, slivers, slag and spatter on welds, whether apparent before or after blast cleaning, shall be removed before the commencement of coating application. Weld smoke shall be removed by washing by low-pressure Water Cleaning LP WC method to Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) using fresh water.

For areas in corrosivity category C5, Im1-3 the requirement is for the steel to conform to grade P2 (ISO 8501-3) Table 1. All edges shall have a rounded radius of minimum 2 mm subjected to three pass grinding or equally effective method. One may use a mechanical grinder fitted with a suitable abrasive disc. All sharp irregularities, burrs, slivers, slag and spatter on welds, whether apparent before or after blast cleaning, shall be removed before coating application. It is recommended that welding smoke should be removed by low-pressure Water Cleaning LP WC method (ISO 8501-4:2006) Wa 1 using fresh water. Welding smoke residues are water soluble and could cause blistering if not removed by washing before blasting.

Defective welds shall be replaced and treated to an acceptable finish before painting. Temporary welds and brackets shall be ground to a flat finish after removal from the parent metal.

## Abrasive blast cleaning

### Cleanliness

After pre-treatment is complete, the surface shall be dry abrasive blast cleaned to Sa 2½ (ISO 8501-1) using abrasive media suitable to achieve a sharp and angular surface profile.

### Surface profile

The surface shall have a sharp and angular surface profile 55-130 µm, grade Medium to Course G (ISO 8503-2). Measure the achieved profile with surface replication tape (Testex) (ISO 8503-5) or by surface roughness stylus instrument (ISO 8503-4).

### Abrasive media quality

The selected abrasive must be compatible with both the surface to be blast cleaned and the specified coating system. The abrasive shall meet specifications as per relevant parts of ISO 11124 (Specification for metallic blast-cleaning abrasives), or ISO 11126 (Specification for non-metallic blast-cleaning abrasives). It should be sampled and tested as per relevant parts of ISO 11125 (metallic abrasives) or ISO 11127 (non-metallic abrasives). Dry storage of abrasive and shelter for blasting pots is necessary to prevent equipment becoming clogged with damp abrasive.

All abrasive blast media used should be new and not recirculated, with the exception of Steel Grit. If this is utilized the circulation process must include a cleaning process.

### Compressed air quality

The supply of clean air to blasting pots must be secured to avoid contamination of abrasive and thereby of blast cleaned surfaces. Compressors must be fitted with sufficient traps for oil and water. It is also recommended to fit two water separators at the blasting machine to ensure a supply of moisture-free air to the abrasive chamber.

### Dust contamination

At the completion of abrasive blasting the prepared surface shall be cleaned to remove residues of corrosion products and abrasive media, and inspected for surface particulate contamination. Maximum contamination level is rating 2 (ISO 8502-3) as per Figure 1. Dust size no greater than class 2.

## Hand and Power Tool Cleaning

### Power tool cleaning

Minor damage of the coating may be prepared to St 3 (ISO 8501-1) using a suitable rotating fiber disc, like 3M CSD or similar. Leading edges of intact coating around damage shall be feathered to ensure a smooth transition from the coating to the prepared steel. Consecutive layers of coating shall be feathered to expose each layer and new coating shall always overlap to an abraded existing layer. Mechanical repairs are only accepted for minor areas of damage where abrasive blasting is expected to create more damage to the coating system than actual benefit to the performance of the coating system; i.e. damage/defects found after immersion testing. Overlapping zones to intact coating shall have all leading edges feathered back by sanding methods to remove all sharp leading edges and establish a smooth transition from the exposed substrate to the surrounding coating. Consecutive layers of coating shall be feathered to expose each layer and new coating shall always overlap to an abraded existing layer. Abrade intact coatings around the damaged areas for a minimum 100 mm to ensure a flat, rough surface profile, suitable for over coating.

### Water jetting

Due to risk of flashrust which is not recommended for these types of coating, water jetting of steel substrates is not recommended.

## Galvanised steel

### Abrasive blast cleaning

Baltoflake products are in general NOT recommended for use on galvanized items.

