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## SAFETY DATA SHEET: DuoCrete SD

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

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY

#### 1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Substance name: Calcium Dihydroxide, Hydrated Lime  
Synonyms: Calcium Hydroxide, Slaked Lime, Calcium Hydrate, Milk of Lime, Lime Putty, Lime Water.  
Chemical name and formula: Calcium dihydroxide – Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>  
Trade name: DuoCrete SD

CAS: 1305-62-0  
EINECS: 215-137-3  
Molecular weight: 74.09g/mol  
REACH registration number: 01-2119475151-45-0289

#### 1.2 Use of the substance

Please check identified uses. There are no uses advised against.

#### 1.3 Company identification

Name: Concrete Preservation Technologies Ltd  
Address: Unit 1 Palmer Business Court  
Manor House Road  
Long Eaton  
Nottingham  
NG10 1LZ  
Telephone: +441159724238  
E-mail: general@cp-tech.co.uk

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

UK Emergency number: 999  
European Emergency number: 112  
Emergency telephone number: +447970244576 (Outside office hours: Mon-Fri)  
Refer to Hospital Accident and Emergency Department

## 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance

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

STOT Single Exp.3, Route of exposure:

Inhalation

Skin Irritation 2

Eye damage 1

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

Xi – irritant

### 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+P338: 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 current waste regulations

## 2.2.2 Labelling according to Directive 67/548/EEC

### Indication of danger:

Xi – irritant



### Risk phrases:

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

### 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

## 2.3 Other hazards

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

## 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Composition

#### Main constituent

Name: Calcium dihydroxide  
CAS: 1305-62-0  
EINECS: 215-137-3

#### Impurities

No impurities relevant for classification and labelling

Small quantities of calcium carbonate, calcium oxide and impurities. Impurities in lime products will vary from source to source

## 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 General advice

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

#### Following eye contact

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

#### Following inhalation

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

#### Following ingestion

Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention

#### 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.

### 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.

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

Follow the advice given in section 4.1

## 5 FIRE FIGHTING 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<sup>2</sup> 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.

## 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).

### 6.2 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 into bags.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For more information on exposure controls/personal protection or disposal considerations please check sections 8 and 13.

## 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). 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 the 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 the end of work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibles

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 identified uses. For more information please contact Mike Wye & Associates Ltd.

# 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

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

**Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), 8h TWA:** 1mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust of calcium dihydroxide  
**Short-term Exposure Limit (STEL), 15 min:** 4mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust of calcium dihydroxide

PNEC aqua = 490µg/l

PNEC soil/groundwater = 1080mg/l

## 8.2 Exposure controls

To control potential exposures, generation of dust should be avoided. Further, appropriate protective equipment is recommended. Eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles 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.

### 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 calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to skin, dermal exposure has to be minimised as far as technically feasible. The use of protective gloves, 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.

#### 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.

### 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Appearance:	White
Odour:	Odourless
Odour threshold:	not applicable
pH:	12.4 (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:	2.24 (study results, EU A.3 method)
Solubility in water:	1844.9mg/L (study results, 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:	When heated above 580°C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H <sup>2</sup> O)
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

### 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity

In aqueous media Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> 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 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<sub>2</sub>O):  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

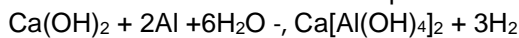
Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degeneration.

### 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.



### 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.

## 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Oral LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)  
Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> > 2500mg/kg bw (OECD 402, rabbit)  
Inhalation no data available  
Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic.  
Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.

#### Skin irritation

Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin (*in vivo*, rabbit).  
Based on the experimental results, calcium dihydroxide requires classification as irritating to skin [R38, irritating to skin; Skin Irrit 2 (H315 – Causes skin irritation)]

#### 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 requires classification as severely irritating to the eye [R41, Risk of serious damage to eye; Eye Damage 1 (H318 – Causes serious eye damage)].

#### Respiratory or skin sensation

No data available.  
Calcium dihydroxide is considered not to be a skin sensitizer, 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

Mammalian chromosome aberration test: Negative

In view of the omnipresence and essentiality of Ca and of the physiological non-relevance of any pH shift induced by lime in aqueous media, lime 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 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.

### Toxicity for reproduction

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.

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, calcium dihydroxide 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  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  is irritating to the respiratory tract.

As summarised and evaluated in the SCOEL recommendation (Anonymous, 2008), based on human data calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to the respiratory system [R37, Irritating to 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 = 2500mg/d, corresponding to 36 mg/kg bw/d (70kg person) for calcium.

Toxicity of  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  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  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  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  $1\text{mg/m}^3$  respirable dust (see Section 8.1). Therefore, classification of  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.

### Aspiration hazard

Calcium hydroxide is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

## 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### 12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48mg/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: 32mg/l

#### 12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

EC<sub>10</sub>/LC<sub>10</sub> or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000mg/kg soil dw

EC<sub>10</sub>/LC<sub>10</sub> or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 12000mg/kg soil dw

#### 12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

#### 12.1.8 General effect

Acute pH-effect. Although this product is useful to correct water acidity, an excess of more than 1g/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

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 Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects are identified

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. 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. After usage, empty the packing completely.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Calcium dihydroxide is not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR (Road), RID (Rail), IMDG/GGVSea (Sea)).

14.1 UN-Number

Not regulated

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC

Code Not regulated

## 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:	Calcium dihydroxide is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.
National regulations:	None

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

## 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
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 current waste regulations

### 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
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

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

## 16.7 Revision

This version produced in reference to Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

### 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 the 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.

END OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET