PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET for $Ca(OH)_2$

Prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation EC 1907/2006, as amended

Current version: 2.3/EN_HU | Superseded version: 2.2/EN

Revision date: December 2025 | Printing date: December 2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

Substance name	Calcium dihydroxide
Synonyms	Hydrated lime, Slaked lime, Air slaked lime, Building lime, Fat lime, Chemical lime, Finishing lime, Mason's lime, Calcium hydroxide, Calcium hydrate, Lime, Lime water
Trade name	White slaked lime 90 - EN 459-1 CL90-S White slaked lime 90 - EN 459-1 CL90-S, SpeziKalk (packed) White slaked lime 90 - EN 459-1 CL80-SSpeziKalk (packed)
Chemical name	Calcium dihydroxide
Chemical formula	$Ca(OH)_2$
CAS:	1305-62-0
EINECS:	215-137-3
Molar mass:	74.09 g/mol
REACH Registration number:	01-2119475151-45-0017

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

Relevant identified uses	Water treatment Wastewater treatment Industrial use for production of chemical substances and intermediary products Cellulose and paper production Leather processing Construction materials production Mortar and plaster (indoor and outdoor) production

See Annex “Exposure Scenarios” for a comprehensive list of identified uses with their respective exposure scenarios.

Uses advised against — There are no uses advised against

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	Calmit, spol. s r. o.
Street address	Gaštanová 15, 811 04 Bratislava
Country	Slovakia
Business ID	361 72 162
Phone N°	+421 2 5465 4298
Fax N°	+421 2 5477 7439
E-mail	office@calmit.sk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

European Emergency N°	112
Egészségügyi Toxikológiai Tájékoztató Szolgálat N°	+36 80 201 199 (0-24 órában, díjmentesen hívható – cask Magyarországról) +36 1 476 6464 (0-24 órában, normál díj ellenében hívható – külföldről is)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

STOT SE 3;	H335
Skin Irrit. 2;	H315
Eye Dam.1;	H318

2.1.2 Additional information

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard pictogram:

Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statements:

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

Precautionary statements:

Precautionary statements - prevention	
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / ye protection / face protection
Precautionary statements - response	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Precautionary statements - disposable	
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

2.3 Other hazards

The substance does NOT meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substance according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annes XIII.

The substance does not have endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

Substance is not on the candidate list of SVHC substances.

Environmental effects - If a large amount of the product is accidentally released into water sources or streams, ecotoxic effects may occur due to an increased pH value.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Main constituent

Name	Calcium dihydroxide
CAS	1305-62-0
EINECS	215-137-3
Content in % by weight	92 - 100 %

Impurities

No impurities relevant for classification and labelling.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Take off contaminated clothing. If you experience any health issues or have any doubts, seek medical attention. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. No known delayed effects.

Following inhalation

Leave the exposed workplace as quickly as possible. Further inhalation can be prevented by breathing through a cloth (work clothes, handkerchief). Breathe fresh air. Rinse the mouth. Seek medical attention immediately.

Following skin contact

Carefully remove coarse dust from the skin mechanically, remove contaminated clothing, and rinse the affected skin thoroughly with clean water and soap for at least 5 minutes. Treat the skin with a suitable regenerative cream. Seek medical attention if necessary.

Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes (with eyelids open). Remove contact lenses, if easy to do so. Carefully remove solid particles from the eye so as not to injure it. Seek medical attention immediately. The speed of treatment is crucial.

Following ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Rinse mouth with clean water. Seek medical attention immediately and show the attending doctor this SDS or the container or label.

Self-protection of the first aider

Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation or use appropriate respiratory protection. Use appropriate protective equipment (see Section 8).

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Calcium dihydroxide 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.

Following inhalation	It manifests itself as a burning sensation, coughing, and sore throat.
Following skin contact	It manifests itself in roughening and drying of the skin, reddening, burns, blisters, and pain.
Following eye contact	It manifests itself as redness, pain, and severe deep burns.
Following ingestion	Symptoms include burning sensation, pain and cramps in the abdominal cavity, and vomiting.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Follow the advises given in section 4.1

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: The product is not flammable. Use a dry powder, foam or CO_2 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.