## Aluminium

### Abrasive blast cleaning

Inspect the surface for hydrocarbon and other contamination and if present, remove with an alkaline detergent. Agitate the surface to activate the cleaner and before it dries, wash the treated area by low-pressure Water Cleaning LP WC method to cleanliness corresponding to Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) using fresh water. Non-contaminated areas shall be washed down by low-pressure Water Cleaning LP WC method to cleanliness corresponding to Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) using fresh water. Paint solvents (thinners) shall not be used for general degreasing or preparation of the surface for painting. The surface shall be dry abrasive blast cleaned to cleanliness corresponding to the description of Sa 2½ (ISO 8501-1) using a non-metallic abrasive blast medium which is suitable to achieve a sharp and angular surface profile. As a guide, surface profile 55-130 µm, Medium to Coarse G (ISO 8503-2) should be achieved.

### Water jetting

Water jetting is not recommended.

## Stainless steel

### Abrasive blast cleaning

The surface shall be dry abrasive blast cleaned to cleanliness corresponding to the description of Sa 2½ (ISO 8501-1) using a non-metallic abrasive blast medium which is suitable to achieve a sharp and angular surface profile. As a guide, surface profile 25-55 µm, Fine G (ISO 8503-2) should be achieved.

Examples of recommended abrasives are:

- Ferrite free almandite garnet grade 30/60 and 80 grade (US Mesh size)
- Aluminium oxide grade G24

At the completion of abrasive blasting the prepared surface shall be cleaned to remove residues of corrosion product and abrasive media, and inspected for surface particulate contamination. Maximum contamination level is rating 2 (ISO 8502-3) unless otherwise specified.

Finished surfaces shall be dull, profiled and show no areas of shiny metal. Do not handle the prepared surface with bare hands.

Chlorinated or chlorine containing solvents or detergents must not be used on stainless steel.

## Coated surfaces

### Shop primers

Muki EPS with dry film thickness 15-20 µm is approved as holding primer. Prior to application all other shop primers shall be completely removed by dry abrasive blast cleaning to min Sa 2½ (ISO 8501-1) using abrasive media suitable to achieve sharp and angular surface profile 45-85 µm, grade Fine to Medium G (ISO 8503- 2). Measure the achieved profile with surface replication tape (Testex) (ISO 8503-5) or by surface roughness stylus instrument (ISO 8503-4).

## Application

Prior to application, test the atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of the substrate for the dew formation according to ISO 8502-4, Guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation prior to paint application. Record findings and determine if conditions allow to paint or not to paint.

### Environmental conditions

To avoid tackiness on the surface of systems applied at substrate temperatures above 25 °C, Baltoflake FC is recommended as finish coat.

### Acceptable environmental conditions - before and during application

Before application, test the atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of the substrate for the dew formation according to ISO 8502-4.

Air temperature	10 - 50	°C
Substrate temperature	10 - 50	°C
Relative Humidity (RH)	10 - 85	%

The following restrictions must be observed:

- Only apply the coating when the substrate temperature is at least 3 °C (5 °F) above the dew point
- Do not apply the coating if the substrate is wet or likely to become wet
- Do not apply the coating if the weather is clearly deteriorating or unfavourable for application or curing
- Do not apply the coating in high wind conditions

## Product mixing

### Mixing ratio table - Additives

The steel temperature shall not be lower than the paint temperature and not more than 20 °C above the paint temperature.

Additive volumes (ml) in 16 litres product.

Due to local regulations, local variants in pack size and filled volume may exist. Note that the amount of additives must be adjusted accordingly.

Additive	Paint temperature					
	10-14 °C	15-19 °C	20-24 °C	25-29 °C	30-34 °C	35-40 °C
Jotun Accelerator CO1P or Accelerator 9802 P	300 *					
Jotun Peroxide 1, Andonox KP-9 or Butanox M-50	300 *	300 *	200 *	200	200	200

Jotun Inhibitor 51 200 200 400

\* Not applicable for Baltoflake FC

For other additive suppliers please consult Jotun.

