



HYDRATED LIME

PACKED

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

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Products	Calcium dihydroxide
Synonyms	Hydrated lime, Slaked lime, Air slaked lime, Building lime, Fat lime, Chemical lime, Finishing lime, Mason's lime, Calcium dihydroxide, Calcium hydroxide, Calcium hydrate, Lime, Lime water. Please note that this list may not be exhaustive.
Trade Names	Calcium dihydroxide

SUBSTANCE	EC	CAS	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	REACH REGISTRATION NUMBER
Calcium di-hydroxide - Ca(OH) ₂	215-137-3	1305-62-0	74,09 g/mol	01-2119475151-45-0053

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Find hereunder a general description of uses. All the identified combinations of use descriptors are listed in Table 1 of the Annex.

Building and construction work
Manufacture of chemical products
Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys
Agriculture, forestry, fishery
Biocidal product
Environmental protection
Food/ feedstuff additives
Manufacture of food products
Pharmaceuticals
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, e.g. plasters, cement
Paper articles
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
Stone, plaster, cement, glass and ceramic articles
Mining, (including offshore industries)
Water treatment chemicals

No uses identified in Table 1 of the Annex are advised against.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lhoist UK Ltd
Hindlow
Buxton
United Kingdom
SK 17 0EL

Telephone: 01298 768 600

Fax: 01298 768 601

E-mail of competent person responsible for SDS in the MS or in the EU: Paul.Geaney@lhoist.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Emergency telephone number (Europe) available 24 hours per day, 7 days a week: 112

Poison Information Centre telephone number (emergency – UK only): 0121 507 4123 - 0870 600 6266

Emergency telephone number (Company) available during office hours only: 01298 768600

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARD CLASS	HAZARD CATEGORY	HAZARD STATEMENTS	EXPOSURE
Skin irritation	2	H315: Causes skin irritation	Dermal
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	Inhalation

Further information

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H315: Causes skin irritation

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H335: May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

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

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substance. No other hazards identified.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	EC	CAS	REACH REGISTRATION NUMBER	INDEX NUMBER	WEIGHT PERCENT
Calcium di-hydroxide	215-137-3	1305-62-0	01-2119475151-45	-	<100

Degree of purity (%): No impurities relevant for classification and labelling

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

No known delayed effects.
Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.

Inhalation

Move source of dust or move person to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Skin contact

Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

Ingestion

Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Obtain medical attention.

4.2. MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

The substance is not acutely toxic via the oral, dermal, or inhalation route. The substance is classified as irritating to skin and the respiratory tract, and entails a risk of serious damage to the eye. There is no concern for adverse systemic effects because local effects (pH-effect) are the major health hazard.

4.3. INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Follow the advice given in section 4.1.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable extinguishing media

The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

DO NOT use water.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

When heated above 580°C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H2O): $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Avoid dust formation.
Use breathing apparatus.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Keep dust levels to a minimum.
Keep unprotected persons away.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing – wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8). Avoid inhalation of dust – ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used, wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

6.1.2 For emergency responders

See section 6.1.1

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH rising). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Avoid dust formation.
Keep the material dry if possible.
Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way. Use vacuum suction unit, or shovel into bags.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

For more information on exposure controls/personal protection or disposal considerations, please check section 8 and 13 and the Annex of the safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

7.1.1 Protective measures

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
For personal protection see section 8.
Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimise dust generation. Enclose dust sources, use exhaust ventilation (dust collector at handling points). Handling systems should preferably be enclosed. When handling bags usual precautions should be paid to the risks outlined in the Council Directive 90/269/EEC.

7.1.2 Information on general occupational hygiene

Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes.
General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure safe handling of the substance. These measures involve good personal and housekeeping practices (i.e. regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices), no drinking, eating and smoking at the workplace. Shower and change clothes at end of work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store in a dry place.
Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.
Bulk storage should be in purpose designed silos.
Keep out of the reach of children.
Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw and nitro compounds. DO NOT use aluminium for transport and storage if there is a risk of contact with water.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Please check the identified uses in table 1 of the Appendix of this SDS.

For more information please see the relevant exposure scenario, available via your supplier/given in the Appendix, and check section 2.1: Control of worker exposure.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

Occupational exposure limit

SUBSTANCE	FORM	LIMIT VALUE	LEGAL BASIS
Calcium di-hydroxide	time weighted average (8h) Total inhalable dust	5 mg/m ³	EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits

Derived No Effect Level

Workers

SUBSTANCE	EXPOSURE ROUTES	ACUTE LOCAL EFFECTS	ACUTE SYSTEMIC EFFECTS	LONG-TERM LOCAL EFFECTS	LONG-TERM SYSTEMIC EFFECTS
Calcium di-hydroxide	Oral	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required
	Inhalation	4 mg/m ³ Respirable dust	No hazard identified	1 mg/m ³ Respirable dust	No hazard identified
	Dermal	No exposure expected	No hazard identified	No exposure expected	No hazard identified

