



66 W Flagler St – Suite:900, Miami,
Florida – United States of America

Material Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II of REACH regulation (EC) 1907/2006,
According to (EC) 1272/2008 and (EC) 453/2010

Rev. n.1 24.03.2021

DRY D1

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identification

| | |
|--|---|
| Substance name: | Calcium oxide |
| Synonyms: | Lime, quick lime, calcium oxide, hard burnt lime, calcinated limestone. |
| <i>Note - the list of synonyms mentioned may not be exhaustive</i> | |
| Use: | shrinkage reducing admixture for cement-based mortars and special concretes |
| Chemical name: | Calcium oxide |
| Formula: | CaO |
| Trade name: | DRY D1 NG |
| CAS number: | 1305-78-8 |
| EC number: | 215-138-9 |
| Molecular weight: | 56,08 g/mol |
| REACH registration number: | 01-2120034600-72-0000 |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture: | Shrinkage reducing admixture for special, self compacting, self consolidating, shrinkage compensating, high performance concretes. Improvement of impermeability and mechanical strengths for special and high performance concretes. |
| Uses advised against: | product intended for industrial and professional use only. Any other use is, in any case, not recommended |

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Name: | CHIMICA EDILE USA |
| Address: | 66 W Flagler St – Suite:900, Miami, Florida - United States of America |
| Phone n.: | +1-786-730-8756 |

E-mail of person responsible for SDS office@ceusa.cc

Web site: www.ceusa.cc

1.4 Emergency telephone number

- American Emergency N.: 911
- National centre for prevention and treatment of intoxications N.: 911
- Emergency telephone at the company N +1-786-730-8756
Availability: 8:30 am to 5:30 pm - not available outside of working hours.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (GHS – CLP)

| Hazard category code | Description | Signal word |
|--|--|-------------|
| STOT SE 3 Route of exposure: inhalation | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Hazard category code 3 | Warning |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin corrosion/irritation Hazard category code 2 | Warning |
| Eye Dam. 1 | Serious eye damage/irritation Hazard category code 1 | Danger |

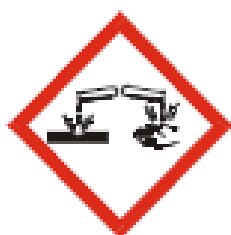
2.2 Label elements

2.2.1 Labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (GHS – CLP)

- Signal word:

Dgr – Danger

- Hazard pictograms:



GHS05



GHS07

- 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 water.

P310 – Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

P261 – Avoid breathing dust/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 national regulation.

2.3 Other hazards

The substance is not subject to limitation of use as it cannot be classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic for reproduction, PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) according to the definitions present in the Annex XIII of the Reach regulation (CE 1907/2006).

The substance also does not appear in the list of the Annex XIV ("Substances subject to authorization") of the same regulation or in Annex XVII in the field of restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles.

No other hazards have been identified.

3. COMPOSITION, INFORMATIONS ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

The substances inside the product with a detectable concentration of less than 2% can be the result of the cooking process of the raw material or may be present in the raw material itself .

| Components | EC number | CAS number | Classification (EC) 1272/2008 | | Content % |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | | Hazard pictograms | Hazard statements | |
| Calcium oxide | 215-138-9 | 1305-78-8 | GHS05 –GHS07 | H315 – H318 – H335 | > 90 |
| Magnesium oxide | 215-171-9 | 1309-48-4 | GHS05 –GHS07 | H315 – H318 – H335 | < 2 |
| Calcium carbonate* | 207-439-9 | 471-34-1 | n.d. | n.d. | < 2 |

* Component not subject to classification according to Directive 67/548 / EEC and Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable

3.3 Impurities

No impurities which are relevant for the classification and marking.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

4.1.1 General advice



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

4.1.2 Following Inhalation



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

4.1.3 Following Skin contact



Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of the product and wash affected area immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If necessary, seek medical advice.

4.1.4 Following eye contact



Do not rub. Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

4.1.5 Following ingestion



Wash mouth and nasal cavities with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Calcium oxide is not acutely toxic via the oral, dermal or inhalation route. The substance is classified as irritant to skin and the respiratory tract and entails a risk of serious damage to the eyes.

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 advises given in section 4.1

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

5.1.1 Suitable Extinguishing media



The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO₂ fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire.

Use extinguishing media compatible with local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.1.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water. Avoid humidification.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or the mixture

Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risks to flammable materials.

5.3 Advice for fire fighters

Avoid generation of dust. Use breathing apparatus. Implement extinguishing measures appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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 (see section 8).
- Avoid humidification.

