

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

### SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **1704010044**  
Product name: **GRASSELLO DI CALCE**  
Chemical name and synonym: **Calcium hydroxide - Ca (OH) 2**  
EC number: **215-137-3**  
CAS number: **1305-62-0**  
Registration Number: **01-2119475151-45-0267**

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

Intended use: **Lime off in water CL 80 S-PL, maturing 4 months.**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
<b>PLASTER BUILDING</b>	-	✓ SU: 19. ERC: 10a, 11a. PROC: 11, 19. AC: 4. PC: 9b.	✓ SU: 19. ERC: 10a, 11a. PROC: 19. AC: 4. PC: 9b.
<b>DO-IT-YOURSELF</b>	-	-	SU: 19. ERC: 10a, 11a. PROC: 19, 26. AC: 4. PC: 9b.
<b>BINDER FOR CEMENT MIXTURES</b>	SU: 19. ERC: 10a, 11a, 2. PROC: 19, 26, 5. AC: 4. PC: 9b.	SU: 19. ERC: 10a, 11a, 2. PROC: 19, 26, 5. AC: 4. PC: 9b.	SU: 19. ERC: 10a, 11a. PROC: 19, 26. AC: 4. PC: 9b.

Product for application on buildings and for making decorative paints and finishes.

Product for craft and private use.

Any other use is not recommended.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **FORNACI CALCE GRIGOLIN S.p. A.**  
Full address: **Via Foscarini, 2**  
District and Country: **31040 Nervesa della Battaglia (TV) Italy**  
Tel: **+39 0422 5261**  
Fax: **+39 0422 526299**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **info@fornacigrigolin.it**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **HEALTH EMERGENCY - 112**

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

**SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>**

Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

**2.2. Label elements**

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements:

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / face protection.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

**Contains:** Calcium hydroxide - Ca (OH) 2

Nr. EC: 215-137-3

**2.3. Other hazards**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration  $\geq$  0.1%.

**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**

**3.1. Substances**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>HYDRATED LIME</b>		
<i>INDEX</i>	30 $\leq$ x < 50	<b>Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335</b>
<i>EC</i>	215-137-3	
<i>CAS</i>	1305-62-0	
<i>REACH Reg.</i>	01-2119475151-45-0267	

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**EYES:** Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

**INHALATION:** Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

**INGESTION:** Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Calcium hydroxide does not cause acute toxicity if ingested, inhaled or if it comes into contact with the skin. It is classified as a skin and respiratory irritant and can cause serious eye damage. There is no fear of systemic adverse effects because the main health hazard is local effects (effect on pH).

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

Information not available

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health.

Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

#### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

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

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
HRV	Hrvatska	Pravilnik o izmjenama i dopunama Pravilnika o zaštiti radnika od izloženosti opasnim kemikalijama na radu, graničnim vrijednostima izloženosti i biološkim graničnim vrijednostima (NN 1/2021)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2021

### HYDRATED LIME

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	5				
GVI/KGVI	HRV	5				
WEL	GBR	5				
OEL	EU	5				
TLV-ACGIH		5				

#### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,49	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,32	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,49	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	3	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1080	mg/kg/d

#### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Effects on workers					
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	4		1		4		1	
	mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3	

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>**

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.  
 Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

**HAND PROTECTION**

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type B filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**
**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	paste	
Colour	white	
Odour	odourless	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	> 93 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	12	
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	1,33	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

**9.2. Other information**
**9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes**

Information not available

**9.2.2. Other safety characteristics**

Information not available

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

#### HYDRATED LIME

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Ca (OH) 2 dissociates in water (if below the solubility threshold), forming calcium cations and hydroxyl anions.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

#### HYDRATED LIME

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

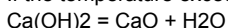
#### HYDRATED LIME

Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminium,brass,moisture.

Reacts with: carbon dioxide.

Calcium hydroxide reacts exothermically with acids, forming calcium salts.

If the temperature exceeds 580 ° C, the hydroxide decomposes, producing CaO and H<sub>2</sub>O, which can react with each other and release heat:



### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

#### HYDRATED LIME

Decomposes if exposed to: moisture,moist air.

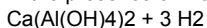
### 10.5. Incompatible materials

#### HYDRATED LIME

Avoid contact with: acids.

Calcium hydroxide reacts exothermically in contact with acids, forming calcium salts.

In the presence of moisture, calcium hydroxide reacts in contact with aluminum and brass, thus forming hydrogen:  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + 2 \text{Al} + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O} =$



### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

#### HYDRATED LIME

Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminium,brass,moisture.

Calcium hydroxide absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide from the air, forming calcium carbonate, a widespread substance in nature:  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{CO}_2 = \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

HYDRATED LIME	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 2500 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**11.2. Information on other hazards**

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

### 12.1. Toxicity

HYDRATED LIME	
LC50 - for Fish	> 160 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 49,1 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 184,57 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	32 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	48 mg/l

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

HYDRATED LIME	
Solubility in water	1844,9 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

#### CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

### 14.1. UN number or ID number

not applicable





**SECTION 16. Other information**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

Use descriptor system:

<b>AC</b> 4	Stone, plaster, cement, glass and ceramic articles
<b>ERC</b> 10a	Widespread use of articles with low release (outdoor)
<b>ERC</b> 11a	Widespread use of articles with low release (indoor)
<b>ERC</b> 2	Formulation into mixture
<b>PC</b> 9b	Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay
<b>PROC</b> 11	Non industrial spraying
<b>PROC</b> 19	Manual activities involving hand contact
<b>PROC</b> 26	Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature
<b>PROC</b> 5	Mixing or blending in batch processes
<b>SU</b> 19	Building and construction work

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

**SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>**

11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

**Note for users:**

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

**CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION**

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

**Changes to previous review:**

The following sections were modified:

02 / 04 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.