### WARNING:

#### Accelerators must never come in direct contact with peroxides.

All peroxides must be stored in a dark and cool storage room (below 25 °C), and kept away from all kind of combustible materials. Exposure to direct sunlight must be avoided. Use only original or approved containers. Empty containers should be washed with water and kept in separate storage/containers.

The peroxide may catch fire if exposed to sparks or to hot metal dust from grinding or other mechanical work. The curing reaction develops heat. For leftovers of mixed paint it is recommended to fill the tin with water to avoid excessive heat development.

### Alternative additives and suppliers

MEK Peroxides:			
Jotun	Jotun Peroxide 1	Jotun Peroxide 11	Jotun Peroxide 13
Velox (former Azelis)	NORPOL Peroxide 1	Norpol Peroxide 11	Norpol Peroxide 13
United Initiators (former Syrgis)	Andonox KP-9	Andonox LCR	Andonox KPM
Akzo Nobel	Butanox M50	Butanox LPT	Trigonox 61 Trigonox 63A
Pergan	Peroxan ME-50 L		

Accelerators:		
Jotun	Jotun Accelerator Co1P	Jotun Accelerator DMA10
Velox (former Azelis)	NORPOL Accelerator 9802P	NORPOL Accelerator 9826
AkzoNobel	Accelerator NL-49P	Accelerator NL-63-10P

Inhibitors:		
Jotun	Jotun Inhibitor 51	Jotun Inhibitor 53
Velox (former Azelis)	NORPOL Inhibitor 9851	NORPOL Inhibitor 9853
AkzoNobel		Inhibitor NLC-10

### Product mixing

Coatings should be mixed with an air powered mechanical paint mixing tool that is clean and fit for purpose. Mechanically mix the contents of component A for a period of time that is suitable to fully incorporate all of the ingredients into a homogenous mixture.

### Paint temperature

Ambient temperature will affect the viscosity of the coating. Low temperature will increase the viscosity and high temperatures reduce the viscosity. Careful use of thinning with styrene, max 5%, may be needed at lower temperatures.

When working in warmer temperatures the paint should be kept in a shaded and ventilated area, and not in direct sunlight.

### Induction time and Pot life

**Paint temperature** **23 °C**

Pot life 45 min

The temperature of base and curing agent is recommended to be 18 °C or higher when the product is mixed.

### Thinner/Cleaning solvent

Thinner: Styrene

Thinning max.: 5 %

Thinning of this product is normally not necessary and thus not recommended. If thinning for some reason still is required, styrene is the ONLY thinner to be used. All other thinners will damage the coating and prevent the products from curing.

Cleaning solvent: Jotun Thinner No. 17 / Jotun Thinner No. 27

### Application data

Be sure that all parts, pump, hose, gun are perfectly clean.

Be sure all filters both from pump and gun are removed.

Be sure to have tools for dismantling the equipment available close to the spray equipment.

Be sure to have an air driven rotating mixer available

Add additives, such as accelerator or inhibitor to the drums to be used.

1. Remove the gun from the hose
2. Flush through the pump with clean thinner. Be sure that the thinner is clean as it leaves the hose tip
3. Put the suction hose into a fresh drum of Baltoflake
4. Start the pump and flush out all the thinner from the pump into a separate can until clean Baltoflake appears
5. Put the hose-tip into the Baltoflake-drum and re-circulate and be sure that the pump works perfectly
6. Measure the required amount of Jotun Peroxide 1
7. Add the measured peroxide into the paint drum while mixing the peroxide thoroughly into the Baltoflake and continue re-circulating the material
8. Note the time
9. Mount the gun
10. While still re-circulating, look closely for leakages
11. Start spraying
12. When 1st drum is almost empty, tilt it in order to access as most paint as possible from the drum
13. Add correct amount of Jotun Peroxide 1 to next drum
14. When one drum is emptied, swap the drums
15. DO NOT POUR REMAINING PAINT FROM PREVIOUS DRUM INTO NEXT DRUM!
16. After 45-50 minutes flush the entire system with thinner no 17 or acetone
17. Continue from point 2

