SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier
Substance name: Dolime; Calcium Magnesium Oxide
Synonyms: Dolomitic Lime, Dolomitic quicklime, Calcined dolomite, Burnt dolomite, Dolomite dead burned refractory, Calcium magnesium oxide. Please note that this list may not be exhaustive.
Chemical name and formula: Calcium Magnesium Oxide – CaMgO2
Trade name: Calcined dolomite
CAS: 37247-91-9
EINECS: 253-425-0
Molecular Weight: 96.39 g/mol
REACH Registration number:
Sweden (AB): 01-2119474202-47-0013
Norway (AS): 01-2119474202-47-0012

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Norway</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>SMA Mineral Oy</td>
<td>SMA Mineral AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Selleenkatu 281</td>
<td>Postbox 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95450 Tornio</td>
<td>8601 Mo i Rana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone number:</td>
<td>+358 40 712 2360</td>
<td>+47 75 13 6443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail of responsible of MSDS:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sds@smamineral.com">sds@smamineral.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Emergency telephone number

European Emergency No.: 112
Poison Information Centre, Finland: +358 9 4711
Poison Information Centre, Norway: + 47 2259 1300
Poison Information Centre, Sweden: +46 10 456 6700
Poison Information Centre, United Kingdom: +44 191 260 6182/+44 191 260 6180 (24H)
SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Skin irrit. 2, H315
STOT SE 3, H335 - Route of exposure: Inhalation
Eye Dam. 1, H318

2.1.2 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+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 center or doctor/physician.
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/international regulation

2.3 Other hazards

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

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Main constituent: Calcium magnesium oxide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>EC number</th>
<th>REACH Registration No.</th>
<th>Identification name</th>
<th>Weight % content (or range)</th>
<th>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37247-91-9</td>
<td>253-425-0</td>
<td>01-2119474202-47</td>
<td>Calcium magnesium oxide</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Eye Dam 1 H318 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 STOT SE 3 (inhalation) H335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazardous impurities: No hazardous impurities
SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General notes
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.

Self-protection of the first aid
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).

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Calcium magnesium oxide 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

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 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. Avoid humidification.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Calcium magnesium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

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).
Avoid humidification.

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 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 section 1.2 of this safety data sheet. 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

**DNELs:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Acute effect local</th>
<th>Acute effects systemic</th>
<th>Chronic effects local</th>
<th>Chronic effects systemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>4 mg / m³ (Respirable dust) No hazard identified</td>
<td>1 mg / m³ (Respirable dust) No hazard identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available No hazard identified</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available No hazard identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Acute effect local</th>
<th>Acute effects systemic</th>
<th>Chronic effects local</th>
<th>Chronic effects systemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>No exposure expected No hazard identified</td>
<td>No exposure expected No hazard identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>4 mg / m³ (Respirable dust) No hazard identified</td>
<td>1 mg / m³ (Respirable dust) No hazard identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available No hazard identified</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available No hazard identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PNECs:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment protection target</th>
<th>PNEC</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.32 mg / L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater sediments</td>
<td>No PNEC available</td>
<td>Insufficient data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.21 mg / L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine sediments</td>
<td>No PNEC available</td>
<td>Insufficient data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food (bioaccumulation) | No hazard identified | No potential for bioaccumulation
---|---|---
Microorganisms in sewage treatment | 1.95 mg / L |  
Soil (agricultural) | 702 mg / kg soil dw |  
Air | No hazard identified |  

National OELs:

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

Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), 8 h TWA: 1 mg/m³ respirable fraction
Short-term exposure limit (STEL), 15 min: 4 mg/m³ respirable fraction

Finland (STM (1214/2016))

Dust, inorganic | 10 mg/m³/8h |
Calcium hydroxide
-Inhalable dust | 5 mg/m³/8h |
Calcium oxide
-Inhalable dust | 2 mg/m³/8h |

Norway

Local name | Magnesiumoksid |
Grenseverdier (AN) | 10 mg/m³ |
Merknader (NO) 1) | Grenseverdien er fastsatt lik verdien for sjenerende støv |

Local name | Kalsiumoksid |
Grenseverdier (AN) | 2 mg/m³ |
Grenseverdier (Takverdi) | 2 mg/m³ |
Merknader (NO) | T (Takverdi er en øyeblikksverdi som angir maksimalkonsentrasjon av et kjemikalie i pustesonen som ikke skal overskrides |

Sweden (AFS 2015:7):

Dust, inorganic
-inhalable dust | 10 mg/m³ |
-respirable dust | 5 mg/m³ |

Calcium hydroxide
-Inhalable dust | 3 mg/m³ |
Calcium oxide
-Inhalable dust | 1 mg/m³ |

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

a. 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.

b. Skin protection
Since calcium magnesium oxide 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.
SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance:** White or off white (beige) to grey for refractory solid material of varying sizes: Lump, granular or fine powder

**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:** 3.41 (study result, EU A.3 method)

**Solubility in water:** 1385.2 mg/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:** 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)

**Other information:** Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium dihydroxide.

10.2 Chemical stability

Under normal conditions of use and storage (dry conditions), calcium magnesium oxide is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide:

\[ \text{CaO,MgO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{MgO} + 1155 \text{kJ/kg CaO} \]
Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form calcium and magnesium salts. Calcium magnesium oxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture under formation (or release) of hydrogen gas:
\[ \text{CaO.MgO} + 2 \text{Al} + 7 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MgO} + \text{Ca} (\text{Al(OH)₃})₂ + 3 \text{H}_2 \]

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None.

