EWI-748 LIME BASECOAT NHL 5 SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY OR UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier:

EWI-748 Lime Basecoat NHL 5

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

Hydraulic natural lime mortar (NHL 5) for the installation of breathable insulation in SATE systems (external thermal insulation systems). Uses advised against: Any other use not detailed above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Manufacturer:

EWI Pro Insulation Systems Ltd
Unit 1-2, King Georges Trading Estate, Davis Road, Chessington, England, KT9 1TT
0800 133 7072
info@ewipro.com
technical@ewipro.com

Producer:

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1.4 Emergency phone number:

Environment Agency Emergency Hotline: +44/(0)800 80 70 60

Emergency Services (UK): 999

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Hazard Statement
Skin irritati on	2	H315: Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage/Eye irritation	1	H318: Causes serious eye damage
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Respiratory tract irritation)	3	H335: May cause respiratory irritation

2.2 Description of hazards:

➥ H318: Causes serious eye damage.

➥ H315: Causes skin irritation.

➥ H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Label Pictograms

GHS05 'Corrosion'

GHS07: Exclamation mark (for skin irritation)

Precautionary Statements:

➥ P102: Keep out of reach of children.

➥ P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection (dust mask).

➥ 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.

➥ P302 + P352 + P333 + P313: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

➥ P261 + P304 + P340 + P312: Avoid breathing dust. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

➥ P501: Dispose of contents and container at an appropriate hazardous waste collection point in accordance with local regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards

This product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Hazardous Substances:

The mixture contains the following hazardous components as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

Main Components:

CAS	Ingredient	Content by weight %	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008
85117-09-5	Natural hydraulic lime (NHL)	< 20%	H318, H315, H335
65997-15-1	Clinker	< 5%	H318, H315, H335

3.2 Mixtures:

The mixture contains no Portland cement as such and there is no presence of soluble Cr(VI). (Chromium VI)

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

➥ Inhalation: Move the affected person to fresh air. Rinse throat with water and blow nose to remove dust. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist. (Inhalation of large amounts of natural hydraulic lime dust requires immediate medical attention.)

➥ Skin contact: If the product is dry, brush off as much as possible, then wash thoroughly with plenty of water. If the product is wet, wash thoroughly with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc., and wash them thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation or caustic burns occur.

➥ Eye contact: Do NOT rub eyes (to avoid corneal damage). Immediately rinse cautiously with plenty of water. If possible, use 0.9% saline solution to flush the eyes. Ensure all particles are removed. Seek prompt ophthalmologic (eye specialist) attention.

➥ Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth to remove material or dust, give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention immediately.

4.2 Main symptoms and effects, acute and delayed:

➥ Eyes: Direct contact with dry or wet natural hydraulic lime dust can cause severe, potentially irreversible eye injuries.

➥ Skin: Contact between natural hydraulic lime dust and moist skin can cause irritation, dermatitis, or burns. Prolonged unprotected contact with wet lime mortar can cause caustic burns without immediate symptoms.

➥ Inhalation: Repeated inhalation of natural hydraulic lime dust over a long period may increase the risk of developing pulmonary diseases (e.g. chronic obstructive lung disease).

➥ Environment: Under normal conditions of use, natural hydraulic lime does not pose any particular risk to the environment.

4.3 Indications for medical attention and special treatments to be administered immediately:

➥ If seeking medical advice, show this safety data sheet to the physician.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Not applicable – the product is not flammable. Use extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the mixture:

Natural hydraulic lime is not flammable and not explosive. It neither supports combustion nor contributes to the combustion of other materials. In a fire, the product itself will not burn or explode.

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

This product poses no fire-related hazards. No special firefighting protective equipment is required beyond standard firefighting gear. Firefighters may fight surrounding fire according to general procedures.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel:

Wear the protective equipment as described in Section 8. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and inhalation of dust by following the safe handling advice in Section 7.

6.1.2. For emergency personnel:

No special emergency procedures are required. However, in situations with high dust concentrations, appropriate respiratory protective equipment (dust mask or respirator) is necessary.