In presence of water, it attacks certain metals (i.e. aluminium and brass) to form hydrogen gas.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In presence of water, it attacks certain metals (i.e. aluminium and brass) to form hydrogen gas. At elevated temperatures, above 580 °C, calcium dihydroxide breaks down to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H_2O):

$Ca(OH)_2$ + heat -> CaO + H_2O.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Avoid generation of dust. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with chemical resistant gloves. 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

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, wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

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 increase). 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

In all cases avoid dust formation. Keep the material dry if possible. Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way. Use vacuum suction unit or shovel to transfer it into appropriate bags.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For more information on exposure controls/personal protection and disposal considerations, please check Section 8 and 13, respectively. For exposure scenarios see the annex of this 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. Wear protective equipment (refer to section 8 of this safety data sheet). Do not wear contact lenses when handling this product. It is also advisable to have an individual pocket eyewash. Prevent 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. Follow general occupational hygiene principles such as good personal and work practices (e.g., proper regular cleaning), no eating, drinking, or smoking in the workplace. Shower and change clothes at the end of the work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The substance must be stored in a dry environment, separate from acids, large quantities of paper, straw and nitro compounds. Any contact with air and moisture must be prevented. Large-scale storage must be in designated silos. Do not store together with food and feed. For packaged products on pallets, stack a maximum of 2 pallets on top of each other. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use aluminium for transport or storage if there is a risk of contact with water, as it leads to corrosion of the metal and hydrogen gas is produced.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See the appendix of this SDS, for relevant exposure scenarios. Section 2.1 details for each exposure scenario „Control of worker exposure“.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Table 1- Control parameters for $Ca(OH)_2$.

Substance	Parameter	Limit value [mg/m³]	Legal basis
Respirábilis frakció $Ca(OH)_2$	ÁK *	1	5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM***
Respirábilis frakció $Ca(OH)_2$	CK**	4	5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM***

* Megengedett átlagos koncentráció - a légszennyező anyagnak a munkahely levegőjében egy 8 órás vagy annál rövidebb műszak, 40 órás munkahét esetén megengedett, idővel súlyozott átlagkoncentrációja, amely a dolgozó egészségére általában nem fejt ki káros hatást, kivéve egyes küszöbérték nélküli mutagén vagy daganatkeltő anyagokat.

** Megengedett csúcskoncentráció - rövid ideig megengedhető legnagyobb levegőszennyezettség (15 perc referenciaidőre vonatkoznak), a légszennyező anyagnak egy műszakon belül megengedett átlagos koncentrációt meghaladó legnagyobb koncentrációja.

*** 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet a kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről.

Environmental values - Predicted no effect concentration (PNEC)

PNEC aqua = 490 µg/l

PNEC soil/groundwater= 1080 mg/l

For more information see the Appendix.

8.2 Exposure controls

To control potential exposures, generation of dust should be avoided. 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 the 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.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.2.2 Personal protective equipment

8.2.2.1 Eye and face protection

Do not wear contact lenses. Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For powders wear tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide-vision full goggles. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

8.2.2.2 Skin protection

Hand protection: Wear protective gloves made of:

Material	Nitrile rubber
Thickness of the glove material	Short-term – 0.12 mm
	Long-term – 0.3 mm
Breakthrough time	> 480 minutes

For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Other skin protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: 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 be worn.

8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection

It is recommended to use local ventilation to keep the concentration below the established threshold values. A suitable particle filter mask is recommended (at least FFP2), depending on the expected exposure levels - please check the relevant exposure scenario, given in the enclosed Appendix.

8.2.2.4 Thermal hazards

The substance does not pose a thermal hazard when stored and handled correctly, therefore no special measures are required (see Section 7).

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Avoid releasing the substance to the environment. The exhaust from the ventilation systems shall be filtered prior to discharge to the atmosphere. Contain any spillage. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the regulatory authority responsible for the environmental protection or other relevant regulatory body. For detailed explanations of the risk management measures that adequately control exposure of the environment to the substance please check the relevant exposure scenario, available in the Appendix of this SDS.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Fine powder
Colour	White of off-white (beige)
Odour	Odourless
Melting point	> 450 °C (study result, EU A. 1 method)
Boiling point	Not applicable (solid with melting point > 450 °C)
Flammability	non-flammable (study result, EU A. 10 method)
Explosion limits	non-explosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties)
Flash point	Not applicable (solid with melting point > 450 °C)
Autoignition temperature	no relative autoignition temperature below 400 °C (study result, EU A. 16 method)
Decomposition temperature	580 °C [$Ca(OH)_2$ -> $CaO + H_2O$]
pH	12.4 (saturated solution at 20 °C)
Viscosity	Not applicable (solid with melting point > 450 °C)
Solubility in water	1844.9 mg/L (study result, EU A.6 method)
Partition coefficient	not applicable (inorganic substance)
Vapour pressure	Not applicable (solid with melting point > 450 °C)
Relative density	2.24 (study result, EU A.3 method)
Bulk density	300 – 600 $kg.m^{-3}$
Relative vapour density	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable (solid with melting point > 450 °C)