6.1.2 For emergency responders

- Keep dust levels to a minimum.
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- 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 (see section 8).
- Avoid humidification.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- In all cases avoid dust formation.
- Keep the material dry if possible.
- Collect the product mechanically in a dry way
- Use vacuum suction unit.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For more informations on exposure controls / personal protection or disposal considerations please check sections 7, 8 and 13 of this safety data sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Protective measures

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective equipment. (refer to section 8 of this safety data sheet). Do not wear contact lenses when handling the product. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimize dust generation. Enclose dust sources. Use exhaust ventilation. Handling systems should preferably be enclosed. During the handling, follow the precautionary advice described in Directive 90/269 / EEC in order to minimize the risks for the workers.

7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene

Avoid inhalation or 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. Take a shower and change clothes at end of each work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing outside the workplace.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The substance should be stored under dry conditions. Any contact with air and moisture should be avoided. Bulk storage should be in purposed – designed silos. Keep away from acids and nitro compounds. Do not use aluminum or zinc containers for transport or storage. Keep out of reach of children.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Store the product in a cool and dry place, keeping the containers closed. For more information, please refer to Section 8. of this safety data sheet: "Exposure controls and personal protection".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure limit values and control parameters

SCOEL Recommendation (SCOEL/SUM/137 February 2008):

- Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) - Time Weighted Average (TWA) 8 h: 1 mg/m³ Respirable fraction
- Short Time Exposure Limit (STEL) 15 min: 4 mg/m³ Respirable fraction

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

- Threshold Limit Value (TLV) - Time Weighted Average (TWA): 2 mg/m³

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

- Recommended Exposure Limit (REL) – Time Weighted Average (TWA): 2 mg/m³

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)

- Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) - Time Weighted Average (TWA) 8/40 h: 5 mg/m³

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

- Water: 370 µg/l
- Soil / groundwater: 816 mg/l

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, 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.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

If user operation generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep airborne dust levels below recommended exposure limits.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures: personal protective equipment

8.2.2.1 Respiratory protection



Wear half mask respirators: FFP2 category, CE; certified according to EN 149 (Respiratory protective devices - Half masks particles filter - Requirements, testing, marking) or filtering face and / or dust masks certified according to EN 140 (Respiratory protective devices - Half masks and quarter masks - Requirements, testing, marking).

8.2.2.2 Hands protection



Wear tight gloves, resistant to strong basic substances; certified according to EN 374 part 1, 2, 3 (Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements. Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration. Part 3: Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals).

8.2.2.3 Eye protection



Do not wear contact lenses. Use only certified goggles according to EN 166 (Personal eye protection - Specifications).

8.2.2.4 Skin protection



Wear full-coverage, non-constrictive (suits), protective clothing; certified according to EN ISO 13982-1 (Protective clothing for the use against solid particulates - Part 1: Performance requirements for protective clothing against chemicals that provide protection to whole body against solid particles dispersed in 'air (type 5 clothing)). Wear safety shoes against the ingress of dust and resistant to caustic agents; certified according to EN ISO 20345 (Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear).

8.2.3 General safety and hygiene measures

Wear clean and dry personal protective equipment. Wash your hands often. Make the daily shower especially if exposure is intense and / or prolonged. Use creams to protect exposed skin, including: neck, face and wrists.

8.2.4 Thermal hazards

The substance does not represent a thermal hazard, thus special considerations are not required.

8.2.5 Environmental exposure control

All ventilation systems should include the filtration of the intake air before the discharge into the atmosphere. Avoid releasing to the environment. Contain the spillage. Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the regulatory authority responsible for environmental protection or other regulatory body.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Appearance: | white or off white (beige) solid material (powder) |
| Odour: | odourless |
| Odour threshold: | not applicable |
| pH: | 12,3 (Ca(OH) ₂ saturated solution at 20°C) |

Please note:

Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium hydroxide



| | |
|------------------------|---|
| CaO concentration | > 90 % (experimental result – EN 459-2) |
| 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: | not flammable (study result, - EU A.10 method) |
| Explosive limits: | not explosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties) |
| Vapour pressure: | not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450° C) |
| Vapour density: | not applicable |
| Relative density: | 3.31 (study result, - EU A.3 method) |
| Solubility in water: | 1340 mg/l at 20°C (study result, - EU A.6 method) |
| Partition coefficient: | not applicable (inorganic substance) |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Auto ignition temperature: | no relative self-ignition temperature below 400° C (study result, - EU A.16 method) |
| Decomposition temperature: | not applicable |
| Viscosity: | not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450° C) |
| Oxidising 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 informations

not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide.

10.2 Chemical stability

Under normal conditions of use and storage (dry conditions), calcium oxide is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form calcium salts.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide:



Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form calcium salts.

Calcium oxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture leading to the production of hydrogen:



10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None

10.7 Further informations

Calcium oxide absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide from air to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.



11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Calcium oxide is classified as an irritant for the respiratory tract and skin, and carries the risk of serious eye damage. For an assessment of the occupational exposure limits, see chapter 8.

