PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET
prepared in accordance with Annex II of REACH regulation (EC) 1907/2006, regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and regulation (EC) 2015/830

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

1.1 Product identifier
Substance name: Dolomite calcined, Half-burnt dolomite, Calcium magnesium carbonate oxide
Synonyms: Dolomite calcined, Half-burnt dolomite, Half-calcined dolomite, Calcium magnesium carbonate oxide, Dolomitic lime

Please note that this list may not be exhaustive.

Chemical name and formula: Calcium magnesium carbonate oxide – CaCO₃*MgO
Trade name: Half-calcined dolomite
CAS: 83897-84-1
EINECS: 281-192-5
Molecular Weight: 140.39 g/mol
REACH Registration number: 01-2119474891-28-0001

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of substance - the substance is intended for the following non-exhaustive list of uses:
Building material industry, Civil engineering, Chemical industry, Agriculture, Feed, Environmental protection (e.g. flue gas treatment, waste water treatment, sludge treatment), Water treatment, food and pharmaceutical industry, 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 substance or mixture
Name: Dolomitwerk Jettenberg Schöndorfer GmbH
Address: Oberjettenberg 8
D-83458 Schneizlreuth
Phone N°: 0049 / (0)8651 / 9682-0
Fax N°: 0049 / (0)8651 / 9682-26
E-mail of competent person responsible for SDS in the MS or in the EU: schoendorfer@dolomitwerk.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number
European Emergency N°: 112
National centre for Prevention and Treatment of Intoxications N°: Giftnotruf München, Klinikum rechts der Isar
Emergency telephone at the company: 0049 / (0)89 / 19240
Available outside office hours: 24 hours

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance
2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
Skin Irritation 2, H315
Eye Damage 1, H318
STOT Single Exp. 3, H335 – Route of exposure: Inhalation

2.1.2 Additional information
For full text of H-statements 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
P261: Avoid breathing dust/spray
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE / doctor
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with the regional and national regulations

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

Name: Calcium magnesium carbonate oxide
CAS: 83897-84-1
EINECS: 281-192-5

Main constituent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS-No</th>
<th>EG-No</th>
<th>REACH-Registration-No</th>
<th>Identification name</th>
<th>Weight content %</th>
<th>Classification according to (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 [CLP]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 83897-84-1 | 281-192-5 | 01-2119474891-28-0001 | Calcium magnesium carbonat oxid | > 99 % | Skin irritation 2 H315
Eye damage 1 H318
STOT SE 3 (Inhalation) H335 |
Impurities
No impurities relevant for classification and labelling.

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. Consult a physician.

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; remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. 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
Calcined dolomite 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
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 moistening.

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.
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).

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, 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 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 table 1 of the Appendix of this SDS.

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 effects 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)</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
<td>CaO: 1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Acute effects 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</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
<td>No exposure expected</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>4 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
<td>CaO: 1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
<td>Hazard identified but no DNEL available</td>
<td>No hazard identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PNECs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental protection target</th>
<th>PNEC</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0,47 mg/l</td>
<td>Insufficient data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water sediments</td>
<td>No PNEC available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marine water | 0.30 mg/l |
Marine sediments | No PNEC available | Insufficient data available |
Food (bioaccumulation) | No hazard identified | No potential for bioaccumulation |
Microorganisms in sewage treatment | 2.85 mg/l |
Soil (agricultural) | 1023 mg/kg soil dw |
Air | No hazard identified |

National OELs for the substance: not available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS-No</th>
<th>kind of assessment value</th>
<th>assessment value (mg/m³)</th>
<th>peak limit exceedance factor</th>
<th>origin</th>
<th>monitoring procedures, e.g.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>short term value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

workplace limits for dust – not specific for substance (Germany)

| | occupational limit value | | | |
| | 8 h | 1.25 (A) | 2 (II) | |
| | | 10 (E) | 15 min | |
| | | | TRGS 900 | |
| | | | TRGS 402 | |

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

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 calcined dolomite 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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>white till pale grey solid material of varying sizes: granular or fine powders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>odourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>10.6 (saturated solution at 20 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>&gt; 450 °C (study result, EU A.1 method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point</td>
<td>not applicable (solid with a melting point &gt; 450 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>not applicable (solid with a melting point &gt; 450 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>not applicable (solid with a melting point &gt; 450 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>non flammable (study result, EU A.10 method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive limits</td>
<td>non explosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>not applicable (solid with a melting point &gt; 450 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>2.76 (study result, EU A.3 method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Slightly soluble (study result, EU A.6 method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>not applicable (inorganic substance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto ignition temperature</td>
<td>no relative self-ignition temperature below 400 °C (study result, EU A.16 method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>not applicable (&gt; 600 °C liberation of carbon dioxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>not applicable (solid with a melting point &gt; 450 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 Other information

According to the current state of knowledge, the product does not fall within the definition of nanomaterials according to Recommendation 2011/696 / EU.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Slightly soluble.