Oxidising properties	none (based on the chemical structure, the substance does not contain a surplus oxygen or any structural groups known to be correlated with a tendency to react exothermally with combustible material)
Particle characteristics	Grinding fineness: residue on sieve R200 µm ≤ 2%

9.2 Other information

In presence of water, it attacks metals (i.e. aluminium and brass) to form hydrogen gas.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

In aqueous solution $Ca(OH)_2$ dissociates, resulting in the formation of calcium cations and hydroxyl anions (when below the limit of water solubility). The solution in water is a strong base (pH > 11.5). Calcium dihydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide (in air) to form calcium carbonate.

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids. When heated above 580 °C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H_2O), [$Ca(OH)_2$ -> $CaO + H_2O$]. Calcium oxide strongly reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material. In presence of water, it attacks metals (i.e. aluminium and brass) to form hydrogen gas.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids to form salts. Calcium dihydroxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture leading to the production of hydrogen.

$Ca(OH)_2 + 2\ Al + 6\ H_2O \rightarrow Ca[Al(OH)_4]_2 + 3\ H_2$

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

11.1.1 Acute toxicity

Oral	LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)
Dermal	LD_{50} > 2500 mg/kg bw (OECD 402, rabbit)
Inhalation	Data not available.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

11.1.2 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)].

11.1.3 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 is classified as severely irritating to the eye [Eye Damage 1 (H318 - Causes serious eye damage)].

11.1.4 Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available. Calcium dihydroxide is considered not to be a skin sensitiser, based on the nature of the effect (pH increase) and the essential requirement of calcium in human nutrition. Classification for sensitisation is not warranted.

11.1.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): Negative. No indications of human germ cell mutagenicity exist. Classification for mutagenicity is not warranted.

11.1.6 Carcinogenicity

Calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat). The pH effect of calcium dihydroxide does not give rise to a carcinogenic risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of calcium dihydroxide. Classification for carcinogenicity is not warranted.

11.1.7 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 calcium dihydroxide. No indications of human reproductive toxicity exist. Classification due to reproductive toxicity is not justified.

11.1.8 STOT-single exposure

Based on human studies (SCOEL, 2008), calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to respiratory system [STOT SE 3; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation].

11.1.9 STOT-repeated exposure

Toxicity of calcium via the oral route is addressed by the upper intake levels (UL) for adults determined by the Scientific Committee on Food (SCF), evaluated at UL = 2 500 mg/day, corresponding to 36 mg/kg bodyweight/day (70 kg person) for calcium.

Toxicity of calcium dihydroxide 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 via inhalation (local effect, irritation of mucous membranes) is addressed by the 8h TWA, see section 8.1. Therefore, classification for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.

11.1.10 Aspiration hazard

Calcium dihydroxide is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

11.2 Information on other hazards

This substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish

LC_{50} (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg/L.

LC_{50} (96h) for marine water fish: 457 mg/L.

12.1.2 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC_{50} (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/L.

LC_{50} (96h) for marine water invertebrates: 158 mg/L.

12.1.3 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants

EC_{50} (72h) for freshwater algae: 184.57 mg/L.

NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48 mg/L.

12.1.4 Toxicity to micro-organisms e.g. bacteria

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

12.1.5 Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

NOEC (14d) for marine water invertebrates: 32 mg/L.

12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

EC_{10}/LC_{10} or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2 000 mg/kg soil dry weight.

EC_{10}/LC_{10} or NOEC for soil microorganisms: 12 000 mg/kg soil dry weight.

12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

NOEC (21d) for terrestrial plants: 1 080 mg/kg.

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 a result of dilution and carbonation.