Consumers

SUBSTANCE	EXPOSURE ROUTES	ACUTE LOCAL EFFECTS	ACUTE SYSTEMIC EFFECTS	LONG-TERM LOCAL EFFECTS	LONG-TERM SYSTEMIC EFFECTS
Calcium di-hydroxide	Oral	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected
	Inhalation	4 mg/m ³ Respirable dust	No hazard identified	1 mg/m ³ Respirable dust	No hazard identified
	Dermal	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No hazard identified

Predicted No Effect Concentration

SUBSTANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TARGET							
	FRESH WATER	FRESH WATER SEDIMENT	MARINE WATER	MARINE SEDIMENT	FOOD CHAIN	MICROORGANISM IN SEWAGE TREATMENT	SOIL	AIR
Calcium di-hydroxide	0,49 mg/l	No data available	0,32 mg/l	No data available	Does not bioaccumulate	3 mg/l	1.080 mg/kg soil dw	No hazard identified

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

To control potential exposures, generation of dust should be avoided. Further, appropriate protective equipment is recommended. Eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn, unless potential contact with the eye can be excluded by the nature and type of application (i.e. closed process). Additionally, face protection, protective clothing and safety shoes are required to be worn as appropriate. Please check the relevant exposure scenario, given in the Appendix/available via your supplier.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Handling systems should preferably be enclosed or suitable ventilation installed to maintain atmospheric dust below the OES, if not wear suitable protective equipment.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures such as personal protection equipment

Eye/face protection



Do not wear contact lenses.

For powders, tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

Skin protection



Use approved nitrile impregnated gloves having CE marks.

Use clothing fully covering skin, full length pants, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings. Footwear resistant to caustics and avoiding dust penetration.

Respiratory protection



Local ventilation to keep levels below established threshold values is recommended. A suitable particle filter mask is recommended, depending on the expected exposure levels - please check the relevant exposure scenario, given in the Appendix/available via your supplier.

Thermal hazards

The substance does not represent a thermal hazard, thus special consideration is not required.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

All ventilation systems should be filtered before discharge to atmosphere.

Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH rising). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body. For more information please see the relevant exposure scenario, available via your supplier/given in the Appendix, and check section 2.1: Control of worker exposure. .

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Colour: white, off-white, beige Form: fine powder

Odour

Odourless

Odour Threshold

Not applicable

pH

12,4; 20 °C; saturated solution

Melting point

450 °C; study result, EU A.1 method

Boiling point

Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)

Flash point

Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)

Evaporation rate

Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)

Flammability

The product is not flammable.; study result, EU A.10 method

Lower flammability limit: No data available Upper flammability limit: No data available

Explosive properties

Non explosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties). Upper/Lower explosion limit

lower: No data available

upper: No data available

Vapour pressure

Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)

Vapour density

Not applicable

Relative density

2,24 g/cm³; study result, EU A.3 method

Bulk density

200 - 800 kg/m³; 20 °C

Solubility(ies)

1.844,9 mg/l; 20 °C; study result, EU A.6 method;

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not applicable (inorganic substance)

Auto-ignition temperature

No relative self-ignition temperature below 400°C (study result, EU A.16 method)

Decomposition temperature

When heated above 580°C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H₂O):
$$\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Viscosity, kinematic

Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)

Oxidizing properties

No oxidising properties. (Based on the chemical structure, the substance does not contain a surplus of oxygen or any structural groups known to be correlated with a tendency to react exothermally with combustible material).

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

In aqueous media Ca(OH)_2 dissociates resulting in the formation of calcium cations and hydroxyl anions (when below the limit of water solubility).

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

Under normal conditions of use and storage (dry conditions), the product is stable.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

The product reacts exothermically with acids. When heated above 580°C , calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H_2O): $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

For information on conditions to avoid, please see section 7.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

The product reacts exothermically with acids to form salts. Reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture leading to the production of hydrogen.



10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

For hazardous decomposition products resulting from heat, please see section 5.

