



Baumit PowerFlex

Safety Data Sheet

As per Directive (EU) no.1907/2006 as well as (EU) no. 453/2010

Revised on: 06/05/2015

1.1	Product Identifier	
1.0	Identification of the material or the mixture and the company	
	Commercial name:	Baumit PowerFlex
1.2	Relevant identified applications of the material or mixture and applications which are not recommended	
	Use of the material/mixture:	Factory-mixed mineral powder adhesive and base mortar (putty) for manual and machine work
1.3	Details on the supplier which provides the safety data sheet	
	Manufacturer:	w&p Baustoffe GmbH Ferd.-Jergitschstr. 15 9020 Klagenfurt
		Tel. + 43/463/56676-0 Telefax + 43/463/56676/8095 e-mail office@wup.baumit.com
		Office issuing information: Product development/quality assurance laboratory + 43/3127 201-0
		Office hours: Mon. to Thurs, 7:00 to 16:00 and Fri., 7:00 to 13:00
1.4	Emergency telephone number:	
		Poison Information Centre at the First University Hospital, Währinger Gürtel 18-20, 1090 Vienna: + 43/1/406 43 43

2.0	Possible hazards		
2.1.1	Classification of the material/mixture:		
	As per CLP - (EU) Directive no. 1272/2008:	Hazard class	Hazard category
		Irritates the skin	2
		Severe eye injury/irritation	1
		Skin sensitisation	1B
		Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - with single exposure	3
2.1.2	Hazard instructions:		
	H 315	Causes skin irritation.	
	H 317	Can cause allergic skin reactions, causes severe eye injury.	
	H 318	Can cause allergic skin reactions, causes severe eye injury.	
	H 335	Can irritate the respiratory tract.	

2.2 Identification elements

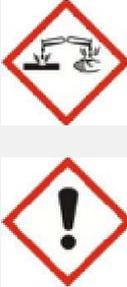
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2.2.1	As per CLP - (EU) Directive no. 1272/2008	
	Hazard pictogram:	
	Signal word:	Hazard
	Hazard instructions:	
	H 315	Causes skin irritation.
	H 317	Can cause allergic skin reactions, causes severe eye injury.
	H 318	Can cause allergic skin reactions, causes severe eye injury.
	H 335	Can irritate the respiratory tract.
	Safety Instructions:	
	P 101:	Consult with a physician. Provide the package or label. May not be within the reach of children.
	P 102:	Consult with a physician. Provide the package or label. May not be within the reach of children.
	P 261+P 304+P 340:	Avoid inhaling dust/aerosol. IF INHALED: Bring to fresh air and put in a resting position that makes breathing easier.
	P 280:	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P 305+P 351+P 310:	IF IN CONTACT WITH EYES: Rinse carefully with water for a few minutes. Call a poison information centre/physician immediately.
	P 302+P 352:	IF IN CONTACT WITH THE SKIN: Wash off with lots of water. Contents/containers must be disposed of in adherence to national regulations.
	P 501:	

3.0	Compound/Information about components						
	Composition:	Not applicable, as this is a mixture.					
	Mixture:	Mixture of calcium hydrate Ca(OH) ₂ low-chromium cement as per Directive 2003/53/EU RL, lightweight aggregates, aggregates and additives					
	Hazardous contents:						
	Description	Contents	CAS no.	EU no.	Registration no.	Classification as per (EU) Directive no. 1272/2008	
	Portland cement	55% - 65%	65997-15-1	266-043-4	a)	H315 H317 H 318 H335	Skin Irrit.2 Skin Sens.1 Eye Dam.1 STOT SE 3
	Calcium dihydroxide Ca(OH)₂	≤5%	1305-62-0	215-137-3	01-2119475151-45	H315 H 318 H335	Skin Irrit.2 Eye Dam.1 STOT SE 3
	The complete text of the H and R sentences can be found in Section 16.						
	a) Portland cement clinker is exempted from registration according to Article 2.7 (b) of Regulation (EU) no. 1907/2006 (REACH).						

