baumit.com

according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

*

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance, mixture and company, respectively

1.1 Product identifier

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

UFI: U4K1-P0KD-600Q-6UUS

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

Dry mortar to be mixed with water and subsequently used as mineral finishing coat for indoors and outdoors.

All other uses are advised against.

1.3 Details on the supplier that provides the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:
Baumit GmbH
Reckenberg 12
D-87541 BAD HINDELANG
Telephone + 49 8324 921 1025
Fax: + 49 49 8324 921 1029
E-mail (expert): sdb@baumit.de

Further information obtainable from: Product Safety Department

1.4 Emergency telephone number: Poison Information Centre Mainz +49 6131 19240

*

SECTION 2: Potential hazards

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008
Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritations.
Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes severe eye damage.

2.2 Label elements

Label according to Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008
The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP-Regulation.

Hazard pictograms

GHS05

Signal word: Hazard

Hazard-determining components of labelling
Portland cement clinker (white)
Calcium hydroxide

Hazard warnings
H315 Causes skin irritations.
H318 Causes severe eye damage.

Safety instructions
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P305+P351+P338 IF CONTACTED WITH THE EYES: Gentle rinse with water for a few minutes.
Remove any contact lenses, if possible. Continue rinsing.

(Continued on page 2)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

(Continued from page 1)

P315 Immediately seek medical advice/get medical attention.
P302+P352 IF CONTACTED WITH THE SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313 In case of skin irritation: Seek medical advice/get medical attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothes and wash before reuse.

2.3 Other hazards
Dust originating from the dry mixture can irritate the respiratory tract. Repeated inhalation of large quantities of dust increases the risk of lung diseases. The products reacts in a strongly alkalinic manner with moisture. The product that is saturated with water can cause severe skin damage in case of prolonged contact (e.g. knees in the moist mortar).
By using white Portland cement, the content of sensitising chromium (VI) below 0.0002% in the cement content of the ready-to-use product. Hence, there is no risk of sensitisation due to chromate.
The product is slightly hazardous to water.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment
The criteria for identifying persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (vPvB) according to the appendix XIII of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 are not met.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on components

3.2 Chemical characterisation: Mixtures
Description:
Mixture from white Portland cement according to Directive 2003/53/EC, lime hydrate, aggregates and additives

Dangerous constituents:

CAS: 1305-62-0 EINECS: 215-137-3 Reg. no.: 01-2119475151-45-	Calcium hydroxide *Ey* Eye Dam. 1, H318; <j> Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335	<11%
EINECS: 266-043-4	Portland cement clinker (white) A Eye Dam. 1, H318; <$> Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335	<9%

Additional information:
The wording of the listed hazard warnings can be inferred from section 16.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of the first-aid measures
General information:
No special personal protective equipment is required for first responders. However, first responders should avoid contact with the moist mortar.

After inhalation:
If unconscious, place in a stable side position for transport.
Remove source of dust and provide fresh air or bring the affected person in open air. Seek medical advice in case of complaints, discomfort, coughing or persistent irritation.

After skin contact:
Wash the affected skin surface immediately with plenty of water to remove all product residues. Immediately take off and/or remove soaked gloves, clothes, shoes, watches, etc. Thoroughly wash and/or rinse clothes, shoes, watches, etc. before reuse. Consult a doctor in case of skin complaints.

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

After eye contact:
Do not rub the eyes dry because mechanical strain may cause additional eye damage. If applicable, remove contact lenses and rinse the eye immediately with open eyelids under running water for at least 20 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use an isotonic eye-rinsing solution (e.g. 0.9% NaCl). Always consult an occupational health professional or ophthalmologist.

If swallowed:
Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious, rinse mouth with water and drink plenty of water. Consult a doctor or poison information centre.

4.2 Most important acute and delayed symptoms and effects

Eyes:
Eye contact with the dry or moist product can cause severe and possibly permanent damage.

Skin:
Even when dry, the product can have an irritating effect on moist skin (as a result of sweating or air humidity) due to prolonged contact. Contact with moist skin can cause skin irritations, dermatitis or other severe types of skin damage.