Further information

Calcium dihydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

HAZARD CLASS	EFFECT
Acute toxicity - oral	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)
Acute toxicity - dermal	LD50 > 2500 mg/kg bw (OECD 402, rabbit)
Acute toxicity - inhalation	No data available
Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic. Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin (OECD 404, in vivo, rabbit). Based on experimental results, calcium dihydroxide requires classification as irritating to skin [Skin Irrit 2 (H315 – Causes skin irritation)].
Serious eye damage/irritation	Calcium dihydroxide entails a risk of serious damage to the eye (eye irritation studies (in vivo, rabbit)). Based on experimental results, calcium dihydroxide requires classification as severely irritating to the eye [Eye Damage 1 (H318 - Causes serious eye damage)].
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	No data available. The product is considered not to be a skin sensitiser, based on the nature of the effect (pH shift) and the essential requirement of calcium for human nutrition. Classification for sensitisation is not warranted.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): Negative Mammalian chromosome aberration test: Negative In view of the omnipresence and essentiality of Ca and of the physiological non-relevance of any pH shift induced by the product in aqueous media, the product is obviously void of any genotoxic potential, including germ cell mutagenicity. Classification for genotoxicity is not warranted.
Carcinogenicity	Calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat). The pH effect of the product does not give rise to a carcinogenic risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of the product. Classification for carcinogenicity is not warranted.
Reproductive toxicity	Calcium (administered as Ca-carbonate) is not toxic to reproduction (experimental result, mouse). The pH effect does not give rise to a reproductive risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any potential for reproductive toxicity of the product. Both in animal studies and human clinical studies on various calcium salts no reproductive or developmental effects were detected. Also see the Scientific Committee on Food (Section 16.6). Thus, the product is not toxic for reproduction and/or development. Classification for reproductive toxicity according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 is not required.
STOT-single exposure	From human data it is concluded that Ca(OH)_2 is irritating to the respiratory tract. As summarised and evaluated in the SCOEL recommendation (Anonymous, 2008), based on human data calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to the respiratory system [STOT SE 3 (H335 – May cause respiratory irritation)].

HAZARD CLASS	EFFECT
STOT-repeated exposure	<p>Toxicity of calcium via the oral route is addressed by upper intake levels (UL) for adults determined by the Scientific Committee on Food (SCF), being UL = 2500 mg/d, corresponding to 36 mg/kg bw/d (70 kg person) for calcium.</p> <p>Toxicity of the product via the dermal route is not considered as relevant in view of the anticipated insignificant absorption through skin and due to local irritation as the primary health effect (pH shift).</p> <p>Toxicity of the product via inhalation (local effect, irritation of mucous membranes) is addressed by an 8-h TWA determined by the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) of 1 mg/m³ respirable dust (see section 8.1).</p> <p>Therefore, classification of the product for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.</p>
Aspiration hazard	The product is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 TOXICITY

12.1.1 Toxicity to fish

LC50 (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)
 LC50 (96h) for marine water fish: 457 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.2 Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)
 LC50 (96h) for marine water invertebrates: 158 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.3 Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 (72h) for freshwater algae: 184.57 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)
 NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.4 Toxicity to microorganisms / Toxicity to bacteria

At high concentration, through the rise of pH, the product is used for disinfection of sewage sludges.

12.1.5 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

NOEC (14d) for marine water invertebrates: 32mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.6 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide)
 EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil microorganisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

NOEC (21d) for terrestrial plants: 1080 mg/kg (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.8 Other effects

Acute pH-effect. Although this product is useful to correct water acidity, an excess of more than 1 g/l may be harmful to aquatic life. pH-value of > 12 will rapidly decrease as result of dilution and carbonation.

12.1.9 Other information

None

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

Calcium dihydroxide, which is sparingly soluble, presents a low mobility in most soils.

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND VPVB ASSESSMENT

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

No other adverse effects are identified.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Reuse or recycle whenever possible.

If the reuse or recycling is not possible, disposal must be made according to local and national regulation.

Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Waste classification code must be determined at the point of waste generation.

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with applicable member state and local requirements.

The used packaging is only meant for packing this product; it should not be reused for other purposes.

If the used packaging contains more than 3 % of the lime product, it must be considered as hazardous.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product is not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR (Road), RID (Rail), IMDG / GGVSea (Sea)).

14.1 UN NUMBER

Not regulated

14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME

Not regulated

14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)

Not regulated

14.4 PACKING GROUP

Not regulated

14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

None

14.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER

Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using air-tight tanks.

14.7 TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL73/78 AND THE IBC CODE

Not regulated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Authorisations

Not required

Restrictions on use

None

Other regulations (European Union)

The product is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.

National regulatory information

German legislation on water endangering substances VwVwS slightly water endangering (WGK 1)

15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Data are based on our latest knowledge but do not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and do not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

16.1 HAZARD STATEMENTS

H315: Causes skin irritation

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

16.2 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P102 Keep out of reach of children

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

16.3 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DNEL	Derived no effect level
EC50	Median effective concentration
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD50	Median lethal dose
NOEC	No observable effect concentration OEL: occupational exposure limit
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemical PNEC: predicted no-effect concentration
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
STOT:	specific target organ toxicity

16.4 LITERARY REFERENCE

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] 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.

16.5 ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, REVISIONS

Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.

16.6 DISCLAIMER

This safety data sheet (SDS) is based on the legal provisions of the REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006; article 31 and Annex II), as amended. Its contents are intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material. It is the responsibility of recipients of this SDS to ensure that the information contained therein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. Information and instructions provided in this SDS are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge at the date of issue indicated. It should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance, suitability for particular applications, and does not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. This version of the SDS supersedes all previous versions.

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