6.2 Precautions for the environment:

Do not allow natural hydraulic lime to enter sewer systems or surface waters (e.g. streams, rivers). Avoid significant release into the environment.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning:

Contain the spill if possible. Collect the spilled material (avoid generating dust). Use dry cleanup methods that do not disperse dust, such as vacuum or extraction systems. Use industrial vacuum cleaners equipped with high-efficiency particulate filters (EPA/HEPA filters, per UNE-EN 1822-1:2010) or equivalent technology. Never use compressed air to clean up lime dust. Ensure that all personnel involved in cleanup wear appropriate personal protective equipment and prevent dust from dispersing. Avoid inhalation of lime dust and contact with eyes or skin during cleanup. Place the collected material in a suitable container for reuse or disposal according to local regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

For recommended personal protective equipment, see Section 8. For disposal considerations, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:

7.1.1. Protection measures:

Follow the recommendations given in Section 8 regarding personal protective equipment. Avoid creating airborne dust clouds during handling. If dust generation is unavoidable, use appropriate local exhaust ventilation or dust collection to minimise airborne levels. For dry cleaning of lime, refer to Section 6.3 for appropriate methods.

Bulk handling: Natural hydraulic lime in bulk should be stored in dry, impermeable, clean silos that are protected from moisture. When handling or transporting bulk lime, take precautions to prevent the risk of burial or suffocation. Do not enter confined spaces such as silos, containers, or bins containing lime without proper safety measures (e.g. atmosphere testing, harness, observer), as lime can accumulate on walls and release or collapse unexpectedly.

Bag handling: Bags of lime should be stored off the ground in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, protected from moisture and excessive drafts that could affect product quality. Avoid stacking in unstable piles. Do not store for more than 12 months to maintain optimal product properties. When handling heavy bags, follow the EU Council Directive 90/269/EEC on the manual handling of loads (to prevent back injuries).

7.1.2. Measures to Prevent Fires:

Not applicable – the product is non-combustible and presents no significant fire risk. Keep product away from strong heat sources and open flames to avoid any potential decomposition at extreme temperatures.

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7.1.3. Measures to Prevent Airborne Particles and Dust:

Do not sweep up dry product in a way that creates dust. Use application and cleaning methods that minimise airborne dust. For example, use gentle pouring/mixing to avoid splashing or clouding. If dust clouds form, use local exhaust ventilation or vacuum systems with appropriate filters to remove dust.

7.1.4. Measures to Protect the Environment:

No special environmental precautions are required during normal use. Avoid uncontrolled release of product into soil or water systems. In case of a spill, collect the material (see Section 6) and dispose of wastes according to Section 13.

7.1.5. General Occupational Hygiene Measures:

Avoid direct contact of natural hydraulic lime (especially in wet form) with skin and mucous membranes. Do not breathe dust. Wear protective goggles and an appropriate dust mask when handling product in a way that generates dust. Handle bags carefully and use mechanical aids (carts, lifts) whenever possible to reduce manual handling. Keep work areas clean and free of accumulated dust. Wash hands and any exposed skin with water and pH-neutral soap before breaks and at the end of work. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in the original container or packaging, tightly closed, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Protect from moisture/humidity and direct sunlight. Keep away from extreme temperatures (recommended storage between 5 °C and 30 °C). Do not store near acids or incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), nor near food or beverages. Once a package is opened, use the product as soon as possible to prevent quality degradation. Keep out of reach of children and animals.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

This product is intended for use as an adhesive mortar for breathable insulation panels (SATE systems). Users should follow the guidelines provided in technical documentation. No other specific uses are advised.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

➥ No specific occupational exposure limit values have been assigned for this mixture by current Spanish legislation (INSST "Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Agents"). Also, no substance-specific DNEL (Derived No-Effect Level) or PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) values have been established for the mixture's components. However, the following reference values and limits are provided as guidance for components of the product:

Natural hydraulic lime (contains calcium hydroxide):

➥ DNEL (acute, inhalable dust): 4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

➥ DNEL (long-term, inhalable dust): 1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

➥ Occupational Exposure Limit (VLA-ED, Spain) for calcium hydroxide: 5 mg/m³ (8-hour TWA, respirable fraction)

Calcium carbonate (limestone dust):

➥ Generally treated as nuisance dust; common guideline: 10 mg/m³ (total inhalable dust, 8-hour TWA). (Not officially classified as hazardous.)