Additional information:
Cement can exacerbate existing ailments of the skin, eyes and respiratory tract, e.g. in case of pulmonary emphysema or asthma.

4.3 Information on immediate medical attention or special treatment
If a doctor is consulted, present this safety data sheet if possible.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing agents
The product is not flammable either as delivered or in mixed condition. Hence, extinguishing media and firefighting must be adapted to the local fire.

Suitable extinguishing media: Adapt fire extinguishing measures to suit the environment.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
None. The product is neither explosive, nor flammable and also is not oxidising with other materials.

5.3 Information for firefighting
No special firefighting measures are required. Do not allow extinguishing agent to enter the sewer system.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal safety precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 Non-emergency personnel
Wear protective clothes, as described under section 8. Avoid the formation of dust. Ensure sufficient ventilation. Follow the instructions for safe handling, as described under section 7. Emergency plans are not required.

6.1.2 Emergency personnel
In case of high exposure to dust, respiratory protection as described in section 8.2.2 is required.

(Continued on page 4)

Safety data sheet

according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3 revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 3)

6.2 Environmental protection measures
Do not allow to enter the sewer system/surface water/groundwater (pH-level increase).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning
Take up spilled material dry and, when possible, use and, if applicable, use tarpaulin to prevent from drifting. Please note the wind direction during this type of work and keep the drop height low during the shifting process (e.g. with shovels). Use at least industrial suction unit/extractor of dust class M (DIN EN 60335-2-69) for cleaning purposes. Do not brush dry. Never use compressed air for cleaning. If dust forms as a result of dry cleaning, it is imperative to wear personal protective equipment. Avoid inhalation of developing dust and skin contact. Let mixed mortar harden and dispose of it (see section 13.1).

6.4 Reference to other sections
Information on safe handling, see section 7.
Information on personal protective equipment: see section 8.
Information on disposal: see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas.
Avoid the formation of dust. In case of bagged goods and when using open mixing containers, first pour in water and subsequently let the dry product pour in carefully. Keep drop height low. Let stirrer start slowly. Do not compress empty bags and/or only compress into an overbag. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin using personal protecting equipment according to section 8.2.2.
Ensure sufficient ventilation, if applicable, use respiratory protection according to section 8.2.2. Do not kneel in the fresh product during processing.
The formation of dust during machine processing (e.g. with a cleaning machine or continuous mixer) can be avoided by carefully hanging up, opening and emptying the bags, as well as by using special additional equipment.
Do no longer use products upon expiry of the specified storage duration since the effect of the contained reducing agents decreases and the content of soluble chrome (VI) can exceed the threshold value stated in section 2.3. In these cases, allergic chromate dermatitis can develop due to the water-soluble chromate contained in the product in case of persistent contact.
For containers starting at 10 kg:
Minimise the lifting and carrying of containers by using mechanical resources.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store in dry conditions, not together with acids and separately from food. Avoid water and moisture from entering. Always store in original container.

Requirements to be met by storerooms and containers: Only store in original container.

Storage class: 13

7.3 Specific end uses
This product is assigned GISCODE ZP 1 (cementitious products, low-chromate) (see section 15). Further information on the secure handling, protective measures and rules of conduct can be gathered from the GISCODE ZP 1. It is available as part of the hazardous material information system of the professional association for the construction www.gisbau.de industry. Further information on the secure processing includes the delivered hazard assessment according to § 6, par. 7 of the Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV). The delivered hazard assessment is made available by the manufacturer in addition to this safety data sheet.

