

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

1.1 Product identifier:

Mixture name: Mixture of calcium dihydroxide
Synonyms: Hydrated lime, hydrated high-calcium lime, slaked lime, calcium dihydroxide
Trade name, UFI: Fels CalciBox, UFI: KSH9-H1UF-S40C-6XP7
Fels CalciDes, UFI: PFT3-HAT5-K40Y-JF6C
Biocidal product authorization no.: DE-0019917-00-0000-02-03

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

Use of the mixture:
The following list is not exhaustive:
Agriculture PC12, biocidal applications (PT2, PT3) PC8.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Product Safety Data Sheet

Name: Fels-Werke GmbH
Address: Geheimrat-Ebert-Straße 12, D-38640 Goslar
Tel. no: +49(0) 5321 703 439
Fax no: +49(0) 5321 703 425
E-mail address of the person responsible for the Product Safety Data Sheet: reach@fels.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

European emergency telephone number 112
Emergency information service: **+49(0) 551 19240**
University Hospital Göttingen –GIZ Nord
Manufacturer's information number: +49(0) 39454 58 215
Availability outside office hours: No

SECTION 2: Potential hazards

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

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

2.1.2 Additional information

See section 16 for full text of hazard and risk phrases.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

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

Precautionary statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
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 national regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards are not known.

The mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances.

The mixture exhibits no endocrine disrupting properties and has not been added to the list of substances having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

The mixture exhibits no endocrine disrupting or endocrine disruptive properties in accordance with the criteria of Delegated Regulation (EC) 2017/2100 or Regulation (EC) 2018/605.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not relevant

3.2 Mixtures

Description of the mixture: Mixture of calcium dihydroxide and limestone powder.

Ingredients classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008:

CAS number	EG number	REACH registration number	Substance name	Weight % content (range)	Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]
1305-62-0	215-137-3	01-2119475151-45-0046	Calcium dihydroxide	3...15%	<i>Skin Irrit. 2; H315</i> <i>Eye Dam. 1; H318</i> <i>STOT SE 3; H335</i>

Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC), published in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, are not contained at a concentration greater than 0.1 mass percent.

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 wash the contaminated skin areas 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.

Self-protection for first-aiders

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing; wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see subsection 8.2.2); avoid inhaling dust; ensure sufficient ventilation or wear appropriate respiratory protection.

4.2 *Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed*

The mixture is not acutely toxic via the oral, dermal, or inhalation route. It is classified as irritating to the skin and respiratory tract and there is a risk of serious damage to the eyes. There is no concern regarding adverse systemic effects because the pH-effect represents the primary health hazard.

4.3 *Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed*

Follow the advice given in section 4.1.

SECTION 5: Fire fighting measures

5.1 *Extinguishing media*

5.1.1 *Suitable extinguishing media*

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

5.1.2 *Unsuitable extinguishing media*

None

5.2 *Special hazards arising from the mixture*

None

5.3 *Advice for fire fighters*

Use extinguishing measures appropriate to the local circumstances. Use self-contained breathing apparatus.

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 clothing (see section 8);
avoid inhaling dust, ensure adequate ventilation or use appropriate respiratory protection and wear suitable protective clothing (see section 8);

6.1.2 *For emergency responders*

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 and wear suitable protective clothing (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Contain any 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 or drains must be reported to the competent authority.

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 (dry) product mechanically.

Use vacuum suction unit or shovel into bags.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For more information on exposure control, personal protection and disposal, please see sections 8 and 13 of this product safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 General recommendations

Avoid contact with the skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing (see section 8). Do not wear contact lenses. A portable eye rinse bottle is recommended. Minimise mist and aerosol levels. Filler systems should be sealed. When handling containers the safety instructions must be observed in accordance with Regulation 90/269/EEC.

7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures in the workplace

Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with the skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace. Shower and change your clothes at the end of your shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing outside the workplace. General hygiene measures in the workplace necessitate appropriate organisational measures such as regular cleaning of the workplace with suitable cleaning equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store under dry conditions. Minimise contact with air and moisture. Bulk storage should be in suitable silos or covered piles. Keep away from acids and nitrile compounds. Keep out of reach of children. Aluminium is not suitable for transport or storage.

