SAFETY DATA SHEET

(REACH regulation (EC) n° 1907/2006 - n° 2020/878)

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: CHAUX HYDRAULIQUES NATURELLES NHL

Trade name:	RÉNOCHAUX / CHAUX SOCLI / RÉNOBLANCHE / CHAUX RABOT / CHAUX RABOT BLANCHE / RÉNOBAT, NHL according to the NF EN 459-1
Synonym:	Hydraulic lime, Natural hydraulic lime

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Main uses:	Coating, mortar, injection grout
Identified uses:	Please check the identified uses in table 1 of the Appendix (available on request) of this Safety Data Sheet
Uses advised against:	Any other use

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name : SAS SOCLI.

Address : 2 quartier Castans.65370.Izaourt.France.

Telephone : +33 (0)5 62 99 33 80. Fax : +33 (0)5 62 99 33 86.

g.piriou@socli.fr

www.socli.fr

1.4. Emergency telephone number : +33 (0)1 45 42 59 59.

Association/Organisation : INRS / ORFILA http://www.centres-antipoison.net.

SECTION 2 : HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

In compliance with EC regulation No. 1272/2008 and its amendments.

Skin irritation, Category 2 (Skin Irrit. 2, H315).

Serious eye damage, Category 1 (Eye Dam. 1, H318).

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Category 3 (STOT SE 3, H335).

This substance does not present a physical hazard. Refer to the recommendations regarding the other products present on the site.

This substance does not present an environmental hazard. No known or foreseeable environmental damage under standard conditions of use.

2.2. Label elements

In compliance with EC regulation No. 1272/2008 and its amendments.

Hazard pictograms :

GHS05

GHS07

Signal Word :

DANGER

Product identifiers :

EC 285-561-1 LIME (CHEMICAL), NATURAL HYDRAULIC

Hazard statements :

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements - General :

P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statements - Prevention :

P261	Avoid breathing dust.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/ ...

Precautionary statements - Response :	
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
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 CENTER or doctor.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statements - Disposal :	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to a waste collection point. First, product needs to be inerted by hardening with water. After use, empty the packing completely.

2.3. Other hazards

The substance does not fulfil the PBT or vPvP criteria in accordance with annexe XIII of the REACH regulations EC 1907/2006.

SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

The natural hydraulic lime (NHL) (CAS: 85117-09-5; EINECS: 285-561-1) is produced by calcination of limestone more or less clayish or siliceous with reduction to powder by extinction, with or without grinding.

All the NHL have the property to setting and hardening in the presence of water. Carbon dioxide present in the air also contributes to the hardening process.

Composition :

Identification	Classification (EC) 1272/2008	Note	%
INDEX: 12_03_2019 CAS: 85117-09-5 EC: 285-561-1 LIME (CHEMICAL), NATURAL HYDRAULIC	GHS07, GHS05 Dgr Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335		100%

Other data :

No impurities relevant for classification and labelling.

SECTION 4 : FIRST AID MEASURES

As a general rule, in case of doubt or if symptoms persist, always call a doctor.

NEVER induce swallowing by an unconscious person.

No known delayed effects. Consult a doctor for all exposures and in case of doubts.

4.1. description of first aid measures

In the event of exposure by inhalation :

In the event of massive inhalation of dust, remove the person exposed to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest.

If the person is unconscious, place in recovery position. Notify a doctor in all events, to ascertain whether observation and supportive hospital care will be necessary.

If breathing is irregular or has stopped, effect mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and call a doctor.

In the event of splashes or contact with eyes :

Wash thoroughly with fresh, clean water for 15 minutes holding the eyelids open.

Regardless of the initial state, refer the patient to an ophthalmologist and show him the label.

If there is any redness, pain or visual impairment, consult an ophthalmologist.

N/A

In the event of splashes or contact with skin :

Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water or a recognised cleaner.

Watch out for any remaining product between skin and clothing, watches, shoes, etc.

If the contaminated aera is widespread and/or there is damage to the skin, a doctor must be consulted or the patient transferred to hospital.

N/A

In the event of swallowing :

Do not give the patient anything orally.

In the event of swallowing, if the quantity is small (no more than one mouthful), rinse the mouth with water and consult a doctor.

Seek medical attention immediately, showing the label.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Natural hydraulic lime 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.

N/A

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

To date no immediate medical care or therapy is indicated. Follow advice given in Section 4.1.

SECTION 5 : FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Non-flammable.

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable methods of extinction

The product is not flammable. Use a dry powder, foam or CO2-free extinguisher media to extinguish the surrounding fire.Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable methods of extinction

In the event of a fire, do not use :

- water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The mixture is not combustible. No particular risk in case of fire.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Avoid dispersion of dust. Use a breathing system. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6 : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Consult the safety measures listed under headings 7 and 8.

For non first aid worker

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).