Clinker (respirable dust):

➥ 1–10 mg/m³ (respirable fraction, 8-hour TWA) – lower end for sensitized individuals. Cement dust may cause irritation; some countries set 1 mg/m³ for respirable crystalline silica in cement, or higher for total dust.

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8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1. Appropriate technical controls:

➥ Handle the product in well-ventilated areas. Implement measures to reduce the formation and spread of airborne dust, such as local exhaust ventilation, dust extraction systems, or wet methods (pre-wetting the material when appropriate). Install eye-wash stations and emergency water sources near work areas where contact with eyes or skin is possible.

8.2.2. Individual protective measures, such as personal protective equipment:

➥ Respiratory protection: Under normal conditions with adequate ventilation, special respiratory protection may not be required. If dust is generated or work is in confined or poorly-ventilated spaces, use an appropriate particulate filter mask (at least FFP2 or FFP3 rated per EN 149) to avoid inhalation of dust.

➥ Hand protection: Wear impermeable protective gloves resistant to alkalis (e.g. nitrile rubber or PVC gloves compliant with EN ISO 374-1). Check and replace gloves regularly. Also wear long-sleeved work clothing and closed footwear to protect skin. Avoid letting wet mortar or paste contact skin for prolonged periods (it is caustic). After working with the product, wash skin thoroughly.

➥ Eye protection: When handling dry natural hydraulic lime or mixing it with water (creating wet mortar), wear safety goggles with side protection or a face shield, certified according to EN 166, to prevent dust or paste from splashing into the eyes.

➥ Skin and body protection: Wear protective work clothing with long sleeves and long pants to prevent skin contact. Waterproof knee pads are recommended if kneeling on fresh mortar is necessary. Remove any jewellery that could trap material against the skin. After working with wet mortar, clean any contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. before reuse. Practice good hygiene: do not wear contaminated work clothes outside the work area.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls:

➥ Air: Use dust collection and filtration systems to prevent release of lime dust into the environment. Ensure emissions comply with local regulations on particulate matter.

➥ Water: Do not discharge natural hydraulic lime or lime-containing waste into drains or surface waters. Lime can raise the pH of water; a pH above 9 may cause negative effects on aquatic organisms. Contain any runoff or mixing water and neutralize if necessary before disposal.

➥ Soil: Avoid uncontrolled release to soil. No special measures are generally required for normal use on site, but spilled material should be collected to prevent accumulation in the ground.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

➥ Appearance: Solid powder; fine, light ochre-beige colored powder (inorganic solid). Particle size (granulometry) per EN 459-1.

➥ Odour: Odourless.

➥ Odour threshold: Not applicable (no odour).

➥ pH (aqueous slurry): Basic, ~11 to 13.5 (for a saturated solution at 20 °C).

➥ Melting point: > 450 °C (decomposes, see Section 10).

➥ Boiling point: > 450 °C (at 1013 hPa, decomposes before boiling).

➥ Flash point: Not applicable (not a liquid).

➥ Evaporation rate: Not applicable (not volatile).

➥ Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable – product is a non-flammable solid and will not ignite or contribute to fire, even by friction.

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➥ Explosive limits: Not applicable (not explosive).

➥ Vapor pressure: Not applicable (extremely low volatility at ambient temperature; boiling point > 450 °C).

➥ Vapor density: Not applicable (solid with very low vapor pressure).

➥ Relative density (bulk density): ~2.4 – 2.9 g/cm³ (at 20 °C).

➥ Solubility(ies): Moderately soluble in water (forms calcium hydroxide in solution).

➥ Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not applicable (inorganic substance).

➥ Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable (not self-heating, not pyrophoric).

➥ Decomposition temperature: No decomposition below > 580 °C (see Section 10).

➥ Viscosity: Not applicable (solid powder, not a fluid).

➥ Oxidizing properties: Not applicable (does not oxidize other substances; does not support combustion).

9.1 Other information:

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

When mixed with water, natural hydraulic lime sets and hardens into a stable, stone-like mass that is resistant under normal environmental conditions. In aqueous media, calcium hydroxide [Ca(OH)_2] from the lime will dissociate, yielding calcium cations and hydroxide anions, which results in a high pH.

10.2 Chemical stability:

The product is chemically stable under normal storage and handling conditions. Natural hydraulic lime will remain stable as long as it is kept dry and properly stored. Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see 10.5).