Further information: Calcium magnesium oxide absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide from air to form calcium magnesium carbonate (dolomite), which is a common material in nature.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

a. Acute toxicity

Oral \( \text{LD}_{50} > 2000 \text{mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)} \)
Dermal no data available
Inhalation no data available

Calcium magnesium oxide is not acutely toxic.

b. Skin corrosion/irritation

Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin \((in vivo, rabbit)\). By read across these results are also applicable to calcium magnesium oxide.

Calcium dihydroxide is not corrosive to skin \((in vitro, OECD 431)\). By read across these results are also applicable to calcium magnesium oxide.

c. Serious eye damage/irritation

CaO causes irreversible lesions in the eye \((OECD 405, in vivo, rabbit)\). By read across these results are also applicable to calcium magnesium oxide.

d. Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available. Calcium magnesium oxide is considered not to be a skin sensitiser, based on the nature of the effect (pH shift) and the essential requirement of calcium and magnesium for human nutrition.

e. Germ cell mutagenicity

Calcium magnesium oxide is not genotoxic \((in vitro, OECD 471, 473 and 476)\).

In view of the omnipresence and essentiality of Ca and Mg and of the physiological non-relevance of any pH shift induced in aqueous media, calcium magnesium oxide is obviously void of any genotoxic potential.

f. Carcinogenicity

Both calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) and magnesium (administered as Mg-chloride) are not carcinogenic (experimental results, rat/mouse).

The pH effect of calcium magnesium oxide does not give rise to a carcinogenic risk.

Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of calcium magnesium oxide.

g. Reproductive toxicity

Both calcium (administered as Ca-carbonate) and magnesium (administered as Mg-sulphate) are not toxic to reproduction (experimental results, mouse/rat).

The pH effect does not give rise to a reproductive risk.

Human epidemiological data support lack of any potential for reproductive toxicity of calcium magnesium oxide.
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 magnesium oxide is not toxic for reproduction and/or development.

h. **STOT-single exposure**

From human data it is concluded that CaO and Ca(OH)\(_2\) are irritating to the respiratory tract. This is applicable to calcium magnesium oxide by read-across. As summarised and evaluated in the SCOEL recommendation (Anonymous, 2008), based on human data calcium magnesium oxide is classified as irritating to the respiratory system by read-across from CaO and Ca(OH)\(_2\).

i. **STOT-repeated exposure**

Toxicity of calcium and magnesium 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, and UL = 250 mg/d, corresponding to 3.6 mg/kg bw/d (70 kg person) for magnesium. Toxicity of calcium magnesium oxide 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 calcium magnesium oxide 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 mg/m\(^3\) respirable dust (read-across from calcium oxide and calcium dihydroxide; see Section 8.1).

j. **Aspiration hazard**

Calcium magnesium oxide is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Toxicity

**12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish**

LC\(_{50}\) (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

LC\(_{50}\) (96h) for marine water fish: 457 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

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

EC\(_{50}\) (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

LC\(_{50}\) (96h) for marine water invertebrates: 158 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)

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

EC\(_{50}\) (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 concentration, through the rise of temperature and pH, calcium magnesium 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 dihydroxide)

**12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms**

EC\(_{10}/LC\(_{10}\) or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide)

EC\(_{10}/LC\(_{10}\) or NOEC for soil microorganisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide)
12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

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.

12.1.9 Further information

The results by read across are also applicable to Calcium magnesium oxide, since in contact with moisture calcium hydroxide is formed.

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 magnesium oxide reacts with water and/or carbon dioxide to form respectively calcium dihydroxide and/or calcium carbonate, which are 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 calcium magnesium oxide 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

Calcium magnesium oxide 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

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 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: Calcium magnesium oxide is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.

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+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 center or doctor/physician.
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/ international regulation
16.3 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

16.4 Abbreviations

EC50: median effective concentration
LC50: median lethal concentration
LD50: 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

16.5 Key literature references

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

16.6 Revision

September 2018 (Version1.0/EN)
This is the first version of safety datasheet in English. It is based on EULA-Template 3.0 and Burned dolomite MSDS in Swedish and Norwegian

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: Exposure Scenarios