10.2 Chemical stability

Under normal conditions of use and storage, calcined dolomite is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Calcium magnesium carbonate oxide reacts exothermically with acids.
When heated above 600 °C, calcium magnesium carbonate oxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

None

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form salts and carbon dioxide.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None.

Further information:
When heated above 600 °C, calcium magnesium carbonate oxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂).
Calcined dolomite 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity Category</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>LD₅₀ or No-Effect Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat, test substances: CaMgO₂ and CaMg(OH)₄)</td>
<td>By read across these results are also applicable to calcined dolomite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>no data available</td>
<td>Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin (OECD 404, in vivo, rabbit). Based on experimental results on similar substances utilized by read-across, calcined dolomite requires classification as irritating to skin (in vitro, OECD 431)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>no data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcined dolomite is not acutely toxic. Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin corrosion / irritation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin (OECD 404, in vivo, rabbit). Based on experimental results on similar substances utilized by read-across, calcined dolomite requires classification as irritating to skin (in vitro, OECD 431)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious eye damage / irritation</td>
<td></td>
<td>CaO causes irreversible lesions in the eye (OECD 405, in vivo, rabbit). By read across these results are also applicable to calcined dolomite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory or skin sensitisation</td>
<td></td>
<td>No data available. Calcined dolomite 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. Classification for sensitisation is not warranted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germ cell mutagenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not genotoxic, no mutagenic effects (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, calcined dolomite is obviously void of any genotoxic potential including germ cell mutagenicity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Both calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) and magnesium (administered as Mg-chloride) are not carcinogenic (experimental results, rat/mouse). The pH effect of calcined dolomite does not give rise to a carcinogenic risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of calcined dolomite based on pH effect. (epidemiological human data are available)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive toxicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Both calcium (administered as Ca-carbonate) and magnesium (administered as Mg-sulphate) are not toxic to reproduction (experimental results, mouse/rat).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dolomitwerk Jettenberg Schöndorfer GmbH
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The pH effect does not give rise to a reproductive risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any potential for reproductive toxicity of calcined dolomite. (epidemiological human data are available)

**STOT-single exposure**
From human data it is concluded that CaO and Ca(OH)2 are irritating to the respiratory tract. (Anonymous, 2008), This is applicable to calcined dolomite by read-across.

**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 calcined dolomite 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 calcined dolomite 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/m³ respirable dust.

An irritant effect on the mucous membranes has been identified as a primary local effect.

**Aspiration hazard**
Calcined dolomite is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### 12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC₅₀ (96h)</td>
<td>50.6 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC₅₀ (96h)</td>
<td>457 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC₅₀ (48h)</td>
<td>49.1 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC₅₀ (96h)</td>
<td>158 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC₅₀ (72h)</td>
<td>184.57 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (72h)</td>
<td>48 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 12.1.4 Toxicity to micro-organisms e.g. bacteria

At high concentration, calcined dolomite causes rise pH value.

#### 12.1.5 Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (14d)</td>
<td>32 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC₁₀/LC₁₀ or NOEC for soil macroorganisms</td>
<td>2000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC₁₀/LC₁₀ or NOEC for soil microorganisms</td>
<td>12000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (21d)</td>
<td>1080 mg/kg (calcium dihydroxide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.1.8 Further information
The results by read across are also applicable to Calcium magnesium carbonate 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
Calcined dolomite 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 calcined dolomite and of containers/packaging material which are used for transportation or storing should be done in accordance with local and national legislation.

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

Unused residues of product: Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way and store in labelled container. May be used by taking into account maximum storage stability.

Moist product and product slurries: Do not allow to reach sewage system or waters

Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

Packaging: Empty the packing completely and respect recycling procedures. Otherwise: Disposal of emptied packaging according to European list of waste (e.g. plastic bags 15 01 02)

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION
Calcined dolomite is not classified as hazardous for transport
ADR (Road), RID (Rail), ICAO/IATA (Air), AND (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: Calcined dolomite is not a substance according to EC 96/82 ("SEVESO"), not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.
National regulations: Water endangering class 1 (Germany) – self assessment according to AwSV
Storage class: LGK 13 according to TRGS 510 (non-combustible solids)

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 soap and 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 local / regional / national / international regulation (to be specified)

16.3 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

16.4 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

16.5 Revision
Compared to previous version the following sections have been revised:
2.1 Classification of the substance
3.1 Substances
8.1 Control parameters
11.1 Information on toxicological effects
13.1 Waste treatment methods
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance
16 Other information

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.

Safety data sheet is continued with:

APPENDIX: Exposure scenarios 9.1 till 9.16 for half calcined dolomite (81 pages)

End of the safety Data Sheet