



**PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET** for Milk of lime  
prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation EC 1907/2006,  
Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

Printing Date: 30/5/2014

## 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### 1.1 Product identifier

Mixture name: mixture of calcium dihydroxide and water

Synonyms: milk of lime

Trade name: **White Rhino Milk of Lime**

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

#### Use of the mixture:

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: **Clogrennane Lime Ltd**

Address: **Clogrennane, Carlow**

Phone N°: **+353 5991 31811**

Fax N°: **+353 5991 31607**

E-mail of competent person responsible for SDS in the MS or in the EU: **Joe Connolly**

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

European Emergency N°: 112

National centre for Prevention and Treatment of Intoxications N°: **National Poison Information Center  
Beaumont Hospital ( +353 18092566)**

Emergency telephone at the company: **+353 87 9863618**

Available outside office hours:  Yes  No



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## 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the mixture

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

Skin irrit. 2, H315  
STOT SE 3, H335  
Eye Dam. 1, H318

#### 2.1.2 Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC

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 pictograms:



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 soap and water  
P261: Avoid breathing dust/spray  
P310: Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.  
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation  
P304+P340: If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing



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### 2.3 Other hazards

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

## 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Not relevant

### 3.2 Mixtures

Description of the mixture:

Mixture of calcium dihydroxide and water

Hazardous ingredients:

CAS number	EC number	Registration No	Identification name	Weight % content (or range)	Classification according to 67/548/EEC
1305-62-0	215-137-3	<b>01-2119475151-45-0192</b>	Calcium dihydroxide	30 - 35	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	<b>01-2119475151-45-0192</b>	Calcium dihydroxide	30 - 35	<i>Eye Dam 1 H318 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 STOT SE 3 (inhalation) H335</i>

## 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

Remove source of mist/spray or move person to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately.



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## Following skin contact

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

The mixture is not acutely toxic via the oral, dermal, or inhalation route. It is classified as irritating to skin and to the respiratory system 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

## 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### 5.1.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: The mixture 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

None

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture

None

### 5.3 Advice for fire fighters

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.



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## 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### 6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Keep mist and spray 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 mist and spray – 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 mist and spray 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 mist and spray – 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. 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

Pick up the product mechanically in.

### 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.

## 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 mist and spray levels to a minimum. Handling systems should preferably be enclosed. When handling bulks usual precautions should be paid to the risks outlined in the Council Directive 90/269/EEC.



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**7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene**

Avoid inhalation of mists and sprays, 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**

Bulk storage should be in purpose – designed silos. Keep away from acids and nitro compounds. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use aluminium for transport or storage.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

Please check the identified uses in the Appendix of this SDS.  
 For more information please see the relevant exposure scenario, available in the Appendix.

**8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

All the information of this section refers to the main ingredient “calcium dihydroxide”.

**8.1 Control parameters**

**DNELs:**

	<b>Workers</b>			
<b>Route of exposure</b>	<b>Acute effect local</b>	<b>Acute effects systemic</b>	<b>Chronic effects local</b>	<b>Chronic effects systemic</b>
<b>Oral</b>	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected
<b>Inhalation</b>	4 mg / m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust)	No hazard identified	1 mg / m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust)	No hazard identified
<b>Dermal</b>	No exposure expected	No hazard identified	No exposure expected	No hazard identified

	<b>Consumers</b>			
<b>Route of exposure</b>	<b>Acute effect local</b>	<b>Acute effects systemic</b>	<b>Chronic effects local</b>	<b>Chronic effects systemic</b>



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Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

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<b>Oral</b>	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected	No exposure expected
<b>Inhalation</b>	4 mg / m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust)	No hazard identified	1 mg / m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust)	No hazard identified
<b>Dermal</b>	No exposure expected	No hazard identified	No exposure expected	No hazard identified

**PNECs:**

<b>Environment protection target</b>	<b>PNEC</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Fresh water</b>	0.49 mg / L	
<b>Freshwater sediments</b>	No PNEC available	Insufficient data available
<b>Marine water</b>	0.32 mg / L	
<b>Marine sediments</b>	No PNEC available	Insufficient data available
<b>Food (bioaccumulation)</b>	No hazard identified	No potential for bioaccumulation
<b>Microorganisms in sewage treatment</b>	3 mg / L	
<b>Soil (agricultural)</b>	1080 mg / kg soil dw	
<b>Air</b>	No hazard identified	

**8.2 Exposure controls**

To control potential exposures, intentional generation of mists and spray should be avoided. Consequential misting caused by interaction of fluid with fast moving machinery 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.