4.0	First aid measures
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4.1	Description of first aid measures	
	General instructions:	Help quickly. No special personal protective equipment is needed for first aid assistants.
	Inhaling:	Provide fresh air. Consult a doctor if there are symptoms.
	Skin contact:	Wash with water if it comes into contact with the skin. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a doctor if there are symptoms.
	Eye contact:	If it comes into contact with the eyes, thoroughly rinse with a lot of water or with isotonic eye solution (0.9% NaCl) for about 20 minutes. Do not rub the eyes dry, because additional corneal damage is possible if there is mechanical impact.
	Swallowing:	If conscious, rinse out the mouth and drink a lot of water in small sips. Do not induce vomiting. Consult a doctor immediately.
	Instructions for the doctor:	No known long-term effects.
4.2	Most important acute or delayed symptoms and effects	
	Eyes:	Eye contact with the mixture (dry or moist) can cause severe and possibly permanent eye damage.
	Skin:	The product can have an irritating effect on moist skin with constant contact (as a consequence of perspiring or relative humidity). Contact between the product and moist skin can cause skin irritation, dermatitis or severe skin damage. <i>For further information, see (1).</i>
	Breathing:	Repeated inhalation of larger amounts of dust or over a long period increases the risk of lung diseases.
	Environment:	The mixture is not hazardous to the environment when used normally.
4.3	Advice for immediately doctor assistance or special treatment.	
		If a doctor is visited, please bring the safety data sheet.
	Instructions for the doctor:	No known long-term effects.

5.0	Firefighting measures	
5.1	Suitable extinguishing media:	The preparation is not flammable either as delivered or when mixed. Extinguishing material and firefighting must be adapted to the environment of the fire. (Water spray jet, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide)
5.2	Special hazards from the mixture:	The mixture is neither explosive nor flammable and also fire-promoting with other materials.
5.3	Instructions for firefighting:	No special measures necessary, as the product presents no fire-related hazards.

6.0	Measures for unintended release	
6.1	Personal precautionary measures:	
6.1.1	Staff not trained for emergencies:	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8. Follow the instructions for safe handling as described in Section 7.
6.1.2	Deployment Forces:	Emergency plans are not required Respiratory protection is required for higher amounts of dust exposure.
6.2	Environmental protection measures:	Keep the mixture dry. Keep the mixture dry and covered in order to prevent dust. Do not drain into the sewers, surface water or groundwater (increases pH).
6.3	Cleaning procedures:	Mechanically take it up dry, and put back into the container. One can use it afterwards. In order to clean, use the driest procedures possible, such as low-

		pressure suction (portable device with highly-efficient filter systems (EPA and HEPA filter, EN 1822-1:2009) or equivalent techniques) which do not generate dust. Never use compressed air for cleaning. If dust arises during dry cleaning, one must wear personal protective equipment. Avoid inhaling dust and skin contact. Let the stirred mixture harden and dispose as per regulations.
6.4	Reference to other sections:	Check Sections 7, 8 and 13 for further details.

7.0	Handling and storage	
7.1	Protective measures for safe handling:	Please follow the recommendations in Section 8. Please observe Section 6.3 to remove dry mixture. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working. Wear goggles and a respiratory mask in dusty atmospheres. Wear protective gloves in order to avoid skin contact.
7.2	Conditions for safe storage in regards to incompatibility:	The mixture should be stored under dry (minimise internal condensation), water-protected conditions, clean, and protected from contamination. The storage area for the mixture, such as silos, tanks, silo vehicles or other containers should not be visited without appropriate safety measures, as there is a risk that it could be spilled and that one could suffocate. The mixture can form walls and bridges in such enclosed spaces which could unexpectedly collapse. Do not use aluminium containers as there is a possibility of material incompatibility.

8.0 Limitation and monitoring exposure / personal protective equipment

8.1	Parameters to monitor:			
	Limit values	Exposure path	Exposure frequency	Remarks
	Portland cement (dust): 5 (E) mg/m ³	<u>Inhalation</u>	TMW	Portland cement (dust):
	Calcium dihydroxide (dust): 2 (E) mg/m ³ 4 (E) mg/m ³	<u>Inhalation</u>	TMW KZW, Mow (5 min), 8 timesa	Calcium dihydroxide (dust):
	General dust limit value for biologically inert sulphur materials: 5 (A) mg/m ³ 10 (E) mg/m ³ 10 (A) mg/m ³ 20 (E) mg/m ³	<u>Inhalation</u>	TMW TMW KZW (1 h), 2 timesa KZW (1 h), 2 timesa	General dust limit value for biologically inert sulphur materials:
	A = respirable dust fraction E = inhalable dust fraction	TMW = daily average Mow = instantaneous value	KZW = short-term exposure a) frequency per shift	