11.1 Acute toxicity

- Oral LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD Test n. 425, rat)
- Dermal LD₅₀ > 2500 mg/kg bw (calcium dihydroxide, OECD Test n. 402, rabbit).

By read across method these results are also applicable to calcium oxide, since in contact with moisture calcium hydroxide is formed.

- Inhalation: no data available.

Calcium oxide is not acutely toxic.

11.2 Skin corrosion – irritation

Calcium oxide is irritating to skin (in vivo, rabbit)

Based on experimental results calcium oxide requires classification as irritating to skin [R38: irritating to skin; Skin Irrit. 2 (H315: causes skin irritation)].

11.3 Serious eye damage – irritation

Calcium oxide entails a risk of serious damage to the eye (eye irritation studies in vivo, rabbit).

Based on experimental results calcium oxide requires classification as severely irritating to the eye [R41: risk of serious damage to eye; Eye damage 1 (H318: causes serious eye damage)].

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available.

Calcium oxide is considered not to be a skin sensitiser, based on the nature of the effects (pH shift) and the essential requirements of calcium for human nutrition.

Classification for sensitisation is not warranted.

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD Test n. 471): negative

In view of the omnipresence and essentiality of calcium and of the physiological non-relevance of any pH shift induced by calcium oxide in aqueous media, CaO is obviously void of any genotoxic potential, including cell germ mutagenicity.

Classification for genotoxicity is not warranted.

11.6 Carcinogenicity

Calcium (administered as calcium lactate) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat).

The pH effect of calcium oxide does not give rise to a carcinogenic risk.

Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of calcium oxide.

Classification for carcinogenicity is not warranted.

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

Calcium (administered as calcium carbonate) is not toxic to reproduction (experimental result, mouse).

The pH effect of calcium oxide does not give rise to a reproductive risk.

Human epidemiological data support lack of any potential for reproductive toxicity of calcium oxide.

Both in animal studies and in 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, calcium oxide is not toxic for reproduction and/or development.

Classification for reproductive toxicity according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 is not required.

11.8 STOT SE – Single exposure

From human data it is concluded that calcium oxide is irritating to the respiratory tract.

As summarised and evaluated in the SCOEL recommendation based on human data, calcium oxide is classified as irritating to the respiratory system [R37: irritating to respiratory system; STOT SE 3 (H335: may cause respiratory irritation)].

11.9 STOT RE – Repeated exposure

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

Toxicity of CaO 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).

Toxicity of CaO 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).

Therefore, classification of CaO for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish

- *Freshwater fish*: LC50 (96h) = 50,6 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

- *Marine water fish*: LC50 (96h) = 457 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.2 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

- *Freshwater invertebrates*: EC50 (48h) = 49,1 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

- *Marine water invertebrates*: LC50 (96h) = 158 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.3 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants

- *Freshwater algae*: EC50 (72h) = 184,57 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

- *Marine water algae*: NOEC (72 ore) = 48 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.4 Toxicity to micro-organisms e.g. bacteria

At high concentration, through the rise of temperature and pH, calcium oxide is used for disinfection of sewage sludges.

12.1.5 Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

- *Marine water invertebrates*: NOEC (14d) = 32 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

- *Soil macroorganisms*: EC10/LC10 or NOEC = 2000 mg/kg soil/dw (calcium dihydroxide)

- *Soil microorganisms*: EC10/LC10 or NOEC = 12000 mg/kg soil/dw (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants:

- *Terrestrial plants*: NOEC (21d) = 1080 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

12.1.8 General effect

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 Further information

The results by read-across are also applicable to calcium oxide, since in contact with moisture calcium dihydroxide is formed.

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 oxide reacts with water and/or carbon dioxide to form respectively calcium dihydroxide and/or calcium carbonate, which are sparingly soluble, and present 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal of calcium oxide should be in accordance with local and national legislation. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Dispose of containers and unused contents in accordance with applicable member state and local requirements.

The used packing is only meant for packing this product; it should not be reused for other purposes. After usage, empty the packing completely.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Transport considerations

Calcium oxide is classified as hazardous for air transport [IATA-DGR / ICAO-TI (Air)].

14.2 Classification

14.2.1 ADR (road)

Not classified

14.2.2 RID (rail)

Not classified

14.2.3 IMDG/GGVSea (sea)

Not classified

14.2.4 IATA-DGR / ICAO-TI (Aria)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Type: | Dangerous goods |
| UN-number: | UN1910 |
| UN proper shipping name: | Calcium Oxide |
| Transport hazard class(es): | 8 |
| Packing group: | III |

Label:



14.3 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code

Not regulated

14.4 Environmental hazards

None

14.5 Special precautions for user

Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using air-tight tanks for powders and sealed containers or packaging.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Health, safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or the mixture.