### Spray application

#### Airless Spray Equipment

Pump ratio (minimum) : 42:1  
Pressure at nozzle (minimum) : 150 bar/2100 psi  
Nozzle tip (inch/1000) : 27-35  
Nozzle output (litres/minute) : 6.0  
Filters (mesh) : Remove filters

Several factors influence, and need to be observed to maintain the recommended pressure at the nozzle. Among factors causing pressure drop are:

- extended hoses or hose bundles
- extended hose whip-end line
- small internal diameter hoses
- high paint viscosity
- large spray nozzle size
- inadequate air capacity from compressor
- incorrect or clogged filters

### Plural component (Twin Pump) airless spray equipment

Be sure that all parts, pump, hose, gun are perfectly clean.

Be sure all filters both from pump and gun are removed.

Be sure to have tools for dismantling the equipment available close to the spray equipment.

Be sure to have an air driven rotating mixer available

Add additives, such as accelerator or inhibitor to the drums to be used.

1. Fill both Baltoflake and Jotun Peroxide 1 into the reservoirs.
2. Be sure that the mixing ratio is set to the correct value and be sure that the correct amount of Jotun Peroxide 1 is added.
3. Mount the gun
4. Start spraying.
5. Note the time.
6. Flush through the mixing unit every 40-50 minutes with thinner no 17 or acetone.
7. Be sure that the thinner is fully out of the mixing device after each flushing before spraying the objects.

### Other application tools

#### Brush application

Not recommended for application by brush, but useful on small spots and as a tool to level out small saggings etc.

#### Application with trowel

Not recommended for application by trowel.

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## Film thickness per coat

### Typical recommended specification range

Dry film thickness	600 - 1500 µm
Wet film thickness	650 - 1650 µm
Theoretical spreading rate	1.5 - 0.6 m <sup>2</sup> /l

All vinyl ester and polyester resin systems are subject to some shrinkage during the curing process. This results in a practical spreading rate lower than the theoretically calculated. The shrinkage depends on actual dry film thickness applied and conditions during application.

Can be applied up to 100 % higher than maximum specified film thickness without loss of technical properties.

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### Film thickness measurement

All vinyl ester and polyester resin systems are subject to some shrinkage during the curing process. This results in a practical spreading rate lower than the theoretically calculated. The level of shrinkage depends on the actual dry film thickness applied and on conditions during application and curing.

#### Wet film thickness (WFT) measurement and calculation

Use a wet-to-dry film calculation table to calculate the required wet film thickness per coat.

A wet to dry film thickness chart is available on the Jotun Web site. To ensure correct film thickness, it is recommended to measure the wet film thickness continuously during application using a painter's wet film comb (ISO 2808 Method 1A).

#### Dry film thickness (DFT) measurement

For thickness measurement on rough surfaces the procedures described in ISO 19840 is to be followed, if not specified differently. When the coating has cured to hard dry state the dry film thickness can be checked to SSPC PA 2 or equivalent standard using statistical sampling to verify the actual dry film thickness. Measurement and control of the WFT and DFT on welds is done by measuring adjacent to and no further than 15 cm from the weld.

#### Frequency of measurements

Frequency and location of measurements as recommended in the relevant standard, or in the project specification.

#### Minimum thickness

Minimum dry film thickness must be observed. This is evaluated according to the "80-20"-rule. The "80-20"-rule means that no more than 20% of the total number of measurements must be below the specified minimum and not less than 80% of this value.

The minimum dry film thickness should be strictly adhered to in order to achieve a proper curing of the film. Applying the coating too thin could cause the coating to become tacky. The tackiness does not have any effect on the performance if the coating is to be overcoated with an additional coat of the same product.

#### Ventilation

Sufficient ventilation is very important to ensure proper drying/curing of the film.

#### Coating loss

The consumption of paint should be controlled carefully, with thorough planning and a practical approach to reducing loss. Application of liquid coatings will result in some material loss. Understanding the ways that coating can be lost during the application process, and making appropriate changes, can help reducing material loss.