(Continued on page 5)

Safety data sheet

according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 4)

GISCODE ZP1

SECTION 8: Limitation and monitoring of exposure/personal protective equipment

8.1 Control parameters

Components with limits to be observed in relation to the workplace:	
1305-62-0 Calcium hydroxide	
Occupational	Long-term value: 1E mg/m³ 2(I);Y, EU, DFG

Additional information:
The lists that were valid at the time of the creation were used as basis.
A = alveolar dust fraction
E = inhalable fraction

8.2 Exposure limitation and monitoring

8.2.1 Suitable engineering controls

To reduce the formation of dust, closed systems (e.g. silo with conveyor system), local exhaust ventilations or other technical controls, e.g. Cleaning machines or continuous mixers with special additional equipment for dust collection should be used.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, e.g. personal protective equipment

General:
Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Wash hands and face before breaks and at the end of the work day and, if applicable, take a shower to remove adhesive dust. Strictly avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use skin care products. Immediately take off and/or remove soaked gloves, clothes, shoes, watches, etc. Thoroughly wash and/or rinse clothes, shoes, watches, etc. before reuse.
General information on the use of protective clothes can be found in the occupational health and safety rule BGR 189.

Respiratory protection:
If there is a risk that the exposure threshold values will be exceeded, e.g. when openly handling the powdery dry product, an appropriate respiratory mask is to be used:

blending and decanting dry mortar in open systems, e.g. manual blending, putting away bagged goods in cleaning machines:
The compliance with the work limits is to be ensured through effective dust-related measures, e.g. local exhaust systems. If this is not possible, particle-filtering half masks of type FFP2 (tested according to EN 149) should be used.

Manual processing of the ready-to-use mortar:
No respiratory protection required.

Machine processing of mortar:
No respiratory protection required.

General information on the use of respiratory protection can be found in the occupational health and safety rule BGR/GUV R 190. It is required to instruct employees on the correct use of the personal protective equipment to ensure the required effectiveness.

(Continued on page 6)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 5)

Skin protection:

Protective glove

Wear waterproof, tear and alkali-resistant protective gloves with CE-label. Leather gloves are not suitable due to their water permeability and can release compounds containing chromate. Research has shown that nitrile-impregnated cotton gloves (layer density of approx. 0.15 mm) provide sufficient protection over a period of 480 min. Change soaked gloves. Keep gloves handy to be changed.
General information on the use of protective gloves can be found in the occupational health and safety rule BGR 195.
Wear closed long-sleeve protective clothes and closed shoes. If contact with fresh mortar cannot be avoided, the protective clothes should also be waterproof. Please make that no fresh mortar enters the shoe or boots from the top.
Please note the skin protection plan. Use skin care products particularly after the work shift.

Eye/facial protection:
Wear tight protective goggles according to EN 166 if dust develops or in case of the risk of splashing (prepare eye showers).
General information on the use of eye and facial protection can be found in the occupational health and safety rule BGR 192.

Body protection: Protective work clothing

8.2.3 Environmental exposure limitation and monitoring
Avoid release into the environment. Use or properly dispose of residual quantities.

Air:
Compliance with the dust emission threshold values according to the Technical Instructions on Air Quality (TA Air).

water:
Do not allow product to enter waters since this could cause an increase of the pH-level. A pH-level of more than 9 can cause ecotoxicological effects. Waste water and ground water regulations are to be complied with.

Soil:
Compliance with the Federal Soil Protection Act (BBodSchG) and the Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Regulation (BBodSchV). No special control measures are required.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on the fundamental physical and chemical properties

Form:	Powdery
Colour:	Diverse, depending on colouring
Odour:	Odourless
Odour threshold:	Not determined.

pH-level (T = 20 °C ready-made mixed in water) at 20 °C: 11.5-13.5

State change

Melting point/freezing point:	Not applicable.

(Continued on page 7)

Safety data sheet

according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3 revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 6)

Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not applicable.
Flash point:	Not applicable.
Inflammability (solid, gaseous):	Not applicable (solid not ignitable).
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature:	The product is not self-igniting.
Explosive properties:	The product is not explosive.
Explosion limits: **Lower:** **Upper:**	 Not applicable. Not applicable.
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable.
Bulk density: Relative density vapour density	1.200-1.500 kg/m^3 Not determined. Not applicable.
Solubility in / Miscibility with water:	< 2 g/l at 20°C in relation to calcium hydroxide
Distribution coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not applicable (solid not ignitable).
Viscosity:	Not applicable.
Organic solvents:	0.0 %
Solids content:	100.0 %
oxidising properties:	Non-oxidising.
9.2 Other information	Not applicable.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Reacts alkaline with water. An intended reaction takes place in contact with water in which the product hardens and builds a solid mass that does not react with its environment.

