







## 8.2 Exposure controls

### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.  
 If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.  
 Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.  
 Suitable assessment methods for reviewing the effectiveness of protection measures adopted include metrological and non-metrological investigative techniques.  
 These are specified by e.g. EN 14042.  
 EN 14042 "Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents".

### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.  
 Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.  
 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.  
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

#### Eye/face protection:

Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Face protection (EN 166).

Do not wear contact lenses when handling this product.

#### Skin protection - Hand protection:

Protective nitrile gloves (EN ISO 374).

The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 16523-1 were not obtained under practical conditions.

The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.

#### Skin protection - Other:

Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Clothing fully covering skin.

Full length pants, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings.

Wear acid-proof, resp. alkali-resistant and dust-tight shoes.

#### Respiratory protection:

Normally not necessary.

#### Thermal hazards:

If applicable, these are included in the individual protective measures (eye/face protection, skin protection, respiratory protection).

Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.

Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.

Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.

### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	White
Odour:	Odourless
Melting point/freezing point:	0 °C (water)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	100 °C (water)
Flammability:	Not combustible., Not flammable
Lower explosion limit:	There is no information available on this parameter.
Upper explosion limit:	There is no information available on this parameter.
Flash point:	n.a.
Auto-ignition temperature:	There is no information available on this parameter.
Decomposition temperature:	580 °C (decomposition to CaO and H <sub>2</sub> O)
pH:	12,4 (20°C, saturated solution Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> )
Kinematic viscosity:	There is no information available on this parameter.
Solubility:	1844,9 (Regulation (EC) 440/2008 A.6. (WATER SOLUBILITY), Calcium dihydroxide)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	Does not apply to mixtures.
Vapour pressure:	2,3 kPa (20°C)
Density and/or relative density:	1,06 - 1,38 g/ml
Relative vapour density:	There is no information available on this parameter.
Particle characteristics:	Does not apply to liquids.
<b>9.2 Other information</b>	
Explosives:	There is no information available on this parameter.
Oxidising liquids:	No

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

Avoid contact with alkali sensitive materials.

Avoid contact with strong acids (exothermic reaction possible).

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exothermic reaction possible with:

Acids

When heated above 580°C, calcium hydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O).

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> => CaO + H<sub>2</sub>O

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 SCHAEFER PRECAL® - Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> Suspension in water

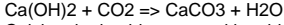
Preparation of calcium hydroxide with water

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

None known

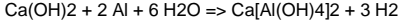
**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Calcium hydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form Calcium carbonate:



Calcium hydroxide reacts with acids to form Calcium salts.

Calcium hydroxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture under formation (or release) of hydrogen gas:



**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

See also section 5.2

No decomposition when used as directed.

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

SCHAEFER PRECAL® - Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> Suspension in water		Preparation of calcium hydroxide with water				
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:						n.d.a.
Skin corrosion/irritation:						The product can cause serious damage to the skin upon longer periods of contact.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						n.d.a.
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.
Carcinogenicity:						n.d.a.
Reproductive toxicity:						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						n.d.a.
Aspiration hazard:						n.d.a.
Symptoms:						n.d.a.

Calcium dihydroxide						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>2000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 425 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Up-and-Down Procedure)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>2500	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Skin corrosion/irritation:					OECD 431 (In Vitro Skin Corrosion - Human Skin Model Test)	Non-caustic
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit		Irritant, in vivo
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Eye Dam. 1
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 473 (In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)	Negative
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 476 (In Vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)	Negative
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Symptoms:						breathing difficulties, abdominal pain, drowsiness, thirst, fever, sore throat, cornea opacity, coughing, headaches, mucous membrane irritation, fatigue

**11.2. Information on other hazards**

SCHAEFER PRECAL® - Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> Suspension in water		Preparation of calcium hydroxide with water				
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Endocrine disrupting properties:						Does not apply to mixtures.
Other information:						No other relevant information available on adverse effects on health.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

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Preparation of calcium hydroxide with water

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

SCHAEFER PRECAL® - Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> Suspension in water		Preparation of calcium hydroxide with water					
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	160	mg/l	Gambusia affinis		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Not relevant for inorganic substances.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							No
12.4. Mobility in soil:							Calcium hydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is sparingly soluble, and so presents a low mobility in most ground.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties:							Does not apply to mixtures.
12.7. Other adverse effects:							No information available on other adverse effects on the environment.