Some of the factors that can influence the loss of coating material are:

- type of spray gun/unit used
- air pressure used for airless pump or for atomization
- orifice size of the spray tip or nozzle
- fan width of the spray tip or nozzle
- the amount of thinner added
- the distance between spray gun and substrate
- the profile or surface roughness of the substrate. Higher profiles will lead to a higher "dead volume"
- the shape of the substrate target
- environmental conditions such as wind and air temperature



## Drying and Curing time

Substrate temperature	10 °C	23 °C	40 °C
<b>Baltoflake</b>			
Surface (touch) dry	3 h	2 h	2 h
Walk-on-dry	5 h	2 h	2 h
Dry to over coat, minimum	5 h	2 h	2 h
Dried/cured for service	4 d	2 d	1 d
<b>Baltoflake FC</b>			
Surface (touch) dry		2 h	2 h
Walk-on-dry		2 h	2 h
Dried/cured for service		2 d	1 d

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

Baltoflake FC should not be overcoated with itself or Baltoflake.

Procedure for repair of minor areas are found under Repair of coating system.

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

Walk-on-dry: Minimum time before the coating can tolerate normal foot traffic without permanent marks, imprints or other physical damage.

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

Dried/cured for service: Minimum time before the coating can be permanently exposed to the intended environment/medium.

## Maximum over coating intervals

Maximum time before thorough surface preparation is required. The surface must be clean and dry and suitable for over coating. Inspect the surface for chalking and other contamination and if present, remove with an alkaline detergent. Agitate the surface to activate the cleaner and before it dries, wash the treated area by low-pressure water jetting to Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) using fresh water.

If maximum over coating interval is exceeded the surface should in addition be carefully roughened to ensure good inter coat adhesion.

## Areas for atmospheric exposure

Average temperature during drying/curing	10 °C	23 °C	40 °C
Itself	20 h	12 h	12 h
acrylic	7 d	5 d	1 d
polysiloxane	10 d	7 d	5 d
polyurethane	10 d	7 d	5 d
unsaturated polyester	20 h	12 h	12 h

### Areas for immersed exposure

Average temperature during drying/curing	10 °C	23 °C	40 °C
Itself	20 h	12 h	12 h
unsaturated polyester	20 h	12 h	12 h

### Other conditions that can affect drying / curing / over coating

#### Adding anti-skid to the coating system

Anti skid aggregate should only be added in the final coat, and should not be used in single coat systems. Spread the aggregate evenly on the surface before half of time to Surface dry. For coatings applied in 400 to 800 µm DFT use Jotun Anti-skid, coarse particle size (700 - 1000 µm). The recommended usage is 3.0 - 3.5 kg per 10 litres of paint.

For coatings applied in 800 to 1500 µm DFT use Jotun Anti-skid, extra coarse particle size (1200 - 1600 µm). The recommended usage is 3.5 - 4.0 kg per 10 litres of paint.

#### Repair of coating system

##### Damages to the coating layers:

Prepare the area through sandpapering or grinding, followed by thorough cleaning/vacuuming. When the surface is clean and dry the coating may be over coated by itself or by another product, ref. original specification.

Always observe the maximum over coating intervals. If the maximum over coating interval is exceeded the surface should be carefully roughened in order to ensure good intercoat adhesion.

##### Damaged areas exposing bare steel:

Remove all rust, loose paint, grease or other contaminants by spot abrasive blasting, mechanical grinding, water and/or thinner washing. Feather edges of surrounding intact coating.

Too thin areas: Remove contaminants and roughen surface and reapply as soon as possible after surface is cleaned to prevent contaminants on the surface.

Overlapping zones to intact coating shall be masked off with a minimum 200 mm distance to the damage and should cover the surrounding area so that overspray to sound coating does not occur during repair application. Edges of intact coating around damage shall be feathered to ensure a smooth transition from the coating to the prepared steel. Consecutive layers of coating shall be feathered to expose each layer and new coating shall always overlap to an abraded existing layer.

#### Repair of damaged areas

Sags and runs can be caused by too high wet film thickness, too much thinner added or the spray gun used too close to the surface.

Smoothen the wet film with a paint brush to repair small sags and runs. More extensive sags and runs must be removed using scrapers or rags depending on severity and accessibility.