8.2 Limitation and monitoring exposure:

8.2.1	Additional instructions to structure technical equipment:	Avoid dust when handling or provide an appropriate ventilation or exhaust system or use closed handling systems. Use local vacuum or other technical dust capturing methods.
8.2.2	General protective and hygiene measures:	Do not eat, drink or smoke when working. Wash and shower, if necessary, before breaks and at the end of work in order to remove sticking mixtures. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Workers should wash themselves or shower and use skin care materials after working with the mixture. Contaminated clothing, shoes, etc. should be cleaned before reuse.
	Skin Protection:  	Wear waterproof, wear- and alkali-resistant gloves. For example, nitrile-dunked cotton gloves with CE Mark are suitable (see the professional association rule BGR 195 for the Federal Republic of Germany). Note the maximum wearing time. Leather gloves are not appropriate due to their water permeability. Wear long-armed protective clothing (normal work clothing) as well as skin protective material.
	Face / eye protection:	Wear protective goggles as per EN 166 if there is a spray hazard. (Provide eye washers)

**Respiratory protection:**

If the exposure limit values are exceeded (such as open handling with powder-type product), use a suitable respiratory protection mask (for example, as per EN 149, EN 140, EN 14387, EN 1827). As a rule, particle-filtering FFP2 type half-masks are to be used.

8.2.3 Limitation and monitoring environmental exposure:**Air:**

Adhere to the dust emission limit values as per AVV (Fed Gazette .II No. 389/2002 and No. 476/ 2010) and as per the Cement Emission Regulation (Fed Gazette II No. 60/2007).

Water:

Do not drain into groundwater or the sewer system. An increase in pH is possible due to exposure Ecological-toxicological effects can occur with a pH greater than 9. Any which is drained into the drainage system or surface waters may not lead to a corresponding pH. Observe AAEV (Fed Gazette no. 186/1996) and the AEV Industrieminerale (Fed Gazette no. 347/1997).

Soil:

No special monitoring measures necessary.

9.0 Physical and chemical properties**9.1 General Information:**

a)	Appearance: Aggregate status: Colour:	Powdery, grainy Solid Grey
b)	Odour:	Odourless
c)	Odour threshold:	None
d)	pH level:	pH 11.5-13.5 at 20°C, mixed ready-to-use in water:
e)	Melting point:	Not applicable
f)	Boiling point, boiling range:	Not applicable
g)	Flashpoint:	Not applicable
h)	Vapour speed:	Not determined
i)	Flammability:	Not applicable as the mixture is non-flammable
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosion limits:	Not applicable
k)	Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
l)	Vapour density:	Not applicable
m)	Relative density:	Not applicable
n)	Solubility in water:	low (< 2g/l) at 20°C related to Portland cement
o)	Distribution coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not applicable
p)	Self-ignition temperature:	Not applicable, as it is pasty
q)	Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
r)	Viscosity	83000 s at 20°C (DIN 53211/4)
s)	Explosive properties:	Non-explosive
t)	Oxidising properties	Non-oxidising
9.2	Other information:	None

10.0 Stability and reactivity

10.1	Reactivity:	Reacts in an alkaline manner in water. An intended reaction takes place when in contact with water. Thus the mixture hardens and forms a solid mass which does not react with its environment.
10.2	Chemical stability:	The mixture is stable as long as it is stored properly and dry or is used as intended.
10.3	Possible hazardous reactions:	Unknown

10.4	Conditions to avoid:	Avoid water entry and moisture during storage (the mixture reacts in an alkaline manner with humidity and hardens).
10.5	Incompatible materials:	Reacts exothermically with acids. The moist mixture is alkaline and reacts with acids, ammonia salts or base metals (such as aluminium, zinc, brass). Hydrogen is produced when reacting with base metals.
10.6	Hazardous decomposition products:	No known hazardous degradation products.
All information assumes use as intended		

