

# Natural Hydraulic Lime Range

Prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation EC 1907/2006,  
Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

Revision date: June 2013

Printing Date: June 6, 2013

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

### 1.1 Product identifier

Substance name: Lime (Chemical), Hydraulic  
Synonyms: Hydraulic Lime, Natural Hydraulic Lime  
Chemical name and formula: Not applicable, multi constituent substance (origin: inorganic)  
Trade name: Natural Hydraulic Lime  
CAS: 85117-09-5  
EINECS: 285-561-1  
REACH Registration number: 01-2119475523-36-0000

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

**Use of the substance:** The substance is intended for the following non-exhaustive list of uses: Building material industry, Chemical industry, Agriculture, Biocidal use, Environmental protection (e.g. flue gas treatment, waste water treatment, sludge treatment), Drinking water treatment, Feed, food and pharmaceutical industry, Civil engineering, Paper and paint industry

#### 1.2.1 Identified uses

All uses listed in table 1 of the Appendix of this SDS are identified uses.

#### 1.2.2 Uses advised against

No use identified in Table 1 of the Appendix of this SDS is advised against.

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

Name: Singleton Birch Limited  
Address: Melton Ross Quarries, Barnetby  
North Lincolnshire DN38 6AE  
Phone No: +44(0)1652 686000  
Fax No: +44(0)1652 686081  
E-mail of competent person responsible for SDS in the MS or in the EU:  
kb@singletonbirch.co.uk; jt@singletonbirch.co.uk

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

European Emergency N°: 112  
National centre for Prevention & Treatment of Intoxications N°:  
National Chemicals Emergency Centre (NCEC)  
+44(0) 8701 906621  
Available outside office hours: Yes

## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance

#### 2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

STOT Single Exp. 3, H335 Route of exposure: Inhalation  
Skin Irritation 2, H315  
Eye Damage 1, H318

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### 2.1.2 Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC

Xi: R37, R38, R41

### 2.1.3 Additional information

For full text of H-statements and R-phrases: see SECTION 16

## 2.2 Label elements

### 2.2.1 Labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Signal word:

Danger

Hazard pictogram:



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+P310: | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician  |
| P302+P352:      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water  |
| 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 local, regional, national and international regulation – use a registered hazardous waste carrier/licence holder, and/or contact the manufacturer |

### 2.3 Other hazards

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

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## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

#### Main constituent

| CAS number | EC number | Registration No       | Identification name | Weight % content (or range) | Classification according to 67/548/EEC |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1305-62-0  | 215-137-3 | 01-2119475151-45-0019 | Calcium hydroxide   | >15%                        | Xi: R37,R38, R41                       |

| CAS number | EC number | Registration No       | Identification name | Weight % content (or range) | Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]      |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1305-62-0  | 215-137-3 | 01-2119475151-45-0019 | Calcium hydroxide   | >15%                        | Eye Dam 1 H318<br>Skin Irrit. 2 H315<br>STOT SE 3 (inhalation) H335 |

#### Impurities

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.

#### Following inhalation

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

#### Following 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 necessary seek medical advice.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

#### After 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

Natural hydraulic lime 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 advises given in section 4.1

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## SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### 5.1.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO<sub>2</sub> fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

#### 5.1.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water

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

None

### 5.3 Advice for fire fighters

Avoid generation of dust. 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

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.



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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 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 individual pocket eyewash. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimize 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 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. 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

The substance should be stored under dry conditions. Any contact with air and moisture should be avoided. Bulk storage should be in purpose – designed silos. Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use aluminium for transport or 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

SCOEL recommendation (SCOEL/SUM/137 February 2008; see Section 16.6):

**Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL), 8 h TWA:** 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), 8h TWA:** 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust of calcium oxide

**Short-term exposure limit (STEL), 15 min:** 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust of calcium oxide

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This value is read-across to natural hydraulic lime in view of the anticipated local effect (pH is comparable to that of CaO and Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>)

## 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

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 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### 8.2.2.1 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.

#### 8.2.2.2 Skin protection

Since natural hydraulic lime is classified as irritating to skin, dermal exposure has to be minimised as far as technically feasible. The use of protective gloves (nitrile), 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 - please check the relevant exposure scenario, given in the Appendix/available via your supplier.

#### 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.

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.

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 via your supplier.

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For further detailed information, please check the Appendix of this SDS.

### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Appearance:                | solid, grey powder  |
| Odour:                     | odourless   |
| Odour threshold:           | not applicable  |
| pH:                        | 12.3 (saturated solution at 20 °C)  |
| 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:              | non flammable (study result, EU A.10 method)  |
| Explosive limits:          | non 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:          | 2.70 (study result, EU A.3 method)  |
| Solubility in water:       | Moderately soluble (study result, modified 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 information

Not available

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity

In aqueous media  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  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, the substance is stable.

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## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Natural hydraulic lime reacts exothermically with acids. When heated above 580 °C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O):  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Natural hydraulic lime 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

None

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

#### a. Acute toxicity

Oral LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, test substance  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$ , rat); the results are also applicable to lime (chemical) hydraulic by read-across.

Dermal no data available

Inhalation no data available

Natural hydraulic lime is not acutely toxic. An acute dermal or inhalation toxicity study with natural hydraulic lime is considered to be scientifically unjustified.

Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.

#### b. Skin corrosion/irritation

Calcium hydroxide is irritating to skin. By read across these results are applicable to natural hydraulic lime.

Based on experimental results on a similar substance utilised by read-across, natural hydraulic lime requires classification as irritating to skin [R38, irritating to skin; Skin Irrit 2 (H315 – Causes skin irritation)].

#### c. Serious eye damage/irritation

Calcium hydroxide entails a risk of serious damage to the eye (eye irritation studies (in vivo, rabbit). By read across these results are applicable to natural hydraulic lime.