10.2 Chemical stability The product is stable as long as it is stored properly and in dry conditions.

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:
No decomposition if used as intended.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are known (see also 10.5).

10.4 Conditions to be avoided
Avoid water ingress and moisture during storage (the mixture reacts alkaline with moisture and hardens).

10.5 Intolerable materials
Reacts exothermally with acids; the moist product is alkaline and reacts with acids, ammonium salts and non-precious metals, e.g. Aluminium, zinc, messing. Hydrogen is the product of the reaction with non-precious metals.

(Continued on page 8)

Safety data sheet

according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3 revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 7)

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known for the mixture.

SECTION 11: Toxicological data

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
The mixture as a whole was not toxicologically examined. The information on the toxicological effects result from the corresponding information for cement and calcium dihydroxide. Portland cement (normal cement), Portland cement klinkers and flue dust have the same toxicological and ecotoxicological properties.

Acute toxicity

Lime hydrate and cement are not to be classified as acutely toxic.

Portland cement
dermal:
Limit test, rabbits, 24-hour exposure, 2000 mg/kg bodyweight - no lethality. [Reference (4)] Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

inhalative:
Limit test, rats, with 5 g/m^3, no acute toxicity. A study was conducted with Portland cement klinkers, the main component of cement. [Reference (10)] Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

oral:
No acute oral toxicity was determined in animal studies with cement oven dust and cement dust. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Calcium dihydroxide
dermal:
LD50 > 2500 mg/kg bw (calcium dihydroxide, OECD 402, rabbit)

inhalative:
No data available.

oral:
LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)

Primary irritant effect

Caustic/irritant effect on the skin
Cement has an irritating effect on skin and mucus. Dry cement in contact with moist skin or skin in contact with moist or wet cement can result in varying irritating and inflammatory reactions of the skin, e.g. reddening and cracking. Persistent contact in connection with mechanical abrasion can lead to severe skin damage. [Reference (4)] Calcium dihydroxide irritates the skin (in vivo, rabbit). As a result of studies, calcium dihydroxide is to be classified as a skin irritant (H315 - Causes skin irritations, R38 - Irritates the skin).
Causes skin irritations.

Severe eye damage/irritation
The Portland cement klinkers (main components of cement) showed varying strong effects to the cornea in the in vitro test. The calculated “irritation index” is 128. Direct contact with cement can result in damage to the cornea, on the one hand because of the mechanical effect and on the other hand because of immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact with larger quantities of dry cement or sprayers of moist cement can have effects that range from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or eyelid inflammation) to severe eye damage and blindness. [Reference (11), (12)]

(Continued on page 9)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 8)

As a result of studies (in vivo, rabbit), calcium dihydroxide can result in severe eye damage (H318 - Causes severe eye damage, R41 - Risk of serious eye damage).
Causes severe eye damage.

Respiratory tract/skin sensitisation
There are no indications of respiratory tract sensitisation. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. [Reference (1)]
In some persons skin eczema may form after contact with moist cement. This is triggered by the high pH-level (irritating contact dermatitis). [Reference (5)]

Germ cell mutagenicity
No indications of germ cell mutagenicity. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. [Reference (14), (15)]
Genotoxic potential of calcium dihydroxide is not known (bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): negative).

Carcinogenicity
No causal connection was determined between cement and cancer. Epidemiological studies did not allow for any conclusions on a connection between the exposure with cement and cancer. [Reference (1)]
Portland cement is not classified as carcinogenic for humans according to ACGIH A4: “Substances that cannot be definitively assessed with regard to human carcinogenicity due to inadequate data material. In vitro tests or animal testing does not give sufficient indication of carcinogenicity to give this substance another classification.” [Reference (16)]
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Calcium (administered as calcium lactate) is not carcinogenic (result of experiment, rat). There is no carcinogenic risk based on the pH-effect of calcium dihydroxide (epidemiological data of humans is available).