11.0 Toxicological information			
Toxicity:	The product has not been tested. The statement is determined from the properties of the individual components.		
Hazard class:	Cat	Effects	Reference
Acute toxicity – dermal:	--	Limit test, rabbits, 24-hour exposure, 2000 mg/kg body weight - no lethality. The classification criteria are not fulfilled in light of the data presented.	(4)
Acute toxicity – inhaled:	--	Limit test, rats, at 5 g/m ³ , no acute toxicity. Studies were performed with Portland cement clinker, the main cement component. The classification criteria are not fulfilled in light of the data presented.	(10)
Acute toxicity – oral:	--	No acute oral toxicity was found in animal studies with cement kiln dust.	Literature search
Irritation to the skin:	2	Cement has an effect which irritates the skin and mucous membranes. Dry cement in contact with moist skin or skin in contact with moist or wet cement can lead to various irritating and inflammatory skin reactions, such as reddening and forming cracks. Constant contact in connection with mechanical friction can lead to severe skin damage.	(4) and experience with people
Severe eye damage/irritation:	1	Portland cement clinker (the main component in cement) showed varied severe effects on the cornea in an in-vitro test. The calculated irritation index is 128. Direct contact with cement can lead to corneal damage, on the one hand due to mechanical penetration, and on the other due to immediate or later irritation or inflammation. Direct contact with larger volumes of dry cement or sprays of wet cement can have effects which range from moderate eye irritation (such as conjunctivitis or lid border inflammation) to severe eye damage or blindness.	(11), (12) and experience with people
Skin sensitisation:	1	In some individuals, contact with wet cement can lead to skin eczema. These are either triggered by the pH (irritating contact dermatitis) or immunological reactions with water-soluble chrome (VI) (allergic contact dermatitis).	(5), (13)
Sensitisation of the respiratory tract:	--	There is no evidence of sensitisation of the respiratory tract. The classification criteria are not fulfilled in light of the data presented.	(1)
Nuclear mutagenicity:	--	No evidence of nuclear mutagenicity. The classification criteria are not fulfilled in light of the data presented.	(14), (15)

Carcinogenicity:	--	<p>No causal connection has been found between cement and cancer. Epidemiological studies have found no conclusions about a connection between exposure to cement and cancer. Portland cement is not classified as a human carcinogen as per ACGIH A4. "Materials which concern human carcinogenicity cannot be conclusively assessed due to inadequate data. In-vitro tests and animal studies have shown no sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in order to assign another classification to this material."</p> <p>Portland cement contains over 90% Portland cement clinker.</p> <p>The classification criteria are not fulfilled in light of the data presented.</p>	(1) (16)
Reproduction toxicity:	--	The classification criteria are not fulfilled in light of the data presented.	no evidence based on experience in man
Specific target organ toxicity with single exposure:	3	Cement dust exposure can lead to irritation of the breathing organs (throat, neck, lungs). Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath can be the consequences if exposure is over the workplace borderline. Work-related exposure to cement dust can lead to impacts on breathing functions. In any case, there is currently insufficient knowledge to determine a dose-effect relationship.	(1)
Specific target organ toxicity with repeated exposure:	--	<p>Long-term exposure to cement dust which enters the lungs which is above workplace limits can lead to coughing, shortness of breath and chronic, obstructive changes in the respiratory tract. No chronic effects have been observed at low concentrations.</p> <p>The classification criteria are not fulfilled in light of the data presented.</p>	(17)
Aspiration hazard:	--	Not applicable, as cement is not present in aerosol form.	
Effects on health due to exposure:			
The mixture can worsen existing diseases of the skin, eyes or respiratory tract, such as with emphysema or asthma.			

12.0 Environmental information

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12.1	Toxicity:	<p>The mixture is not hazardous to the environment.</p> <p>Ecological-toxicological investigations with Portland cement on <i>Daphnia magna</i> (U. S. EPA, 1994a) [Reference (6)] and <i>Selenastrum coli</i> (U. S. EPA, 1993) [Reference (7)] have shown only a slight toxic effect. Thus the LC50 and EC 50 values cannot be determined [Reference (8)]. Also no toxic effects could be determined for sediment [Reference (9)].</p> <p>The release of larger volumes of cement in water can, however, lead to an increase in pH, and therefore be toxic to aquatic organisms under special circumstances.</p>
12.2	Persistence and degradability:	Not applicable, as the mixture is an inorganic mineral material. There is no toxicological risk in hydrating remnants of the mixture which remain.
12.3	Bioaccumulation potential:	Not applicable, as the mixture is an inorganic mineral material. There is no toxicological risk in hydrating remnants of the mixture which remain.
12.4	Soil mobility:	Not applicable, as the mixture is an inorganic mineral material. There is no toxicological risk in hydrating remnants of the mixture which remain.
12.5	Results of the PBT and vPvP assessment:	Not applicable, as the mixture is an inorganic mineral material. There is no toxicological risk in hydrating remnants of the mixture which remain.
12.6	Other hazardous effects:	No data available.