For first aid worker

First aid workers will be equipped with suitable personal protective equipment (See section 8).

N/A

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

Prevent any material from entering drains or waterways.

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 (elevated pH).

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

Neutralise with an acidic decontaminant.

Retrieve the product by mechanical means (sweeping/vacuuming) : do not generate dust.

Collect the product into a properly labelled container.

Prevent or reduce formation and dispersion of dust.

Keep the material dry if possible.

Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way.

Use vacuum suction unit, or shovel into bags.

Solidify (or "hardening") the product before disposal as described in Section 13.

N/A

6.4. Reference to other sections

For more detailed information on exposure controls / personal protection or die disposal, please see sections 8 and 13 and Appendix of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7 : HANDLING AND STORAGE

Requirements relating to storage premises apply to all facilities where the substance is handled.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Always wash hands after handling.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-using.

Provide emergency showers and eye wash stations will be required in facilities where the substance is handled constantly.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and mucous membranes. 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.

Fire prevention :

Handle in well-ventilated areas.

Prevent access by unauthorised personnel.

Recommended equipment and procedures :

For personal protection, see section 8.

Observe precautions stated on label and also industrial safety regulations.

Avoid inhaling dust.

Also provide breathing apparatus for certain short tasks of an exceptional nature and for emergency interventions.

In all cases, recover emissions at source.

Avoid eye contact with this substance at all times.

Avoid inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.

The "barrier" creams can be used.

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.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-using.

Prohibited equipment and procedures :

No smoking, eating or drinking in areas where the substance is used.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Incompatible materials:

Strong acids and azotic compounds.

Organic materials.

Avoid contact with air and moisture.

Do not use aluminium for transport or storage if there is a risk of contact with water.

Storage

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep the container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place.

Store away from moisture.

Do not use aluminium for transport or storage if there is a risk of contact with water.

Bulk storage should be in purpose – designed silos.

Packaging

Always keep in packaging made of an identical material to the original.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

SECTION 8 : EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits :

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Derived no effect level (DNEL) or derived minimum effect level (DMEL):

LIME (CHEMICAL), NATURAL HYDRAULIC (CAS: 85117-09-5)

Final use:	**Workers.**
Exposure method:	Inhalation.
Potential health effects:	Short term local effects.
DNEL :	4 mg of substance/m3
Exposure method:	Inhalation.
Potential health effects:	Long term local effects.
DNEL :	1 mg of substance/m3

Predicted no effect concentration (PNEC):

N/A

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.

Appropriate engineering controls

If user operations generate dusts or fumes, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Personal protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Pictogram(s) indicating the obligation of wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) :

Use personal protective equipment that is clean and has been properly maintained.

Store personal protective equipment in a clean place, away from the work area.

Never eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-using. Ensure that there is adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

- Eye / face protection

Avoid contact with eyes.

Before handling powders or dust emission, wear mask goggles in accordance with standard EN166.

Prescription glasses are not considered as protection.

Provide eyewash stations in facilities where the product is handled constantly.

Do not wear contact lenses.

Wear tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

- Hand protection

Wear suitable protective gloves in the event of prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Use suitable protective gloves that are resistant to chemical agents in accordance with standard EN ISO 374-1.

Gloves must be selected according to the application and duration of use at the workstation.

Protective gloves need to be selected according to their suitability for the workstation in question : other chemical products that may be handled, necessary physical protections (cutting, pricking, heat protection), level of dexterity required.

Type of gloves recommended :

- Natural latex
- PVC (polyvinyl chloride)

Recommended properties :

- Impervious gloves in accordance with standard EN ISO 374-2 (Type A)

N/A

N/A

- Body protection

Avoid skin contact.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

These clothes shall be chosen to ensure there is no inflammation or irritation of the skin at the neck and wrist by contact with the powder

Suitable type of protective clothing :

Wear protective clothing against solid chemicals and particles suspended in the air (type 5) in accordance with standard EN13982-1/A1 to prevent skin contact.

Work clothing worn by personnel shall be laundered regularly.

After contact with the product, all parts of the body that have been soiled must be washed.

N/A

- Respiratory protection

Avoid inhaling dust.

If the ventilation is insufficient, wear appropriate breathing apparatus.

When workers are confronted with concentrations that are above occupational exposure limits, they must wear a suitable, approved, respiratory protection device.

Type of FFP mask :

Wear a disposable half-mask dust filter in accordance with standard EN149/A1.

Category :

- FFP1

Anti-gas and vapour filter(s) (Combined filters) in accordance with standard EN14387 :

- A1 (Brown)

N/A

- Thermal risks

The substance does not represent a thermal hazard.

Exposure controls linked to environmental protection

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 Environment Agency 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 in the Appendix of the Safety Data Sheet (available on request).