Reproductive toxicity
Based on the available data for Portland cement, the classification criteria are not met. Calcium (administered as calcium carbonate) is not toxic for reproduction (result of experiment, mouse).
Based on the pH-effect, there is no indication of a risk of reproduction (epidemiological data of humans is available).

Specific target organ toxicity in case of one-time exposure
Cement dust exposure can result in irritation of the respiratory organs (throat, neck, lungs). Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath can be the result when the exposure is beyond the workplace limit. [Reference (1)]
Occupational exposure with cement dust can result in impairment of the respiratory functions. Nevertheless, there is currently not sufficient knowledge to derive a dose-response relationship.
Calcium dihydroxide irritates the respiratory tract (STOT SE 3, H335 - Can irritate the respiratory tract, R37 - Irritates the respiratory tract)

specific target organ toxicity in case of repeated exposure
Long-term exposure with respirable cement dust above the workplace limit can result in coughing, shortness of breath and chronic obstructive changes of the respiratory tract. No chronic effects were observed when the concentrations are low. [Reference (17)]
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard Not applicable, since cement does not exist as an aerosol.

CMR-effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction) Germ cell mutagenicity
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity for reproduction Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Specific target organ toxicity in case of one-time exposure
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(Continued on page 10)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 9)

Specific target organ toxicity in case of repeated exposure
Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration hazard Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 12: Environmental information

12.1 Toxicity

Cement:
Ecotoxicological tests with Portland cement on Daphnia magna (U.S. EPA, 1994a) [Reference (6)] and Selenastrum Coli (U.S. EPA, 1993) [Reference (7)] have only shown a minor toxic effect. Hence, the LC50 and EC50 values could not be determined. [Reference (8)] No toxic effects on sediments could be determined either. [Reference (9)] The release of larger quantities of cement in water can, however, result in an increase of the pH-level and therefore be toxic for aquatic life in special circumstances.

Calcium dihydroxide
Acute/long-term toxicity in fish:
LC50 (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg/l, LC50 (96h) for marine fish: 457 mg/l

Acute/long-term toxicity in aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (48h) in invertebrate freshwater organisms 49.1 mg/l, LC50 (96h) in invertebrate marine water organisms 158 mg/l

Acute/long-term toxicity for water plants.
EC50 (72h) for freshwater algae: 184.57 mg/l, NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48 mg/l

Acute/long-term toxicity for micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria:
At a high concentration, calcium dihydroxide causes an increase of the temperature and pH-level.

Chemical toxicity in aquatic organisms:
NOEC (14d) in invertebrate marine organisms 32 mg/l

Toxicity in soil organisms:
EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil macro-organisms 2000 mg/kg soil dry weight, EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil micro-organisms 12000 mg/kg soil dry weight

Toxicity in plants:
NOEC (21d) for plants: 1080 mg/kg

General effect:
Acute pH-level effect. Although calcium dihydroxide can be used to neutralise acidified water, aquatic organisms can be damaged if 1 g/l is exceeded. A pH-level of > 12 will quickly decrease due to dilution and carbonisation.

Aquatic toxicity: No further relevant information available.

12.2 Persistence and decomposability Not applicable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Not applicable.

12.4 Mobility in the soil No further relevant information available.

Further ecological information:

General information:
Water hazard class 1 (self-classification): slightly hazardous to water

(Continued on page 11)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 10)

Do not allow to enter the groundwater, bodies of water or the sewer system in a non-undiluted state or in large quantities.
Must not be allowed to enter waste water or receiving waters in a non-undiluted or non-neutralised state.

12.5 Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT: Not applicable.
vPvB: Not applicable.

12.6 Other harmful effects
The mixture contains Portland cement klinkers, flue dust and calcium dihydroxide. The release of larger quantities in connection with water leads to an increased pH-level. The pH-level drops quickly through dilution (inorganic mineral material).

SECTION 13: Disposal instructions

13.1 Waste treatment procedure

Moist products and product slurries:
Let moist products and product slurries harden and do not allow to enter the sewer system or bodies of water. Disposal as described under “hardened product”.