13. Instructions on disposal		
	Procedure for waste treatment disposal:	<p>Pick up dry, disposal as per local and official regulations. Do not mix spent residual amounts while avoiding any skin contact with water and treat like concrete waste after it hardens.</p> <p>Do not dispose with household rubbish. Do not drain the remains into the sewers.</p> <p>Do not empty into the sink or toilet.</p>
	ÖNORM S2100:	31607 Mud from ready-mixed mortar production (solidified)
	European Waste Index (EAV):	10 13 14: Concrete waste and concrete slurry.

14.0 Transport instructions		
The mixture is subject to none of the international hazardous goods regulations (ADR, RID, ADN, IMDG- Code, ICAO-TI, IATA-DGR).		
Thus no hazardous material classification is required.		
14.1	UN number:	Not applicable
14.2	Proper UN shipping name:	Not applicable
14.3	Transport hazard class:	Not applicable
14.4	Packaging group:	Not applicable
14.5	Environmental hazards:	Not applicable
14.6	Special precautionary measures for the user:	Not applicable
14.7	Bulk goods transport as per Appendix II of MARPOL Treaty 73/78 and as per the IBC code:	Not applicable

15.0	Information on legislation
15.1	Regulations for safety, health and environmental protection/specific legislation for the mixture REACH Directive (EU) no. 1907/2006, Appendix XVII, no. 47 (chrome VI compounds).
15.2	Material safety assessment: No material safety assessment was performed.

16.0	Other information
16.1	Changes over the previous version Correction
16.2	Abbreviations and acronyms
ACGIH	American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ADR/RID	European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway
APF	Assigned protection factor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP	Classification, labelling and packaging (Directive (EU) no. 1272/2008)
EC50	Half maximal effective concentration
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EPA	Type of high efficiency air filter
HEPA	Type of high efficiency air filter
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC50	Median lethal dose
MEASE	Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure
PBT	Persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic
PROC	Process category
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (Directive (EU) 1907/2006)
SDB	Safety Data Sheet
STOT	Specific target organ toxicity
TRGS	Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe [Technical Rules for Hazardous Materials]
UVCB	Technical Rules for Hazardous Materials
VCI	Verband der chemischen Industrie e.V. [German Chemical Association]
vPvB	Very persistent, very bioaccumulative
VwVwS	Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdende Stoffe [Administrative Guidelines for Material Hazards to Water]

16.3	Literature information and data sources
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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) Technical rules for hazardous materials, "Workplace Limit Values" 2009, GMBI no. 29 p. 605. (3) MEASE 1.02.01 Exposure assessment tool for metals and inorganic substances, EBRC Consulting GmbH für Eurometaux, 2010: http://www.ebrc.de/industrial-chemicals-reach/projects-and-references/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 Water 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 AnlyCen 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) European Commission's Scientific Committee on Toxicology, Ecotoxicology and the Environment (SCTEE) opinion of the risks to health from Cr (VI) in cement (European Commission, 2002): http://ec.europa.eu/health/archive/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out158_en.pdf .
- (14) 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
- (15) Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of cement dusts in A549 human epithelial lung cells in vitro; Gminski et al, Abstract DGPT conference Mainz, 2008.
- (16) 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.
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. Notø, H. Kjuus,

16.4 Training recommendations

In addition to training programs for employees on the topics of health, safety and the environment, companies must ensure that their employees read the safety data sheet, understand and can implement the requirements.

16.5 Exclusion clause

The information in this safety data sheet describes the safety requirements for our product, and relies on the current status of our knowledge. It provides no assurance of product characteristics. The users of our products are responsible on their own to observe existing laws, regulations and rules, even those not named in this data sheet.

Our recommendations for applications which we give to support the purchasers/handlers from our experience, corresponds to current science and practice. The advice is non-binding, and forms no contractual, legal relationship and no additional obligations in the purchase contract. The advice does not release the purchaser from examining our products for their suitability for their foreseen uses. The general rules of construction equipment must be adhered to. We reserve the right to make changes which serve to provide technical progress and improve the product or its use. When such technical information appears, earlier information is no longer valid.

You can find the most current information on our Internet pages. Only our current sales and supply conditions as well as provisions for the placement and use of our silos and mixing facilities apply for all business cases.

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