SECTION 9 : PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Physical state :	Powder or dust.
Average particule size:	20 - 30%: < 5 µm

Colour

White or Grey

Odour

Odourless

Odour threshold :	Not stated.

Melting point

Melting point/melting range :	>450°C

Freezing point

Freezing point / Freezing range :	Not stated.

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

Boiling point/boiling range :	Not relevant.

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) :	Not stated.

Lower and upper explosion limit

Explosive properties, lower explosivity limit (%) :	Not stated.
Explosive properties, upper explosivity limit (%) :	Not stated.

Flash point

Flash point interval :	Not relevant.

Auto-ignition temperature

Self-ignition temperature :	Not relevant.

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition point/decomposition range :	Not relevant.

pH

pH (aqueous solution) :	12-13
pH :	12.00 . Strongly basic.

Kinematic viscosity

Viscosity :	Not stated.

Solubility

Water solubility :	Soluble. dans l'eau : 1.5 g/l à 20°C
Fat solubility :	Not stated.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :	Not stated.

Vapour pressure

Vapour pressure (50°C) :	Not relevant.

Density and/or relative density

Density :	2.66

Relative vapour density

Vapour density :	Not stated.

Particle characteristics

The substance does not contain nanoforms.

Apparent bulk density (Packed) :	2.5 - 2.66 g/cm3 à 20°C
Apparent bulk density (Loose packed) :	0.5 - 0.76 g/cm3 à 20°C

9.2. Other information

No data available.

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

No data available.

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

No data available.

SECTION 10 : STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

In aqueous media, Ca(OH)2 dissociates under formation of calcium cations and hydroxyl anions (when below the solubility).

10.2. Chemical stability

This substance is stable under the recommended handling and storage conditions in section 7.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Natural hydraulic lime reacts exothermically with acids. When heated above 580°C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H2O): Ca(OH)2 -> CaO + H2O. Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid :

- formation of dusts

Minimize exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation

10.5. Incompatible materials

N/A

In the presence of moisture, natural hydraulic lime reacts with aluminium and brass, producing hydrogen.

N/A

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

N/A

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

N/A

SECTION 11 : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

May cause irreversible damage to the skin; namely inflammation of the skin or the formation of erythema and eschar or oedema following exposure up to four hours.

May have irreversible effects on the eyes, such as tissue damage in the eye, or serious physical decay of sight, which is not fully reversible by the end of observation at 21 days.

Serious eye damage is typified by the destruction of cornea, persistent corneal opacity and iritis.

Respiratory tract irritation may occur, together with symptoms such as coughing, choking and breathing difficulties.

11.1.1. Substances

Acute toxicity :

No acute toxicity was observed for natural hydraulic lime.

An acute dermal or inhalation toxicity study with natural hydraulic lime is considered to be scientifically unjustified.

Oral: DL50 (rat) > 2000 mg/kg (OCDE 425, test substance Ca(OH)2, rat). The results are also applicable to lime (chemical) hydraulic by read-across.

Skin corrosion/skin irritation :

Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin. By read across these results are also applicable to natural hydraulic lime.

Based on experimental results on a similar substance utilized by read-across, natural hydraulic lime requires classification as irritating to skin [Skin Irritant 2 (H315 – Causes skin irritation)].

Serious damage to eyes/eye irritation :

Calcium dihydroxide entails a risk of serious damage to the eye (eye irritation studies, in vivo, rabbit). By read across these results are also applicable to natural hydraulic lime.

Based on experimental results on a similar substance utilized by read-across, natural hydraulic lime requires classification as severely irritating to the eye [Eye Damage 1 (H318 - Causes serious eye damage)].

Respiratory or skin sensitisation :

No data available.

Natural hydraulic lime is considered not to be a skin sensitizer, based on the nature of the effect (pH shift) and the essential requirement of calcium for human nutrition.

Furthermore, none of the compounds making up the other main constituents or impurities, i.e. calcium carbonate, calcium silicate, and calcined clay minerals, are known to entail any sensitization potential.

Classification for sensitization is not warranted.

Germ cell mutagenicity :

Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ca(OH)2 and CaO, Ames tests, OECD 471): negative.

Mammalian chromosome aberration test (Ca(OH)2): negative.

These results are applicable to natural hydraulic lime by read across.

Natural hydraulic lime does not contain any main constituents or major impurities that are known to be genotoxic.

The pH effect of natural hydraulic lime does not give rise to a mutagenic risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any mutagenic potential of natural hydraulic lime.

Classification for genotoxicity is not warranted.

Carcinogenicity :

Calcium (when administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat). The pH effect does not give rise to a carcinogenic risk. Human epidemiological data support lack of any carcinogenic potential of natural hydraulic lime.

Classification for carcinogenicity is not warranted.

Reproductive toxicant :

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 natural hydraulic lime.

