

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, as amended  
Version 12.8

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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

##### Product name

Synonyms

##### **Calcium oxide**

Quicklime, Lime, Burnt lime, Un-slaked lime, Building lime, Calcia, Fat lime, Chemical lime, Fluxing lime, Hard burnt lime, Soft burnt lime, Pebble lime, Calcium oxide, Calcium monoxide, Quick lime, Calcined limestone.

Please note that this list may not be exhaustive.

##### Trade name

Chemical name - Formula

CAS-No.

EC-No.

Molecular weight

REACH Registration Number

##### **Calcium oxide**

Calcium oxide - CaO

1305-78-8

215-138-9

56,08 g/mol

01-2119475325-36-0013

#### 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.

Manufacture of chemical products

Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys

Agriculture, forestry, fishery

Other activities related to manufacture and services

Water treatment chemicals

Paper articles

Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics

Stone, plaster, cement, glass and ceramic articles

Food/ feedstuff additives

Manufacture of food products

Pharmaceuticals

Mining, (including offshore industries)

Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, e.g. plasters, cement

Building and construction work

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

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

##### Company

##### Address

Telephone

##### E-mail of competent person responsible

##### **Faxe Kalk A/S**

Hovedgaden 13

4654 Faxe Ladeplads

Denmark

+4556763500

msds@faxekalk.dk

**for SDS in the MS or in the EU:**

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

Emergency telephone number (Europe)	<b>112</b> <i>This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.</i>
Poison Information Centre telephone number	+ 45 82 12 12 12 (Giftlinien) for Denmark.
Emergency telephone number (Company)	<b>+4556763500</b> <i>This telephone number is available during office hours only.</i>

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

Skin Irrit.2, H315, Exposure: Dermal  
 Eye Dam.1, H318,  
 STOT SE3, H335, Exposure: 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.  
 P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
 P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
 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.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Chemical name	CAS-No.	EC-No.	REACH No.	Weight percent
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	215-138-9	01-2119475325-36	<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: Firefighting 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.  
Avoid humidification.

## **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

## **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

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. Advice 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).  
Avoid humidification.

#### **6.1.2. Advice 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. Advice 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 protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limit

Chemical name	Form	Limit value	Legal basis
Calcium oxide	8h TWA Respirable dust	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AT-grænseværdi BEK. nr. 1619 af 19/12/2024
	8h TWA respirable dust fraction	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Directive EU 2017/164
	STEL 15 min respirable dust fraction	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Directive EU 2017/164

#### Derived No Effect Level

##### Workers

Chemical name	Exposure routes	Acute local effects	Acute systemic effects	Long-term local effects	Long-term systemic effects
Calcium oxide	Oral	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required
	Inhalation	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable dust	No hazard identified	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable dust	No hazard identified
	Dermal	No exposure expected	No hazard identified	No exposure expected	No hazard identified

##### Consumers

Chemical name	Exposure routes	Acute local effects	Acute systemic effects	Long-term local effects	Long-term systemic effects
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Calcium oxide	Oral	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected
	Inhalation	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable dust	No hazard identified	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable dust	No hazard identified
	Dermal	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No hazard identified

### Predicted No Effect Concentration

Chemical name	Environmental protection target							
	Fresh water	Fresh water sediment	Marine water	Marine sediment	Food chain	Microorganisms in sewage treatment	Soil	Air
Calcium oxide	0,37 mg/l	No data available	0,24 mg/l	No data available	Does not bioaccumulate.	2,27 mg/l	817,4 mg/kg soil dw	No data available

## 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 protective equipment (PPE)

#### 8.2.2.1. Eye/face protection



Do not wear contact lenses.  
For powders, tight fitting goggles with side shields (frame goggles), or wide vision full goggles in accordance with EN 166:2001, at least optical class 2, mechanical strength F. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

#### 8.2.2.2. Skin protection



The use of protective gloves (nitrile (NBR) in accordance with EN ISO 374-1: 2018/type A or B (test chemical K, at least 0,2 mm thick, penetration time of at least 30 min)), protective standard working clothes fully covering skin, full length trousers, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings and shoes resistant to caustics and avoiding dust penetration are required to be worn.

#### 8.2.2.3. 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 (low dust level: FFP1 mask; medium dust level: FFP2 mask; high dust level: FFP3 mask) - please check the relevant exposure scenario, given in the Appendix.