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Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

Printing Date: 30/5/2014

Please check the relevant exposure scenario, given in the Appendix of this SDS.

## 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

If user operations intentionally or consequently generate mist or spray, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne mist 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. 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 (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.

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

## 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	White or off white (beige) suspension in water
Odour:	odourless
Odour threshold:	not applicable





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pH:	12.4 (Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> saturated solution at 20 °C)
Melting point:	0 °C (water)
Boiling point:	100 °C (water)
Flash point:	not applicable
Evaporation rate:	not available
Flammability:	non flammable (study result for calcium dihydroxide, EU A.10 method)
Explosive limits:	non explosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties)
Vapour pressure:	2.3 kPa at 20°C
Vapour density:	0.62
Relative density:	1,06 – 1,38 g/ml depending on concentration
Solubility in water:	1844.9 mg/L (study results for calcium dihydroxide, EU A.6 method)
Partition coefficient:	not applicable
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 <sub>2</sub> O)
Viscosity:	not applicable
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

None

## 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

The mixture 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 mixture is stable.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The mixture reacts exothermically with acids. When heated above 580 °C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O):  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.



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Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

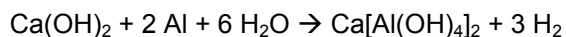
Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

Printing Date: 30/5/2014

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

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



## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None.

Further information: The constituent calcium dihydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

## 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The mixture is classified as irritating to skin and to the respiratory system and entails a risk of serious damage to the eye.

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### a. Acute toxicity

The substance calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic.

Oral LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)

Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> > 2500 mg/kg bw (OECD 402, rabbit)

Inhalation no data available

Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.

#### b. Skin corrosion/irritation

The mixture is irritating to skin (*in vivo*, rabbit).

#### c. Serious eye damage/irritation

The mixture entails a risk of serious damage to the eye (eye irritation studies (*in vivo*, rabbit)).

#### d. Respiratory or skin sensitisation

The constituent calcium dihydroxide 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



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Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

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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, the mixture 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 of the mixture 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.

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 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.

h. **STOT-single exposure**

From human data it is concluded that  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  is irritating to the respiratory tract.

i. **STOT-repeated exposure**

No classification warranted.

j. **Aspiration hazard**

No classification warranted.

## 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

All the information of this section refers to the main constituent calcium dihydroxide



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Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

---

Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

Printing Date: 30/5/2014

---

## 12.1 Toxicity

### 12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish

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

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

### 12.1.2 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

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

### 12.1.3 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants

EC<sub>50</sub> (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 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<sub>10</sub>/LC<sub>10</sub> or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw

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

### 12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

### 12.1.8 General effect

Acute pH-effect. Although the mixture is useful to correct water acidity, an excess of more than 1 g/l may be harmful to aquatic life. pH-value above 12 will rapidly decrease as result of dilution and carbonation.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not relevant for inorganic substances



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Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

---

Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

Printing Date: 30/5/2014

---

## 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 the mixture 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.

## 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

Not regulated



# PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET for Milk of lime

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

---

Version: 1.1/EN

Revision date: May / 2014

Printing Date: 30/5/2014

---

## 14.4 Packing group

Not regulated

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

None

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

Avoid any release of dust during transportation.

## 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: The substance calcium dihydroxide is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.

National regulations: Water endangering class 1 (Germany)

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the ingredient calcium dihydroxide.

## 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

R37: Irritating to respiratory system

R38: Irritating to skin

R41: Risk of severe damage to eyes

H315: Causes skin irritation

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H335: May cause respiratory irritation



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---

Version: 1.1/EN

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---

## 16.2 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

## 16.3 Revision

The following sections have been revised:  
8.2.2.1. Eye/face protection

### 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.

**APPENDIX including Exposure Scenarios 9.1, 9.6 and 9.15**

End of the Safety Data Sheet