Hardened product:
Dispose of hardened product in compliance with the local official regulations. Do not allow to enter the sewer system. Disposal of the hardened product according to AVV.
e.g. 17 01 01 concrete
17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition waste with the exception of those that fall under 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

Non-cleaned packaging:
Completely empty the packaging and send to recycling. Otherwise, disposal of the completely emptied packaging depending on the packaging type according to AVV.
E.g. 15 01 01 Packaging from paper and cardboard
15 01 10* packaging that contain residues of hazardous substances or are contaminated by hazardous substances.

Waste classification key according to the ordinance on the list of waste materials:
The specified waste material numbers are simply examples. The actual waste classification number depends on the origin and composition of the waste. A waste classification key should be allocated in coordination with the competent authorities in accordance with the national and regional provisions.

SECTION 14: Information on transport

Not hazardous material according to the regulations on the carriage of dangerous goods ADR/RID, ADN, IMDG-code, ICAO-TI, IATA-DGR.

14.1 UN-number **ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA**	not applicable
14.2 Proper UN shipping name **ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA**	not applicable
14.3 Transport hazard classes **ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA** **Class**	not applicable

(Continued on page 12)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

Fine finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 11)

14.4 Packaging group **ADR, IMDG, IATA**	not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards:	Not applicable.
14.6 Special precautions for the user	Not applicable.
14.7 Transport in bulk according to appendix II of the MARPOL Convention and according to the IBC-Code	Not applicable.
UN "Model Regulation":	not applicable

SECTION 15: Statutory regulations

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

Relevant regulations, provisions and laws:
Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV)
Chemikalienverbotsverordnung (ChemVerbotsV)
Ordinance on the European Waste List (AVV)
Federal Soil Protection Act (BBodSchG)
Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Regulation (BBodSchV)
Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control (TA Air)

Relevant Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances (TRGS): TRGS 200, TRGS 402, TRGS 500, TRGS 510, TRGS 900

Relevant trade association regulations and rules (BGR) of the statutory accident insurance (GUV):
BGR/GUV R 190 (use of respiratory protection devices)
BGR 192 (use of eye and facial protection)
BGR 189 (use of protective clothes)
BGR 195 (use of protective gloves)

Directive 2012/18/EU
Named hazardous substances - APPENDIX I Does not include any of the constituents.

Water hazard class:
Water hazard class 1 (self-classification according to VwVwS, appendix 4): slightly hazardous for water.
Calcium hydroxide, Id-no. 320 according to VwVwS

Storage class according to TRGS 510: Storage class 13 (non-flammable solids) according to TRGS 510

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A chemical safety assessment was not performed for this mixture.

SECTION 16: Other particulars

Methods according to article 9 of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 to assess the information for classification purposes:
The assessment was made according to article 6, par. 5 and appendix I of Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008.

Relevant phrases
H315 Causes skin irritations.
H318 Causes severe eye damage.
H335 Can irritate the respiratory tract.

(Continued on page 13)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

Date printed: 01.10.2020 *Version number 3* *revised on: 01.10.2020*

ıe finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 12)

Training instructions
Additional training that goes beyond the prescribed instruction when working with hazardous materials is not required.

Department issuing data sheet: Quality assurance department

Contact: info@baumit.de

Abbreviations and acronyms:
ACGIH: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ADN: European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods
ADR/RID: European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway
European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail
AGW: Occupational limit value
AVV: Ordinance on the European Waste List (AVV)
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
International identification standard for chemical substances
DFG: German research society
DIN: Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
Effective concentration at 10% mortality rate
EC10:
Half maximal effective concentration
EC50:
EN: European standard
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals
IBC-Code: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk
IATA-DGR: International Air Transport Association-Dangerous Goods Regulations
ICAO-TI: International Civil Aviation Organisation - Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IFA: Institute for occupational protection of the German Statutory Accident Insurance
IMDG-Code: International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Good-Code
International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods (IMDG).
LC10: Lethal concentration at 10% mortality rate
LC50: Median lethal concentration
LD10: Lethal dose at 10% mortality rate
LD50: Median lethal dose
MARPOL: marine pollution(International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships)
MEASE: Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure NaCl: Sodium chloride
NOEC: No observed effect concentration
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
REACH: Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006)
RID: International ordinance on the transport of dangerous goods by rail
TRGS: Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances
U.S.EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
VCI: Verband der chemischen Industrie e.V.
VOC: volatile organic compound
vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative sehr persistent und sehr bioakkumulierbar
VwVwS: Administrative Regulation on Substances Hazardous to Water