Based on experimental results on a similar substance utilised by read-across, natural hydraulic lime requires classification as severely irritating to the eye [R41, Risk of serious damage to eye; Eye Damage 1 (H318 - Causes serious eye damage)].



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## d. Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available.

natural hydraulic lime 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.

## e. Germ cell mutagenicity

Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): Negative

Mammalian chromosome aberration test: Negative

These results are applicable to natural hydraulic lime by read across. Natural hydraulic lime does not contain any main constituents or major impurities that are known to be genotoxic. The pH effect of natural hydraulic lime does not give rise to mutagenic risk.

Human epidemiological data support lack of any mutagenic potential of natural hydraulic lime.

In conclusion, natural hydraulic lime is obviously void of any genotoxic potential, including germ cell mutagenicity Classification for genotoxicity is not warranted.

## f. Carcinogenicity

Calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat). The pH effect does not give rise to a carcinogenic risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of natural hydraulic lime.

Classification for carcinogenicity is not warranted.

## g. 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 hydroxide.

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, natural hydraulic lime is not toxic for reproduction and/or development.

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

## h. STOT-single exposure

From human data on calcium oxide and hydroxide it is concluded by read across (worst case approach) that natural hydraulic lime is irritating to the respiratory tract.

As summarised and evaluated in the SCOEL recommendation (Anonymous, 2008), based on human data natural hydraulic lime is classified as irritating to the respiratory system by read across from CaO and Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> [R37, Irritating to respiratory system; STOT SE 3 (H335 – May cause respiratory irritation)].

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**i. 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 natural hydraulic lime 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 natural hydraulic lime via inhalation (local effect, irritation of mucous membranes) is addressed by an 8-h TWA determined for CaO and CA(OH)<sub>2</sub> by the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) of 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust (read across from CaO and CA(OH)<sub>2</sub>: see Section 8.1).

Therefore, classification of natural hydraulic lime for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.

**j. Aspiration hazard**

Natural hydraulic lime is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Toxicity****12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish**

LC<sub>50</sub> (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg/l (calcium hydroxide)

LC<sub>50</sub> (96h) for marine water fish: 457 mg/l (calcium hydroxide)

**12.1.2 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC<sub>50</sub> (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/l (calcium hydroxide)

LC<sub>50</sub> (96h) for marine water invertebrates: 158 mg/l (calcium hydroxide)

**12.1.3 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants**

EC<sub>50</sub> (72h) for freshwater algae: 184.57 mg/l (calcium hydroxide)

NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48 mg/l (calcium hydroxide)

**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**

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

**12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms**

EC<sub>10</sub>/LC<sub>10</sub> or NOEC for soil macro organisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium hydroxide)

EC<sub>10</sub>/LC<sub>10</sub> or NOEC for soil micro organisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium hydroxide)

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## 12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

## 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

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not relevant for inorganic substances

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant for inorganic substances

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Natural hydraulic lime reacts with water and/or carbon dioxide to form respectively calcium hydroxide and/or calcium carbonate which is 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

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal of natural hydraulic lime should be in accordance with local and national legislation. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Dispose of container 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.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Natural hydraulic lime is not classified as hazardous for transport [ADR (Road), RID (Rail), ICAO/IATA (air), ADN (inland waterways) and IMDG (Sea)].

### 14.1 UN-Number

Not regulated

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## 14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated

## 14.3 Transport hazard class

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 for powders and covered trucks for pebbles

## 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

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Authorisations:       | Not required   |
| Restrictions on use:  | None   |
| Other EU regulations: | Natural hydraulic lime is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant. |
| National regulations: | Water endangering class 1 (Germany) (Calcium dihydroxide)  |

### 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: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes



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- P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician  
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/regional/national/international regulation - use a registered hazardous waste carrier/licence holder, and/or contact the manufacturer

### 16.3 Risk Phrases

- R37: Irritating to respiratory system  
R38: Irritating to skin  
R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes

### 16.4 Safety Phrases

- S2: Keep out of the reach of children  
S25: Avoid contact with eyes  
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice  
S37: Wear suitable gloves  
S39: Wear eye/face protection

### 16.5 Abbreviations

- EC<sub>50</sub>: median effective concentration  
LC<sub>50</sub>: median lethal concentration  
LD<sub>50</sub>: median lethal dose  
NOEC: no observable effect concentration  
WEL: workplace exposure limit  
OEL: occupational exposure limit  
PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemical  
PNEC: predicted no-effect concentration  
STEL: short-term exposure limit  
TWA: time weighted average  
vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative chemical  
EULA: European Lime Association

### 16.6 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)<sub>2</sub>), European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, SCOEL/SUM/137 February 2008

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### 16.7 Revision

SDS revised in accordance with EULA SDS format

The word "SECTION" has been included in each chapter.

Section 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance and uses advised against amended.

Section 2.1.1 Classification of the substance – 'H' numbers added.

Section 2.1.2 Classification of the substance – 'R' numbers added.

Section 2.1.3 'Additional information' added.

Section 2.2.2 'Labelling according to Directive 67/548/EEC' removed.

Section 3.1 'Substances' tubulised.

Section 11, 11.1 Information on toxicological effects amended.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION - 'Natural hydraulic lime is not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR (Road), RID (Rail), IMDG / GGVSea (Sea)).' replaced with 'Natural hydraulic lime is not classified as hazardous for transport [ADR (Road), RID (Rail), ICAO/IATA (air), ADN (inland waterways) and IMDG (Sea)].'.

### 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.

### ANNEX

Addition of exposure Scenarios as applicable – Please see Appendix SD70A SDS – Natural Hydraulic Lime Range.