SAFETY DATA SHEET

Jotun Super Durable 2003

Section 1. Identification

UN number : Not regulated.

GHS product identifier : Jotun Super Durable 2003

Product code : 37269

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product type : Powder coating.

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

Not applicable.

Supplier's details :

Jotun Paints (Vietnam) Co. Ltd.
No., 1 Street 10,
Song Than 1 Industrial Zone,
Di An City,
Binh Duong Province,
Vietnam

Phone: + 84 274 374 2206
Fax: + 84 274 374 2205

SDSJotun@jotun.com

Jotun Paints Viet Nam
Hiep Phuoc Factory
Ho Chi Minh City
Lot F3, Street 01,
Hiep Phuoc Industrial Zone,
Hiep Phuoc Commune,
Nha Be District,
Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam

Emergency telephone number : Office phone + 84 274 374 2206
or + 47 33 45 70 00 Jotun Norway (head office)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture :
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger.

Hazard statements :
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P260 - Do not breathe dust or mist.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response : P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage : Not applicable.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1h,3h,5h)-trione	<10	CAS: 2451-62-9
Cyclohexane, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethyl-, homopolymer, caprolactam-blocked	≤3	CAS: 127184-53-6
2,4,8,10-tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecane, 3,9-bis[2,4-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-	≤1	CAS: 26741-53-7
zinc di(benzothiazol-2-yl) disulphide	<0.25	CAS: 155-04-4

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

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Inhalation : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

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

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

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

Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.

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 dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

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

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : 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. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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. 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 dust. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a

Section 7. Handling and storage

compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. 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 oxidising 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Dust Limit : 10 mg/m³ (TWA of total inhalable dust) and 4 mg/m³ (TWA of respirable)

None.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

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 EN 374.
May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (> 0.3 mm)
Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: nitrile rubber (> 0.75 mm), neoprene (> 0.35 mm), PVC (> 0.5 mm)

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.

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 : 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 : Solid. Powder.

Colour : Various.

Odour : Odourless.

Odour threshold : Not applicable.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point : 85 - 115 °C

Boiling point : Not applicable.

Flash point : Not applicable.

Evaporation rate : Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.

Lower explosion limit : 30 g/m³

Minimum ignition energy (mJ) : 10 - 30

Vapour pressure : Not applicable.

Vapour density : Not applicable.

Relative density : 1.2 to 1.9 g/cm³

Solubility : cold water Not soluble
hot water Not soluble

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : > 400°C

Decomposition temperature : >230°C (>446°F)

Viscosity : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity :

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 the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

Prevent dust accumulation.

Incompatible materials : Not applicable.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6 (1h,3h,5h)-trione	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 138 mg/kg Toxic effects: Behavioral - Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Other changes Blood - Hemorrhage
zinc di(benzothiazol-2-yl) disulphide	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 540 mg/kg

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6 (1h,3h,5h)-trione	**Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant** Amount/concentration applied: 100 milligrams **Mammal - species unspecified - Eyes - Irritant**

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Result
1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6 (1h,3h,5h)-trione	**Mammal - species unspecified - skin** Result: Sensitising
zinc di(benzothiazol-2-yl) disulphide	**Mammal - species unspecified - skin** Result: Sensitising

Skin

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
zinc di(benzothiazol-2-yl) disulphide	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6 (1h,3h,5h)-trione	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
Cyclohexane, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethyl-, homopolymer, caprolactam-blocked	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE (inhalation) - Category 1

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Jotun Super Durable 2003 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1h,3h,5h)-trione	1418.3 100	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	42.5 3	N/A N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
2,4,8,10-tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5] undecane, 3,9-bis[2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) phenoxy]-	**Acute - EC50** OECD 201 Algae 97 mg/l [72 hours] **Acute - LC50** OECD 203 Fish 70.7 mg/l [96 hours] **Chronic - NOEC** OECD 211 Daphnia 0.1 mg/l [21 days]
zinc di(benzothiazol-2-yl) disulphide	**Acute - LC50** Fish 0.73 mg/l [96 hours] **Chronic - NOEC** Fish 0.041 mg/l [89 days] **Acute - EC50** OECD 202 Daphnia 0.71 mg/l [48 hours]