- Regulation No. 1907/2006 / EC (REACH) concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemical substances; and its subsequent modifications and adjustments.
- Regulation No. 1272/2008 / EC concerning the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures; amending and repealing directives 67/548 / EEC (Classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances) and 1999/45 / EC (dangerous preparations) and amending regulation 1907/2006 / EC (CLP) and all subsequent amendments and adjustments.
- Regulation No. 790/2009 / EC; for the purpose of adjusting to technical and scientific progress (ATP), to regulation no. 1272/2008 / EC.
- L.D. 81/2008, on the protection of health and safety in the workplace; and subsequent amendments and adjustments.
- L.D. 152/2006 "Environmental regulations" and subsequent amendments and adjustments.
- Reg. (CE) 440/2008: see point 9.

15.2 Authorisations

Calcium oxide is a substance subject to registration sec. Reg. N ° 1907/2006 / CE (REACH)

- Calcium Oxide - Reach Registration N: 01-2120034600-72-0000

15.3 Restrictions on use

None

15.4 Other EU regulations

Calcium oxide is not a SEVESO substance, does not represent an ozone depleting substance or a persistent organic pollutant (POP).

15.4.1 Seveso category - Directive 2012/18 / EC

None

15.4.2 Restrictions relating to the product or substances contained in Annex XVII of reg. 1907/2006 / EC (REACH)

None

15.4.3 "Candidate List" substances - Article 59 of reg. 1907/2006 / EC (REACH)

Based on available data, the product does not contain substances SVHC (Substance of Very High Concern)

15.4.4 Substances subject to authorization - Annex XIV of Reg. 1907/2006 / EC (REACH)

None

15.4.5 Substances subject to export notification obligation – Reg. 649/2012 / EC

None

15.4.6 Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention

None

15.4.7 Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention

None

15.5 National regulations

- Germany (AwSV, vom 18. April 2017): Hazard class (WGK) = 1 (not very dangerous for the waters)

15.6 Health surveillance

Workers exposed to the product must undergo scheduled periodic health surveillance according to article 41 of L.D. 81 of 9 April 2008, unless the risk to the safety and health of the worker has been assessed as irrelevant during normal working conditions in accordance with article 224 paragraph 2 of the same decree.

15.7 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Hazard category

Eye Dam. 1 - Serious eye damage/irritation, hazard cat. 1
Skin Irrit. 2 - Skin corrosion/irritation, hazard cat. 2
STOT SE 3 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, hazard cat. 3

16.2 Hazard statements

H315 – Causes skin irritation.
H318 – Causes serious eye damage.
H335 – May cause respiratory irritation.

16.3 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 water.
P310 – Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P261 – Avoid breathing dust/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 national regulation.

16.4 Instructions on training

Inform the workers who come into contact and / or use the substance of the contents of this sheet.

16.5 Recommended restrictions on use

None under professional use conditions.

16.6 Technical contact

Chimica Edile USA.; tel. +1-786-730-8756

16.7 Abbreviations

- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
- CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging
- DNEL: Derived no-effect level
- EC NUMBER: European Community number
- EC10: (10% effective concentration).
- EC50: median effective concentration.
- EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA: International Air Transport Association
- ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
- LC10: (10% lethal concentration).
- LC50: median lethal concentration.
- LD50: median lethal dose.
- NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- NOEC: no observable effect concentration.
- OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- OEL: occupational exposure limit.
- OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration.
- PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic.
- PEC: Predicted Environmental Concentration

- PEL: permissible exposure limit.
- PNEC: predicted no-effect concentration.
- POP: persistent organic pollutant.
- REACH: Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals
- REL: recommended exposure limit.
- RID: Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- SCF: Scientific Committee on Food.
- SCOEL: Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits.
- STEL: short-term exposure limit.
- STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
- TLV: threshold limit value.
- TWA: time weighted average.
- UL: upper intake_levels.
- VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
- vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative.
- WGK: German Water Hazard Class

16.8 Further information

This safety data sheet supplements the technical use instructions without replacing them. The information contained therein is based on the state of our knowledge regarding the product, at the mentioned date. They are provided in good faith. It does not exempt the user from knowing and applying all texts regulating his activity. It will be his sole responsibility to take all necessary precautions when using the product.

16.9 Guidance and references

This safety data sheet has been prepared in accordance with:

- Annex II of REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 – Reg. 2015/830
- Reg. (EC) 1272/2008 and (EC) 453/2010

16.10 References:

1. <https://echa.europa.eu/it>
2. <https://echa.europa.eu/it/regulations/clp>
3. Council Directive 90/269/EEC.
4. Booklet L64 - Safety Signs and Signals. The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) 2012 - Guidance on Regulations (HSE).
5. IUCLID Dataset –2000.
6. The Merck Index (Ed. Merck & Co, Rahway, USA).
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