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Natural hydraulic lime reacts exothermically with acids, producing heat and neutralization salts. When heated above about 580 °C, calcium hydroxide decomposes to form calcium oxide (quicklime, CaO) and water vapor. Calcium oxide in turn reacts vigorously with water, generating heat. This release of heat upon contact with water could pose a fire risk if large quantities are involved in a confined space (heat build-up).

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Avoid moisture during storage – exposure to humidity or water can cause the product to harden (set) and lose its useful properties. Avoid extreme heat (>580 °C) which can cause decomposition

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Avoid contact with acids – reaction with acids is strongly exothermic and will produce calcium salts and heat. Avoid contact with alkaline metals or ammonium salts. Natural hydraulic lime will react with aluminium, zinc, or brass in the presence of moisture, leading to the production of hydrogen gas flammable/explosive in enclosed spaces). Keep away from strong oxidizing agents which may react with organic additives in the mixture.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Natural hydraulic lime does not decompose into any hazardous products under normal conditions. Thermal decomposition above 580 °C yields calcium oxide and water; further reaction of calcium oxide with water will produce calcium hydroxide with heat. No hazardous polymerization or self-sustaining exothermic reactions occur. The product will not ignite or support combustion.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure: Inhalation, skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure. Ingestion is an unlikely route under normal use, but accidental ingestion may occur.

Inhalation: Inhalation of natural hydraulic lime dust can irritate the respiratory tract and cause inflammation of nasal mucous membranes. In extreme cases, ulceration of the mucous membrane has been observed. Chronic inhalation of respirable dust at concentrations above occupational exposure limits may lead to coughing, shortness of breath, and an increased risk of developing chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.

Ingestion: Ingestion of significant amounts of this product can be harmful. Natural hydraulic lime is caustic to the digestive tract; it may cause burns to the mouth, throat (oesophagus), and stomach.

Eye contact: Natural hydraulic lime dust (wet or dry) can cause irritation to the eyelids (blepharitis) and cornea (conjunctivitis). Direct contact with eyes can cause severe damage to ocular tissues and potentially lead to serious eye injury or blindness if not promptly treated.

Skin contact: Natural hydraulic lime has an alkaline pH and can irritate moist skin. Unprotected contact of skin with wet lime paste or mortar can cause irritation or even caustic burns, which may not be immediately painful or noticed. Prolonged exposure of skin without proper protection (e.g., not wearing gloves) may result in dermatitis (inflammation of the skin). Symptoms can include dryness, cracking, and eczematous lesions. If exposure continues, more severe lesions can occur, such as fissures, ulcers, or thickening of the skin (hyperkeratosis). These effects most often appear on fingers and hands.

Chronic skin conditions: Repeated or prolonged contact with lime without protection can lead to chronic dermatitis or aggravate existing skin conditions. Continuous exposure to wet mortar may cause irritant contact dermatitis with redness, cracking, and possible chronic skin lesions as noted above. Good hygiene and protective measures are essential to prevent chronic effects.

Carcinogenicity: There is no evidence of any causal relationship between exposure to natural hydraulic lime and the development of cancer. Natural hydraulic lime is not classified as carcinogenic. It contains no crystalline silica in respirable amounts, and no components are listed as carcinogens at relevant concentrations.

Additional information: The product's high pH when wet is responsible for its irritant/corrosive effects on eyes and skin. It does not contain substances known to be sensitizing, though trace amounts of chromium VI (when Portland clinker is present) are typically controlled to below sensitization thresholds. Inhalation of high concentrations of any dust can cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory tract. Use of appropriate controls and PPE will minimise risks.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

This product is not considered hazardous to the aquatic environment. Acute aquatic toxicity has not been determined for natural hydraulic lime (no LC50 available) because lime primarily acts by raising pH. A large accidental release of lime into water can cause a slight increase in water pH, which, under certain circumstances, may pose some toxicity to aquatic life. Aquatic organisms are sensitive to high pH; a pH > 9 in water may have adverse effects on fish and invertebrates.

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

Not applicable for inorganic substances. Natural hydraulic lime is mineral-based and does not biodegrade. Once it reacts and sets into a hardened form, it becomes a stable, insoluble material (calcium carbonate and other minerals). In hardened form, it incorporates its constituents into an inert matrix, eliminating bioavailability and toxicity.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

Not applicable. Being an inorganic mineral product, lime does not bioaccumulate through food chains. After setting, its components are immobile and insoluble, so bioaccumulation in organisms or the environment is not expected.