Calcium dihydroxide							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	160	mg/l	Gambusia affinis	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	457	mg/l			marine water
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	50,6	mg/l			freshwater
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	14d	32	mg/l			marine water
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	LC50	96h	158	mg/l			marine water
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	49,1	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	184,57	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	NOEC/NOEL	72h	48	mg/l			freshwater
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Not relevant for inorganic substances.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							Not relevant for inorganic substances.
12.4. Mobility in soil:							Calcium dihydroxide, which is sparingly soluble, presents a low mobility in most soils.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							Not relevant for inorganic substances.
12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties:							Not to be expected
12.7. Other adverse effects:							pH-value of > 12 will rapidly decrease as result of dilution and carbonation., Even though this product can be used to neutralise over-acidified water, when 1g/l is exceeded organisms in the water may be affected adversely.
Toxicity to bacteria:							In high concentrations the product provokes an increase in temperature and of the pH-value. It is used to sanitise sewage sludge
Other organisms:	NOEC/NOEL		2000	mg/kg dw			soil macroorganisms
Other organisms:	NOEC/NOEL		12000	mg/kg dw			soil microorganisms
Other organisms:	NOEC/NOEL	21d	1080	mg/kg			terrestrial plants

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### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

EC disposal code no.:  
 The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.  
 Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)  
 10 13 04 wastes from calcination and hydration of lime  
 Recommendation:  
 Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.  
 Pay attention to local and national official regulations.


#### For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.  
 Uncontaminated packaging can be recycled.


## SECTION 14: Transport information

### General statements


#### Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	3266	
14.2. UN proper shipping name:		
UN 3266 CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CALCIUM DIHYDROXIDE)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	8	
14.4. Packing group:	III	
14.5. Environmental hazards:	Not applicable	
Tunnel restriction code:	E	
Classification code:	C5	
LQ:	5 L	
Transport category:	3	

#### Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	3266	
14.2. UN proper shipping name:		
UN 3266 CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CALCIUM DIHYDROXIDE)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	8	
14.4. Packing group:	III	
14.5. Environmental hazards:	Not applicable	
Marine Pollutant:	Not applicable	
EmS:	F-A, S-B	

#### Transport by air (IATA)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	3266	
14.2. UN proper shipping name:		
UN 3266 Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CALCIUM DIHYDROXIDE)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	8	
14.4. Packing group:	III	
14.5. Environmental hazards:	Not applicable	

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Persons employed in transporting dangerous goods must be trained.  
 All persons involved in transporting must observe safety regulations.  
 Precautions must be taken to prevent damage.

#### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Freighted as packaged goods rather than in bulk, therefore not applicable.  
 Minimum amount regulations have not been taken into account.  
 Danger code and packing code on request.  
 Comply with special provisions.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Observe restrictions:  
 Comply with trade association/occupational health regulations.

National requirements/regulations on safety and health protection must be applied when using work equipment.

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.  
 A chemical safety assessment was carried out for the following substance(s):  
 Calcium dihydroxide

## SECTION 16: Other information

Revised sections: 1, 15

### Link exposure scenarios (Annex as a separate document):

[https://sichdatonline.chemical-check.de/Dokumente/714/EX/A-3\\_0014\\_04-04-2022\\_EN\\_EX.pdf](https://sichdatonline.chemical-check.de/Dokumente/714/EX/A-3_0014_04-04-2022_EN_EX.pdf)

### References

90/269/EWG  
 Booklet L64 - Safety Signs and Signals. The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulation 1996 - Guidance on Regulations (HSE) - ISBN 0 7176 0870 0  
 IUCLID Dataset 2000  
 Merck Index (Ed. Merck & Co, Rahway, USA)  
 Employee training in handling dangerous goods is required.  
 These details refer to the product as it is delivered.