#### 8.2.2.4. 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

<b>Physical state:</b>	Solid material of varying sizes: lump, granular or fine powder.
<b>Colour:</b>	white, off-white, beige
<b>Odour:</b>	odourless
<b>Melting point/freezing point:</b>	> 450 °C; study result, EU A.1 method
<b>Boiling point:</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
<b>Flammability:</b>	The product is not flammable.; study result, EU A.10 method Lower flammability limit: No data available Upper flammability limit: No data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit:</b>	Non explosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties). <u>Upper/Lower explosion limit</u> upper: No data available lower: No data available
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C):</b>	No relative self-ignition temperature below 400°C (study result, EU A.16 method)
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
<b>pH:</b>	12,3; 20 °C; saturated solution
<b>Kinematic viscosity:</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
<b>Solubility(ies):</b>	1.337,6 mg/l; study result, EU A.6 method;
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):</b>	Not applicable (inorganic substance).
<b>Vapour pressure:</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
<b>Density:</b>	3,31 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ; study result, EU A.3 method
<b>Relative vapour density:</b>	Not applicable

**Particle characteristics:**

Solid material of varying sizes: lump, granular or powder.

Lump: >15 mm

Granular: 5-15 mm

Powder: <5 mm

Particle size distribution by manual dry sieving.

The product is derived from naturally occurring minerals and is not intentionally manufactured in the nano scale although it may contain particles with one or more external dimensions in the size range 1 nm-100 nm.

**9.2. Other information**

No data available

**SECTION 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), the product is stable.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

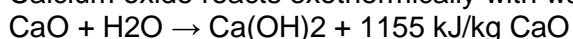
The product reacts exothermically with acids.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

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

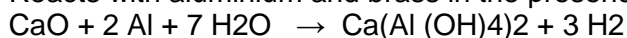
**10.5. Incompatible materials**

Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide.



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**

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

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information****11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008****Acute toxicity**

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

Dermal LD50 > 2500 mg/kg bw (calcium dihydroxide, OECD 402, rabbit);

by read across 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.

Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Calcium oxide is irritating to skin (in vivo, rabbit). Based on experimental results, calcium oxide requires classification as irritating to skin [Skin Irrit 2 (H315 – Causes skin irritation)].

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Calcium oxide entails a risk of serious damage to the eye (eye irritation studies (in vivo, rabbit). Based on experimental results, the product 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  
In view of the omnipresence and essentiality of Ca and of the physiological non-relevance of any pH shift induced in aqueous media, calcium oxide 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 calcium oxide is irritating to the respiratory tract.  
As summarised and evaluated in the SCOEL recommendation (Anonymous, 2008), based on human data calcium oxide is classified as irritating to the respiratory system [STOT SE 3 (H335 – May cause respiratory irritation)].

### **STOT - 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 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).

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/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust (see section 8.1). Therefore, classification of the product for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.

### **Aspiration hazard**

The product is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

### **11.2. Information on other hazards**

Based on the available data on the substance, there are no indications to suggest that the product fulfils any of the criteria to be identified as an endocrine disruptor as described in the Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100 and (EU) 2018/605.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **12.1. Toxicity**

#### **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)

#### **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)

#### **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)

#### **Toxicity to microorganisms / Toxicity to bacteria**

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

#### **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**

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

#### **Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms**

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)

#### **Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

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

#### **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.

**Other information**

The results by read across are also applicable to calcium oxide, since in contact with moisture calcium hydroxide 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. Endocrine disrupting properties**

Based on the available data on the substance, there are no indications to suggest that the product fulfils any of the criteria to be identified as an endocrine disruptor as described in the Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100 and (EU) 2018/605.

**12.7. 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**

	IATA	ADR	IMDG	ADN	RID
<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	<b>UN 1910</b>	<b>UN 1910</b>	<b>UN 1910</b>	<b>UN 1910</b>	<b>UN 1910</b>
<b>14.2. UN proper</b>	Calcium	Calcium	Calcium	Calcium	Calcium

shipping name	oxide	oxide	oxide	oxide	oxide
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	8	8	8	8	8
Hazard Labels		No	No	No	No
Regulated	Yes	No (not subject)	No (exempted)	No (exempted)	No
14.4. Packing group	III	Not assigned by regulation	Not assigned by regulation	Not assigned by regulation	Not assigned by regulation
14.5. Environmental hazards	None.				
14.6. Special precautions for user	Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using air-tight tanks for powders and covered trucks for pebbles.				
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	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
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	None of the substances currently listed in Annex XIV of the REACH regulation 1907/2006/EC or in the SVHC Candidate List are known to be incorporated in this product in quantities $\geq 0.1$ % w/w.
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	Danish legislation: 1993 code no. : 00-4 German legislation on water endangering substances VwVwS : Slightly water endangering (WGK 1) (DK) (DA) PR-Number: 1080533 (DK)

**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.  
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
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

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  
TWA: time weighted average  
vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative chemical

### 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)<sub>2</sub>), 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.

### 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.