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12.4 Soil mobility:

Not relevant. In its powder form, lime could be mobile as airborne dust, but will settle out. When mixed with water and allowed to set, it forms solid compounds that are immobile. The hardened material is stable and insoluble in water, so it will not migrate through soils significantly.

12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment results:

Not relevant, as natural hydraulic lime is an inorganic substance. It does not contain any ingredients identified as persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects:

None known. The product does not contain substances that are known to deplete the ozone layer or contribute to global warming beyond the CO_2 released in its manufacturing process. Proper use and disposal of the product as recommended will avoid environmental harm.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Unused product and waste (spilled, etc.) that has not been contaminated can be reused if possible or allowed to harden by wetting and then disposed of as construction debris. After setting, natural hydraulic lime can be disposed of in the same manner as common construction waste (inert mineral material). Dispose of in accordance with local regulations: material can typically be landfilled in an authorized inert waste facility. Small quantities of dry powder waste should be collected and delivered to an appropriate waste disposal site; do not pour into drains. Packaging: Empty sacks or containers should be disposed of according to local waste management regulations. Completely empty paper sacks may be recycled. Plastic liners or contaminated packaging should be handled as hazardous or special waste if they contain significant residues of product. Always follow local legislation.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Natural hydraulic lime is not classified as dangerous goods for transport under international regulations (ADR/RID for road/rail, IMDG for sea, ICAO/IATA for air). It is not subject to hazard class restrictions for transport. No special precautions are required during transport beyond avoiding spillage and dust generation (see Section 7 and 8 for handling advice). The product is typically shipped in bags or silos; ensure containers are secure to prevent leaks.

14.1. UN Number:

Not applicable (no UN number assigned, not regulated).

14.2. Proper Shipping Name:

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport Hazard Class(es):

Not applicable.

14.4. Packing Group:

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental Hazards:

Not applicable (not an environmentally hazardous substance for transport).

14.6. Special Precautions for User:

Not applicable. No special transport measures needed. Avoid creating dust during loading/unloading.

14.7. Transport in Bulk According to MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code:

Not applicable. The product is not transported in bulk liquid form.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Regulations and legislation on health, safety, and environment specific to the mixture:

REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006: Natural hydraulic lime (NHL) is exempt from REACH registration (it is a naturally occurring substance manufactured from mineral sources). The preparation (mixture) is classified and labeled in accordance with the CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

Water hazard class (Germany): WGK 1 (low hazard to waters) Expected classification due to calcium hydroxide content.

National regulations: Ensure all local workplace safety, environmental protection, and waste disposal regulations are complied with when using this product. (In Spain, Royal Decree 374/2001 on chemical agents, etc. applies.)

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment:

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1. Indication of changes:

(Revision 15/01/2025 – New format conforms to Regulation (EU) 2015/830.)

16.2 Key literature references and sources of data:

Portland Cement Dust – Hazard assessment document, EH75/7, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006.

Observations on the effects of skin irritation caused by cement, Kietzman et al., Dermatosen, 47(5): 184–189 (1999).

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

➥ CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (a division of the American Chemical Society).

➥ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

➥ EPA (filter): Efficient Particulate Air filter (high-efficiency particle filter classification).

➥ HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air filter.

➥ INSHT (INSST): Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo (Spain's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health).

➥ LC50: Lethal Concentration 50% – the concentration of a substance in air or water that causes death in 50% of the exposed organisms under specified conditions.

➥ REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006).

➥ PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.

➥ vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative substance.

➥ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level.

➥ PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration.

➥ ADR/RID: European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road / by Rail.

➥ IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods code.

➥ ICAO/IATA: International Civil Aviation Organization / International Air Transport Association (regulations for air transport of dangerous goods).

➥ VLA-ED: Valor Límite Ambiental – Exposición Diaria (Spain's Occupational Exposure Limit Value for daily (8-hour) exposure).

The information provided in this datasheet is based on the data available to us at the date of its publication.

It is the user's responsibility to take appropriate precautionary measures and apply the recommendations described previously. The information presented in this datasheet should not be considered exhaustive.

Revision 1.0
Review Date 12/08/2025

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