(Continued on page 14)

Safety data sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC, article 31

baumit.com

ıe finish plaster coating SEP

(Continued from page 13)

Skin Irrit. 2: Skin irritant/caustic effect - Category 2
Eye Dam. 1: Severe eye damage/irritation - Category 1
STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity (one-time exposure) - Category 3

Sources

(1) Portland Cement Dust - Hazard assessment document EH75/7, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006: http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/web/portlandcement.pdf.
(2) TRGS 900, Technical rules for hazardous substances “occupational limits”, 2014
(3) MEASE 1.02.01 Exposure assessment tool for metals and inorganic substances, EBRC Consulting GmbH für Eurometaux, 2010: http://www.ebrc.de/ebrc/ebrc-mease.php.
(4) Observations on the effects of skin irritation caused by cement, Kietzman et al, Dermatosen, 47, 5, 184-189 (1999).
(5) Epidemiological assessment of the occurrence of allergic dermatitis in workers in the construction industry related to the content of Cr (VI) in cement, NIOH, Page 11, 2003.
(6) U.S. EPA, Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 3rd ed. EPA/600/7-91/002, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, OH (1994a).
(7) U.S. EPA, Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 4th ed. EPA/600/4-90/027F, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, OH (1993).
(8) Environmental Impact of Construction and Repair Materials on Surface and Ground Waters. Summary of Methodology, Laboratory Results, and Model Development. NCHRP report 448, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 2001.
(9) Final report Sediment Phase Toxicity Test Results with Corophium volutator for Portland clinker prepared for Norcem A.S. by AnalyCen Ecotox AS, 2007.
(10) TNO report V8801/02, An acute (4-hour) inhalation toxicity study with Portland Cement Clinker CLP/GHS 03-2010-fine in rats, August 2010.
(11) TNO report V8815/09, Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker G in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test, April 2010.
(12) TNO report V8815/10, Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker W in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test, April 2010.
(13) Investigation of the cytotoxic and proinflammatory effects of cement dusts in rat alveolar macrophages, Van Berlo et al, Chem. Res. Toxicol., 2009 Sept: 22(9):1548-58
(14) Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of cement dusts in A549 human epithelial lung cells in vitro: Gminski et al, Abstract DGPT conference Mainz, 2008.
(15) Comments on a recommendation from the American Conference of governmental industrial Hygienists to change the threshold limit value for Portland cement, Patrick A. Hessel and John F. Gamble, EpiLung Consulting, June 2008.
(16) Prospective monitoring of exposure and lung function among cement workers, Interim report of the study after the data collection of Phase I-II 2006-2010, H. Not0, H. Kjuus, M. Skogstad and K.-C. Nordby, National Institute of Occupational Health, Oslo, Nor way, March 2010.
(17) Anonymous, 2006: Tolerable upper intake levels for vitamins and minerals Scientific Committee on Food, European Food Safety Authority, ISBN: 92-9199-014-0 [SCF document]
(18) Anonymous, 2008: Recommendation from the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) for calcium oxide (CaO) and calcium dihydroxide (Ca(OH)2), European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, SCOEL/SUM/137 February 2008

*** Data changed compared to the previous version**

Disclaimer

The information in this safety data sheet describes the safety requirements of our product and is based on the current level of our information available. It does not represent any guarantee of properties. For additional information, see also the technical data sheet and product data sheet, respectively.
Existing laws, regulations and rules, also those not mentioned in this data sheet must be complied with by recipients of our products at their own responsibility.