Sand down to a rough, even surface and re-coat if cured.

#### Coating film continuity

Jotun recommends that all coating systems for immersion shall be inspected for film continuity/defects by visual observation of pin hole rusting through the coating after tank hydro-testing or sea water immersion during sea trials. Alternatively, full immersion of tanks in combination with tanks fully saturated by tank cleaning machine(s), soaking all surfaces with sea water and creating a high condensation environment during sea trials.

All noted defects shall be repaired or reported as outstanding issues.

For onshore storage tanks or for tanks where sea water immersion may not be permitted or practical, coating shall be tested for film continuity/defects as described in ASTM D 5162, method A or B as appropriate for the coating thickness.

The recommended voltage is 400 volts per 100 µm DFT. The acceptance criterion is no defects. Defects found shall be repaired as per coating specification.

## Quality assurance

The following information is the minimum required. The specification may have additional requirements.

- Confirm that all welding and other metal work has been completed before commencing pre-treatment and surface preparation
- Confirm that installed ventilation is balanced and has the capacity to deliver and maintain the RAQ
- Confirm that the required surface preparation standard has been achieved and is held prior to coating application
- Confirm that the climatic conditions are within recommendations in the AG, and are held during the application
- Confirm that the required number of stripe coats have been applied
- Confirm that each coat meets the DFT requirements in the specification
- Confirm that the coating has not been adversely affected by rain or other factors during curing
- Observe that adequate coverage has been achieved on corners, crevices, edges and surfaces where the spray gun cannot be positioned so that its spray impinges on the surface at 90° angle
- Observe that the coating is free from defects, discontinuities, insects, abrasive media and other contamination
- Observe that the coating is free from misses, sags, runs, wrinkles, fat edges, mud cracking, blistering, obvious pinholes, excessive dry spray, heavy brush marks and excessive film build
- Observe that the uniformity and colour are satisfactory

All noted defects shall be fully repaired to conform to the coating specification.

## 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.

For further advice please contact your local Jotun office.

## 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.

## Accuracy of information

Always refer to and use the current (last issued) version of the TDS, SDS and if available, the AG for this product. Always refer to and use the current (last issued) version of all International and Local Authority Standards referred to in the TDS, AG & SDS for this product.

## Colour variation

Some coatings used as the final coat may fade and chalk in time when exposed to sunlight and weathering effects. Coatings designed for high temperature service can undergo colour changes without affecting performance. Some slight colour variation can occur from batch to batch. When long term colour and gloss retention is required, please seek advice from your local Jotun office for assistance in selection of the most suitable top coat for the exposure conditions and durability requirements.

## Reference to related documents

The Application Guide (AG) must be read in conjunction with the relevant specification, Technical Data Sheet (TDS) and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all the products used as part of the coating system.

When applicable, refer to the separate application procedure for Jotun products that are approved to classification societies such as PSPC, IMO etc.

## Symbols and abbreviations

min = minutes

h = hours

d = days

°C = degree Celsius

° = unit of angle

µm = microns = micrometres

g/l = grams per litre

g/kg = grams per kilogram

m<sup>2</sup>/l = square metres per litre

mg/m<sup>2</sup> = milligrams per square metre

psi = unit of pressure, pounds/inch<sup>2</sup>

Bar = unit of pressure

RH = Relative humidity (% RH)

UV = Ultraviolet

DFT = dry film thickness

WFT = wet film thickness

TDS = Technical Data Sheet

AG = Application Guide

SDS = Safety Data Sheet

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

MCI = Jotun Multi Colour Industry (tinted colour)

RAQ = Required air quantity

PPE = Personal Protective Equipment

EU = European Union

UK = United Kingdom

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

ISO = International Standards Organisation

ASTM = American Society of Testing and Materials

AS/NZS = Australian/New Zealand Standards

NACE = National Association of Corrosion Engineers

SSPC = The Society for Protective Coatings

PSPC = Performance Standard for Protective Coatings

IMO = International Maritime Organization

ASFP = Association for Specialist Fire Protection

## 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.