7.3 Specific end uses

Not applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

DNEL calcium dihydroxide:

	Employee			
Exposure pathway	Acute local effect	Acute systemic effect	Chronic local effect	Chronic systemic effect
Oral	Exposure not expected	Exposure not expected	Exposure not expected	Exposure not expected
Inhalation	4 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	No harmful effects known	1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	No harmful effects known
Dermal	No harmful effects known	No harmful effects known	No harmful effects known	No harmful effects known

	Consumer			
Exposure pathway	Acute local effect	Acute systemic effect	Chronic local effect	Chronic systemic effect
Oral	Exposure not expected	Exposure not expected	Exposure not expected	Exposure not expected
Inhalation	4 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	No harmful effects known	1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	No harmful effects known
Dermal	No harmful effects known	No harmful effects known	No harmful effects known	No harmful effects known

PNEC calcium dihydroxide:

Environmental protection target	PNEC	Remarks
Fresh water	0.49 mg/L	
Freshwater sediments	No PNEC available	Insufficient data available
Sea water	0.32 mg/L	
Sea water sediments	No PNEC available	Insufficient data available

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Food (bioaccumulation)	No harmful effects known	No potential for bioaccumulation
Micro-organisms in sewage treatment	3 mg/L	
Soil (agriculture)	1080 mg/kg soil dw	
Air	No harmful effects known	

Occupational exposure limits (Europe):

CAS no.	Limiting values type	Time- weighted av- erage (mg/m³)		Brief exposure (mg/m³)		Origin
Calcium dihydroxide						
1305-62-0	Indicative occu- pational expo- sure limit value	8 h	1 (A)	15 min	4 (A)	Directive (EU) 2017/164
1305-62-0	AEC Inhalation		0,3 (E)			Reference value for bio- cidal applications ref. SPC

A = respirable dust fraction, E = inhalable dust fraction

National occupational exposure limit (Germany):

CAS no.	Type of as- sessment value	Assessment value (mg/m³)		Peak limit Fact. (Cat.) short-term value	Origin	Monitoring procedures, e.g.
Calcium dihydroxide						
1305-62-0	Occupational limit value	8 h	1 (E)	2 (I) 15 min	TRGS 900	TRGS 402

General dust threshold (not substance specific)						
	Occupational limit value	8 h	1.25(A) 10 (E)	2 (II) 15 min	TRGS 900	TRGS 402

A = respirable dust fraction, E = inhalable dust fraction

8.2 Limitation and control of exposure

The generation of mists and aerosols should be avoided. Furthermore, appropriate protective equipment is recommended. Eye protection (e.g. protective goggles or visor) must be worn unless potential contact with the eye can be excluded by the nature and type of application (e.g. sealed plant). If necessary, face protection, protective clothing and safety shoes shall be worn.

In addition to the recommendations given here, general and application-specific risk mitigation measures must be strictly observed when using biocidal products; see the label/instructions for use of the biocidal product.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

If mists or aerosols are intentionally or unintentionally generated during use, then process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls must be available.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

8.2.2.1 Eye/face protection

Do not wear contact lenses. Tight fitting goggles with side shields or wide vision full goggles in accordance with DIN EN 166:2002 to at least optical Class 2, mechanical strength F must be worn. A portable eye rinse bottle is recommended.

8.2.2.2 Skin protection

The mixture is classified as irritating to skin. Dermal exposure must therefore be minimised as far as technically feasible. Protective gloves made of nitrile (NBR) in accordance with DIN EN ISO 374-1:2018/Type A or B (test chemical K, thickness at least 0.2 mm), standard protective working clothes which fully cover the skin, full length trousers, long-sleeved overalls with close-fitting cuffs at the openings, together with shoes that are resistant to caustics and dust penetration shall be worn.

8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection

Local ventilation is recommended to keep dust/aerosol exposure below the established threshold values. If there is a risk of exceeding the threshold values, e.g. when opening, mixing or spraying the product, then a suitable particulate filter mask in accordance with EN 149 shall be worn, depending on the expected exposure levels (low level: FFP1 mask; medium level: FFP2 mask; high level: FFP3 mask).

8.2.2.4 Thermal hazards

There are no thermal hazards if handled properly.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure limitation and control

Exhaust air from the ventilation system should be filtered before discharge to the atmosphere. Avoid releasing to the environment.

Contain any spillage. Uncontrolled spillage into the soil and watercourses must be reported to the competent authority.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- a) Physical state: solid, powder
- b) Colour: white to beige / grey
- c) Odour: odourless
- d) Melting/freezing point: > 450°C (study result, EU A.1 method)
- e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
- f) Flammability: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
- g) Lower and upper explosive limit: not applicable to solids
- h) Flash point: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
- i) Auto-ignition temperature: no relative auto-ignition temperature below > 400°C (study result, EU A.16 method)
- j) Decomposition temperature: > 450°C
- k) pH value: 12.4 (saturated solution at 20°C)
- l) Kinematic viscosity: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
- m) Solubility in water: 1884.9 mg/L (study result, EU A.6 method)
- n) Partition coefficient - n-octanol-water (log-value) not applicable
- o) Vapour pressure: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450°C)
- p) Density and/or relative density: 2,6...2,7 g/cm³
- q) Relative vapour density: not applicable
- r) Particle properties:

Product	Median value	Calculation of the median value	Measurement method	Deviation +/-
CalciDes, CalciBox	6.5 µm	$Md = \begin{cases} x_{(\frac{n+1}{2})} & \text{falls n UNGERADE} \\ (x_{(\frac{n}{2})} + x_{(\frac{n}{2}+1)}) : 2 & \text{falls n GERADE} \end{cases}$	Laser granulometer ISO 13320:2020	1.0 µm

Key:

falls n UNGERADE	if n = ODD
falls n GERADE	if n = EVEN

9.2 Other information

Based on the current state of knowledge, the product is not defined as a nanomaterial pursuant to Recommendation 2011/696 EU.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The calcium dihydroxide constituent dissociates (below the water solubility threshold) to form calcium cations and hydroxyl anions.

10.2 Chemical stability

The mixture is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

10.4 Conditions to avoid

17.3 Prevent the ingress of air and moisture to prevent decomposition.

10.5 Incompatible materials

The mixture reacts exothermically with acids to form salts. Because the mixture reacts with aluminium and brass, thereby forming hydrogen ($\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + 2 \text{Al} + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(Al(OH)}_4)_2 + 3 \text{H}_2$), containers and packaging made of these materials may not be used.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None.

Disclaimer: The calcium dihydroxide constituent reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is a natural material.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

The mixture as a whole has not been subjected to toxicological testing. The information on toxicological effects results from the corresponding information for the constituent calcium dihydroxide.

11.1 Information on hazard classes within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

a) Acute toxicity

Oral LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg body weight (calcium dihydroxide, OECD 425, rat)

Dermal LD₅₀ > 2500 mg/kg body weight (calcium dihydroxide, OECD 402, rabbit)

Inhalation No data available

Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic.

b) Skin corrosion/irritation

Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to the skin (in vivo, rabbit).

Calcium dihydroxide is not corrosive to skin (in vitro, OECD 431).

c). Serious eye damage/irritation

Calcium dihydroxide carries the risk of serious eye damage (in vivo, rabbit).

d). Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available. Calcium dihydroxide is not classified as sensitizing because of its mechanism of action (change in pH) and the importance of calcium in the human diet.

e). Germ cell mutagenicity

Calcium dihydroxide is not genotoxic (in vitro, OECD 471, 473 and 476).

Considering the omnipresence and essentiality of calcium and the physiological non-relevance of any pH shift induced by lime in aqueous media, calcium dihydroxide is clearly has no genotoxic potential.

f). Carcinogenicity

Calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (test result, rat).

The pH effect of calcium dihydroxide does not cause a carcinogenic risk.

Human epidemiological data support the lack of carcinogenic potential of calcium dihydroxide.

g). Reproductive toxicity

Calcium (administered as Ca-carbonate) is not toxic to reproduction (test result, mouse). The pH effect does not cause any risk to reproduction. Human epidemiological data show that there is no potential for the reproductive toxicity of calcium dihydroxide.

No effects on reproduction or development were found in animal experiments or human clinical trials on various calcium salts. Therefore, calcium dihydroxide is not toxic to reproduction and/or development.

h). STOT-single exposure

It is concluded from human data that calcium dihydroxide is irritating to the respiratory tract. Based on human data as summarised and evaluated in the SCOEL recommendation (anonymous, 2008) calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to the respiratory system.

i). STOT-repeated exposure

The toxicity of calcium via the oral route has been taken into consideration. For adults, the tolerable upper intake level (UL) for the daily intake of calcium (as determined by the Scientific Center on Food (SCF) is: UL=2,500 mg/day, corresponding to 36 mg/kg body weight/day (70 kg person).

The toxicity of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ via dermal absorption is not considered relevant because significant absorption is not anticipated and local skin irritation has been determined as the primary local effect.

The toxicity of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ via inhalation was determined by the 8 hour TWA value reported by the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) as 1 mg/m³ respirable dust (cf. section 8.1).

j) Aspiration hazard

It is not known whether an aspiration hazard exists when handling $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Taking into consideration the criteria pursuant to Regulations (EC) 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100 and (EU) 2018/605 no endocrine disrupting properties of calcium dihydroxide that affect human health are known.

11.2.2. Other information

Not applicable.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

The mixture as a whole has not been subjected to ecotoxicological testing. The information on ecotoxicological effects results from the corresponding information for the constituent calcium dihydroxide.

12.1 Toxicity

12.1.1 Acute/long-term toxicity to fish

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

LC50 (96h) for sea fish: 457 mg/l calcium dihydroxide

12.1.2 Acute/long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/l calcium dihydroxide

LC50 (96h) for seawater invertebrates: 158 mg/l calcium dihydroxide

12.1.3 Acute/long-term toxicity to aquatic plants

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

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

12.1.4 Toxicity to micro-organisms e.g. bacteria

At high concentrations calcium dihydroxide causes an increase in the pH value. This is used for the purification of sewage sludge.