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl) -1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1h,3h, 5h)-trione	-0.8	-	Low
zinc di(benzothiazol-2-yl) disulphide	5.02	<8 [Bioaccumulation test of chemical substance in fish and shellfish]	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient : 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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

- Law on Chemicals No. 69/2025/QH15 dated June 14, 2025.
- Government Decree No. 24/2026/NĐ-CP dated January 17, 2026, specifying the lists of chemicals subject to the scope of the Law on Chemicals.
- Government Decree No. 25/2026/NĐ-CP dated January 17, 2026, detailing and prescribing measures for the implementation of certain articles of the Law on Chemicals regarding the development of the chemical industry and chemical safety and security.
- Government Decree No. 26/2026/NĐ-CP dated January 17, 2026, detailing and guiding the implementation of certain articles of the Law on Chemicals regarding the management of chemical activities and hazardous chemicals in products and goods.
- Circular No. 01/2026/TT-BCT dated January 17, 2026, detailing and guiding the implementation of certain articles of the Law on Chemicals and Government Decree No. 26/2026/NĐ-CP (which details and guides the implementation of certain articles of the Law on Chemicals regarding the management of chemical activities and hazardous chemicals in products and goods).
- Circular No. 02/2026/TT-BCT dated January 17, 2026, of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, stipulating measures to implement the Law on Chemicals and Government Decree No. 25/2026/NĐ-CP, which details and provides measures for organizing and guiding the implementation of certain articles of the Law on Chemicals regarding the development of the chemical industry and chemical safety and security.
- Decree No. 43/2017/NĐ-CP on goods labeling and Government Decree No. 111/2021/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 43/2017/NĐ-CP dated April 14, 2017, on goods labeling.
- Vietnam National Technical Regulation: QCVN 05:2020/BCT (issued with Circular No. 48/2020/TT-BCT dated December 21, 2020) – National technical regulation on safety in the production, trading, use, storage, and transportation of hazardous chemicals.
- Government Decree No. 34/2024/NĐ-CP dated March 31, 2024, stipulating the list of hazardous goods and the transportation of hazardous goods by road motor vehicles and inland waterway vessels; and Government Decree No. 161/2024/NĐ-CP dated December 18, 2024, stipulating the list of hazardous goods, the

Section 15. Regulatory information

transportation of hazardous goods, and the procedures for issuing licenses and certificates of training completion for drivers or escorts transporting hazardous goods by road.
- Other relevant current legal documents.

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Substances of very high concern

Intrinsic property	Ingredient name	Status	Reference number	Date of revision
Mutagen	1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6 (1h,3h,5h)-trione	Candidate	ED/87/2012	18.06.2012

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Product/ingredient name	%	Designation [Usage]
Jotun Super Durable 2003 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1h,3h,5h)-trione	≥90 <10	29 29

Labelling : Restricted to professional users.

Seveso Directive

This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia : Not determined.

Canada : Not determined.

China : Not determined.

Japan : **Japan inventory (CSCL)**: Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

New Zealand : Not determined.

Philippines : Not determined.

Republic of Korea : Not determined.

Taiwan : Not determined.

Thailand : Not determined.

Turkey : Not determined.

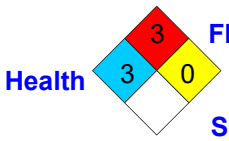
United States : Not determined.

Vietnam : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Ratings of danger according to

NFPA



HMIS

Health	*	3
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

History

Date of printing : 08.10.2026

Date of issue/Date of revision : 08.10.2026

Date of previous issue : 30.09.2025

Version : 1.05

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HMIS = Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
NFPA = National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2	Calculation method
AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 3	Calculation method

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

The information in this document is given to the best of Jotun's knowledge, based on laboratory testing and practical experience. Jotun's products are considered as semi-finished goods and as such, products are often used under conditions beyond Jotun's control. Jotun cannot guarantee anything but the quality of the product itself. Minor product variations may be implemented in order to comply with local requirements. Jotun reserves the right to change the data given 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.