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 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance does not disrupt the endocrine system.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects are identified.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal of calcium dihydroxide should be in accordance with local and national legislation. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Consult the appropriate local waste disposal expert about waste disposal. Waste should not be disposed of by release to sewers.
Waste catalogue number: 10 13 04 (wastes from calcination and hydration of lime).

After usage, empty the packing completely. Packaging should not be reused for other purposes. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with local and national legislation.
Waste catalogue number: 15 01 01 (paper and cardboard).

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Calcium dihydroxide is not classified as hazardous for transport in sense of these regulations: ADR (Road), RID (Rail), IMDG / GGVSea (Sea), ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR (Air).

14.1 UN number or ID number

Not dangerous in sense of this transport regulation

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not assigned

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

None

14.4 Packing group

Not assigned

14.5 Environmental hazards

None

14.6 Special precautions for user

Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using air-tight tanks. For packaged products on pallets, stack a maximum of

2 pallets on top of each other. Transport in closed containers that are upright and securely fastened. Ensure that persons transporting the product are familiar with the procedures to follow in case of emergency, accident, or leakage.

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
Other EU regulations	Calcium dihydroxide is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.
National regulations	1992. évi XXII. törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvéről 1993. évi XCIII. törvény a Munkavédelemről 1995. évi LIII. törvény a környezet védelmének általános szabályairól 2000. évi XXV. törvény a kémiai biztonságról 2000. évi XLIII. törvény a hulladékgazdálkodásról 220/2004. (VII. 21.) Kormány rendelet a felszíni vizek minősége védelmének szabályairól 98/2001. (VI. 15.) Kormány rendelet a veszélyes hulladékkal kapcsolatos tevékenységek végzésének feltételeiről 28/2004. (XII. 25.) KvVM rendelet vízszennyező anyagok kibocsátásaira vonatkozó határértékekről és alkalmazásuk egyes szabályairól 16/2001. (VII. 18.) KöM rendelet a hulladékok jegyzékéről 28/2011. (IX. 8.) BM rendelet az Országos Tűzvédelmi Szabályzatról 44/2000. (XII. 27.) EüM rendelet a veszélyes anyagokkal és a veszélyes készítményekkel kapcsolatos egyes eljárások, illetve tevékenységek részletes szabályairól 25/2000. (IX. 30.) EüM-SzCsM együttes rendelet a munkahelyek kémiai biztonságáról 219/2011. (X. 20.) Kormány rendelet a veszélyes anyagokkal kapcsolatos súlyos balesetek elleni védekezésről

Water endangering class 1 (Germany)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (category 3)
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation (category 2)
Eye Dam.1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation (category 1)

16.2 Abbreviations

ADR	The European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CAS	Chemical abstract services
CLP	Directive 1272/2008/EC (Classification, Labelling and Packaging)
EC_{10}	10 % effective concentration
EC_{50}	median effective concentration
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICSC	International Chemical Safety Card
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organization
LC_{10}	10 % lethal concentration
LC_{50}	median lethal concentration
LD_{50}	median lethal dose
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
OEL	occupational exposure limit
PBT	persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemical
PNEC	predicted no-effect concentration
RID	Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SCF	Scientific Committee on Food
SCOEL	Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits
SDS	safety data sheet
STEL	short-term exposure limit
TWA	time weighted average
UN	United Nations
vPvB	very persistent, very bioaccumulative chemical

16.3 Key literature references

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

16.4 Revision

General revision – improved clarity and specificity of the text.

Update header.

Specific revision – changes made to the following sections, so the SDS fulfils the requirements set out in the Annex II of regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH):

1.1 REACH registration number written in full.

1.2 Added section.

1.3 Email contact updated.

1.4 Updated emergency number, relevant for the specific country.

3.1 Updated concentration of the main constituent.

4.1 More detailed description.

4.2 Detailed description of symptoms for each vector of contact.

5.2 Special hazards added.

8.1 Legal basis to the exposure limits added.

8.2.2.2 Detailed specification for glove material with breakthrough times.

11.2 Information added.

13.1 Waste catalogue numbers added

15.1 National regulations expanded

Disclaimer

This safety data sheet (SDS) is based on the legal provisions of the REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006; article 31 and Annex II. 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.

ANNEX

Exposure scenarios

End of the Safety Data Sheet