12.1.5 Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

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

12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000 mg calcium dihydroxide/kg soil dry weight

EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil microorganisms: 12000 mg calcium dihydroxide/kg soil dry weight

12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

12.1.8 General impact

Acute pH-effect. Although Calcium dihydroxide can be used to neutralize over-acidified water, a concentration in excess of 1 g/l may be harmful to aquatic life. A pH value of > 12 will rapidly decrease due to dilution and carbonation.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Calcium dihydroxide is hardly soluble and exhibits only low mobility in most soils.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Taking into consideration the criteria pursuant to Regulations (EC) 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100 and (EU) 2018/605 no endocrine disrupting properties of calcium dihydroxide that affect the environment are known.

12.7 Other adverse effects

In accordance with the European regulations for the classification and labelling of substances, classification as hazardous to the environment is not necessary.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

The mixture and containers/packaging that were used for transport/storage shall be disposed of in accordance with national and regional legislation.

Waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue: 10 13 04 (waste from calcination and hydration of lime).

Unused residual amounts of product: Pick up dry, store in labelled containers and re-use if possible, taking into account the maximum storage time.

Moist products and product slurry: Do not allow moist products and product slurry to enter sewers or watercourses.

Packaging:

Completely empty packaging and recycle (Interseroh). Otherwise dispose of completely empty packaging depending on packaging type according to the European Waste Catalogue, e.g. 15 01 01 (waste paper and cardboard packaging) or 15 01 05 (composite packaging).

SECTION 14: Transport information

The mixture is not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR (Road), RID (Rail), ADN (Inland waterways), IMDG (Sea), and ICAO/IATA (Air)).

14.1 UN number or ID number

Not applicable.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable.

14.4 Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5 Environmental hazards

None

14.6 Special precautions for user

Avoid dust generation during transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the mixture

REACH authorisation: None

Restrictions on use

Pursuant to REACH. None

EU regulations:

Fels CalciDes and Fels CalciBox are biocidal products according to Regulation (EU) 528/2012. The authorization and SPC must be observed.

Calcium dihydroxide is not a substance defined in Directive 96/82/EC ("SEVESO"), is not an ozone depleting substance and is not a persistent organic pollutant.

National regulations Germany:

Water hazard class: WGK 1 (slightly hazardous for water)
Classification according to the AwSV.

Storage class: Storage class 13 according to TRGS 510 (non-flammable solids)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the constituent calcium dihydroxide in line with the REACH registration.

SECTION 16: Other information

All data are based on the current level of knowledge. This product safety data sheet does not constitute a guarantee of any specific product characteristics.

16.1 Classifications and hazard statements

Skin Irrit. 2; H315 – Skin irritant category 2; Causes skin irritation.

Eye Dam. 1; H318 - Irreversible effects on the eyes category 1; Causes serious eye damage.

STOT SE 3; H335 – Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) category 3; May cause respiratory irritation.

16.2 Precautionary statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

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

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

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

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

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 to ...

16.3 Abbreviations

AwSV	German Ordinance on Facilities Handling Substances that are Hazardous to Water
AEC _{Inhalation}	Acceptable Exposure Concentration, inhalative
EC ₅₀ :	Median effective concentration
LC ₅₀ :	Median lethal concentration
LD ₅₀ :	Median lethal dose
NOEC:	No observed effect concentration
OEL:	Occupational limit value
DNEL:	Derived no-effect level
PBT:	Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemical
PNEC:	Predicted no-effect concentration
STEL:	Short-term exposure limit
TRGS 402	Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances 402 – Identification and assessment of the risks from activities involving hazardous substances: Inhalation exposure
TRGS 510	Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances 510 – Storage of hazardous substances in non-stationary containers
TRGS 900	Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances 900 – Occupational exposure limits
TWA:	Time weighted average
vPvB:	Very persistent, very bioaccumulative chemical

16.4 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

Internet:

<http://baua.de>

<http://publikationen.dguv.de>

<http://echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table>

16.5 Revision

The following sections have been revised:

- 1.1 Product identifier (Biocidal product authorization no. changed)
- 8.1 Control parameters
- 8.2 Limitation and control of exposure
- 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- 16.3 Abbreviations

Added SRC Logo

Disclaimer:

The information provided in this safety data sheet (SDS) is based on the issuer's current state of knowledge in relation to the safety requirements of the mixture. It is expressly noted that the information does not contain a description of the nature of the product and does not constitute a guarantee of characteristics.

End of safety data sheet