according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

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

Use of the Sub- : Epoxide-resin-based coating material, totally solid

stance/Mixture

Recommended restrictions

on use

within adequate application - none

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Disbon GmbH

Roßdörfer Straße 50 64372 Ober-Ramstadt

Telephone : +496154710
Telefax : +4961547170222
E-mail address Responsi- : msds@dr-rmi.com

ble/issuing person

1.4 Emergency telephone

Emergency telephone 1

: +49613284463 GBK GmbH

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Serious eye damage, Category 1 H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Skin sensitization, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2 Label elements

Labeling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and

water.

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/ doctor.

Hazardous ingredients which must be listed on the label:

polyamine amide epoxy resin adduct amine polymer 3,6,9-triazaundecamethylenediamine

Additional Labeling

EUH211

Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
polyamine amide epoxy resin adduct	260549-92-6	Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 3 - < 10
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7 236-675-5 022-006-00-2 01-2119489379-17	Carc. 2; H351	>= 1 - < 10
amine polymer	180583-06-6	Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 1 - < 2,5

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

3,6,9- triazaundecamethylenediamine	112-57-2 203-986-2 612-060-00-0	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0,1 - < 0,25
Substances with a workplace expo	sure limit :		
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7		>= 30 - < 50
	238-878-4		
	01-2120770509-45		
barium sulfate	7727-43-7		>= 20 - < 30
	231-784-4		
	01-2119491274-35		

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where

possible).

Move out of dangerous area. First aider needs to protect himself.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.

In case of skin contact : Do NOT use solvents or thinners.

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty

of water.

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

In case of eye contact : 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/ phy-

sician.

If swallowed : Call a physician.

Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : No information available.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Foam

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire condi-

tions.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information : Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure

limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

6.4 Reference to other sections

For further information see Section 7 of the safety data sheet.

,For personal protection see section 8.,For disposal considerations see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.

Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see

section 8).

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

In addition, the current technical information for this product and its application on www.caparol.com must be observed.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

The product is flammable but not readily ignited.

Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with the skin and the eyes. Wash hands before

eating, drinking, or smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when

using this product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Store in original container. Store between 41 and 77 °F in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : This information is not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable	0,1 mg/m3	GB EH40
		dust)	(Silica)	
	Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of air-			

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version	Revision Date:	Print Date	Date of last issue: 25.11.2020
2.1	14.09.2021	23.09.2021	Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

borne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed inhalable' and 'respirable', The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 B-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 B-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. TWA (Respirable 0,1 mg/m3 2004/37/EC dust)					
Further information: Carcinogens or mutagens barium sulfate 7727-43-7 TWA (inhalable dust) Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols.		fore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respira-			
Further information: Carcinogens or mutagens barium sulfate 7727-43-7 TWA (inhalable dust) Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols.		,			2004/37/EC
barium sulfate 7727-43-7 TWA (inhalable dust) Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols.					
Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols.					05 51140
Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols.	barium sulfate	7727-43-7	\ \ \	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
[uusi)		figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols.			
			dust)		

titanium dioxide

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 13463-67-7 TWA (inhalable 10 mg/m3 GB EH40 dust) GB EH40 TWA (Respirable 4 mg/m3

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Routes of expo- sure	Potential health effects	Value
barium sulfate	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10,00 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	13000,00 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10,00 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	10,00 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	700,00 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	10,00 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
barium sulfate	Fresh water	115 μg/l
	Fresh water sediment	600,4 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

	Soil	207,7 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	62,2 mg/l
glass, oxide, chemicals	Fresh water sediment	174 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Secondary Poisoning	10,9 mg/kg food
	Sea water	3,4 µg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 μg/l
	Sea sediment	164 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	147 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Fresh water	6,5 µg/l
titanium dioxide	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,184 mg/l
	Soil	100 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sea water	0,0184 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1000 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sea sediment	100 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Intermittent use/release	0,193 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand protection

Material : Nitrile rubber Glove thickness : 0,2 mm Protective index : Class 3

Remarks : Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indi-

cation of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Before removing gloves clean them with soap and water. Wear suita-

ble gloves tested to EN374.

Skin and body protection : Safety shoes

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, dis-

posable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Long sleeved clothing

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

Skin should be washed after contact.

Respiratory protection : During spray application: Do not breathe spray dust. Use

A2/P2 combination filter for paint spraying.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid

Color : No data available

Odor : No data available

Odor Threshold : Not relevant

Melting point/freezing point : not determined

Boiling point/boiling range : not determined

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

not determined

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

not determined

Flash point : Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : not determined

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable

pH : 6,95

Concentration: 10 %

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

not determined

Vapor pressure : not determined

Relative density : not determined

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

Density : 2,1200 g/cm3

Relative vapor density : not determined

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : The product is not flammable.

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire condi-

tions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Protect from frost, heat and sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Incompatible with acids.

Incompatible with oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Components:

polyamine amide epoxy resin adduct:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.200 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : According to the classification criteria of the European Union,

the product is not considered as being a skin irritant.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : May cause irreversible eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Remarks : Causes sensitization.

11.2 Information on other hazards

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: No data available

Components:

barium sulfate:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 21.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Materials and all related packaging must be disposed of in a

safe way in accordance with the full requirements of the local,

regional, national and international authorities.

Uncured product residues and unpurified packaging should be

disposed of as hazardous waste.

Material residues: Allow the basic substance to harden with

hardener and dispose of as paint waste.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

Waste should not be disposed of via wastewater.

Contaminated packaging : Only completely emptied containers should be given for recy-

cling.

Waste Code : used product

080111*, waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents

or other dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regu-

lations.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

: Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Number on list 3

This product is a mixture and does

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

Concern for Authorization (Article 59). not contain Substances of Very High

Concern (SVHC) equal or above 0.1%. Therefore no advised uses have to be defined and no chemical safety assessment has to be gener-

ated.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2004/42/EC

< 1 % < 10 g/l

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this mixture.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.

H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage.

H351 : Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitization

2004/37/EC : Europe. Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers

from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens

at work

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

2004/37/EC / TWA : Long term exposure limit

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EMS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIOC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Stonaria and Development; OPPTS - Offic

Further information

Other information:

No exposure scenario communication is required for this product according to REACH Regulation No. 1907/2006 EC.

Communication of Uses is not required in accordance with REACH Article 31(1)(a) - registered substances / mixtures do not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous in accordance with Regulations 1272/2008 EC or 1999/45/EC.

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet:

ECHA WebSite

ACGIH (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists). 2014 TLVs and BEIs. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for chemical substances and physical agents and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) with Seventh Edition documentation. 2014 ACGIH, Cincinnati OH

NIOSH - Registry of toxic effects of chemical substances

ECDIN - Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network - Joint Research Centre, Commission of the European Communities

SAX'S - Dangerous properties of industrial materials

GESTIS - Database on hazardous substances - Institut für Arbeitsschutz der Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA, Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance)

Toxnet - Toxicology Data Network

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Calculation method Skin Sens. 1 H317 Calculation method

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DisboPOX W 453 Comp. A RAL7032

Version Revision Date: Print Date Date of last issue: 25.11.2020 2.1 14.09.2021 23.09.2021 Date of first issue: 14.11.2019

material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

REACH Information

According to our legal obligation we implement the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). We will adjust and update our safety data sheets on a regular base in accordance with the information of our upstream-suppliers. As usual we will inform you about the adjustments.

Regarding to the REACH regulation we would like to point out that DAW as a downstream user will not register on behalf of our company. We will rely on information from our suppliers. As soon as new information is available our safety data sheets will be amended accordingly.

GB/EN