Both in animal studies and human clinical studies [2], on various calcium salts no reproductive or developmental effects were detected. Natural hydraulic lime is not toxic for reproduction and/or development. Classification for reproductive toxicity according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 is not required.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure :

From human data on calcium oxide and hydroxide it is concluded by read-across that natural hydraulic lime is irritating to the respiratory tract.

Based on human data (as SCOEL recommendation) and by read-across from similar substances (calcium oxyde: CaO and calcium dihydroxyde Ca(OH)2), natural hydraulic lime is classified as irritating to the respiratory system [STOT SE 3 (H335 - May cause respiratory irritation)].

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure :

Toxicity of calcium via the oral route is addressed by upper intake levels (UL) for adults: UL = 2500 mg of Ca / d, corresponding to 36 mg/kg bw/d (70 kg person) for calcium (data SCF: Scientific Committee on Food).

Toxicity of natural hydraulic lime 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 natural hydraulic lime via inhalation (local effect, irritation of mucous membranes) is addressed by an 8-h TWA determined for CaO and Ca(OH)2 by the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) of 1 mg/m³ respirable dust (read-across from CaO and Ca(OH)2; see Section 8.1).

Therefore, classification of natural hydraulic lime for toxicity upon prolonged exposure is not required.

11.2. Information on other hazards

SECTION 12 : ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

The product as it is likely to be harmful to the aquatic environment due to pH. 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.

In the aquatic environment and soil, exposure to natural hydraulic lime is reduced to exposure to calcium and hydroxide ions.

12.1.1. Substances

Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish

LC50 (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg/l (calciumdihydroxide)

LC50 (96h) for marine water fish: 457 mg/l (calciumdihydroxide)

Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/l (calciumdihydroxide)

LC50 (96h) for marine water invertebrates: 158 mg/l (calciumdihydroxide)

Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 (72h) for freshwater algae: 184.57 mg/l (calciumdihydroxide)

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

Toxicity to micro-organisms e.g. Bacteria

At high concentration, through the rise of temperature and pH, calcium oxide is used for disinfection of sewage sludges

Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

NOEC (14d) for marine water invertebrates: 32 mg/l (calciumdihydroxide)

Toxicity to soil dwelling Organisms

EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw (calciumdihydroxide)

EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil microorganisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw (calciumdihydroxide)

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

12.2.1. Substances

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

12.3.1. Substances

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Calcium dihydroxide reacts with moisture and/or air carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, respectively, which is only slightly soluble and therefore have low mobility in most soils.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13 : DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Proper waste management of the substance and/or its container must be determined in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not pour into drains or waterways.

Waste :

Waste management is carried out without endangering human health, without harming the environment and, in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals.

Recycle or dispose of waste in compliance with current legislation, via a certified collector or company.

Do not contaminate the ground or water with waste, do not dispose of waste into the environment.

N/A

Soiled packaging :

Empty container completely. Keep label(s) on container.

Give to a certified disposal contractor.

N/A

N/A

SECTION 14 : TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Exempt from transport classification and labelling.

14.1. UN number or ID number

-

14.2. UN proper shipping name

-

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

-

14.4. Packing group

-

14.5. Environmental hazards

-

14.6. Special precautions for user

Avoid any release of dust during transportation.

-

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

-

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Classification and labelling information included in section 2:

The following regulations have been used:

- EU Regulation No. 1272/2008 amended by EU Regulation No. 2022/692 (ATP 18)

Container information:

No data available.

Restrictions applied under Title VIII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH):

Substance not restricted under Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 (REACH): https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach.

Explosives precursors :

The substance is not subject to Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors.

Particular provisions :

No data available.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No data available.

SECTION 16 : OTHER INFORMATION

Since the user's working conditions are not known by us, the information supplied on this safety data sheet is based on our current level of knowledge and on national and community regulations.

It is at all times the responsibility of the user to take all necessary measures to comply with legal requirements and local regulations.

The information in this safety data sheet must be regarded as a description of the safety requirements relating to the substance and not as a guarantee of the properties thereof.

Annex: exposure scenarios available on request

Wording of the phrases mentioned in section 3 :

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Abbreviations and acronyms :

LD50 : The dose of a test substance resulting in 50% lethality in a given time period.
LC50 : The concentration of a test substance resulting in 50% lethality in a given period.
EC50 : The effective concentration of substance that causes 50% of the maximum response.
NOEC : The concentration with no observed effect.
REACH : Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical Substances.
DNEL : Derived No-Effect Level
ADR : European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by Road.
IMDG : International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
IATA : International Air Transport Association.
ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organisation
RID : Regulations concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by rail.
WGK : Wassergefahrdungsklasse (Water Hazard Class).
GHS05 : Corrosion
GHS07 : Exclamation mark
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulable and toxic.
vPvB : Very persistent, very bioaccumulable.
SVHC : Substances of very high concern.