

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Quicklime

**Synonyms:** Burned Lime, Unslaked Lime, Calcium Oxide

#### 1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use

**Use Of The Substance/Mixture** : No use is specified

**Restrictions On Use** : No additional information available

#### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

##### Company

CalPortland Company

10655 W Park Run Drive

Suite 275

Las Vegas, NV 89144

T: 626-852-6200

Website: [www.calportland.com](http://www.calportland.com)

Email: [environmental@calportland.com](mailto:environmental@calportland.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : 626-852-6200

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

##### GHS-US Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 H315

Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1 H318

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A H350

Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 2 H371

Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation H335

Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1 H372

Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 3 H402

Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 3 H412

#### 2.2. Label Elements

##### GHS-US Labeling

##### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



##### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

##### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage.  
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.  
 H350 - May cause cancer (inhalation).  
 H371 - Corrosive to the respiratory tract, if inhaled.  
 H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).  
 H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.  
 H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P260 - Do not breathe dust.  
 P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.  
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
 P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.

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P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.  
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).  
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.  
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents and/or container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations.

### 2.3 Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

Under normal and/or expected conditions of use (mixture with water), the following hazards may occur: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage - Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1.

If this product is used in unforeseeable chemical processes and not used as intended or reasonable, the hazards listed in Section 2.3 cannot cover all chemistries. Therefore, a Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) or other hazard assessment for additional specific end uses should be performed to ensure that hazards are fully understood, and adequate safety measures are in place. See Section 10 for relevant reactivity and stability information.

### 2.4. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

### 2.5. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

| Name          | Synonyms   | Product Identifier   | %    | GHS US classification  |
|---------------|--|----------------------|------|--|
| Calcium oxide | Lime / Quicklime / Quicklime (CaO) / Calcium oxide (CaO) / Lime (calcium oxide)  | (CAS-No.) 1305-78-8  | ≥ 98 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315<br>Eye Dam. 1, H318<br>STOT SE 3, H335<br>Aquatic Acute 3, H402<br>Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 |
| Quartz        | Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) / Silica, crystalline, quartz / Crystalline silica, quartz / .alpha.-Quartz / Silica, crystalline, .alpha.-quartz / Silica, .alpha.-quartz / Silicon dioxide / Silica, quartz / Silica, crystalline / Quartz (respirable fraction) / Quartz, silica | (CAS-No.) 14808-60-7 | ≤ 2  | Carc. 1A, H350<br>STOT SE 3, H335<br>STOT RE 1, H372   |

This mixture has a variable composition. Full text of H-phrases: see section 16.

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**First-aid Measures General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Seek medical attention.

### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**Symptoms/Injuries:** Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

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**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid. Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. For wetted product: Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Treatment will be based on severity and prognosis of disease.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** None known.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Not flammable.

**Explosion Hazard:** Product is not explosive.

**Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870 °C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470 °C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

**Other Information:** 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

**General Measures:** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

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### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain and collect as any solid.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Avoid dust production that exceeds permissible exposure limits. Practice good housekeeping - spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry. Cutting, crushing or grinding crystalline silica-bearing materials may release respirable crystalline silica, a known carcinogen. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression and personal protective equipment.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations.

**Storage Conditions:** Store aggregate products in a secure manner to prevent falling. Ensure adequate loadbearing capacity of ground, floors or platforms when placing or storing aggregate products. Aggregate products are heavy and pose risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Use appropriately rated equipment (such as cranes) and rigging when moving and placing aggregate products.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

| Quartz (14808-60-7)       |                         |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| USA ACGIH                 | ACGIH® TLV® TWA         | 0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)  |
| USA ACGIH                 | ACGIH chemical category | Suspected Human Carcinogen   |
| USA NIOSH                 | NIOSH REL TWA           | 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)   |
| USA IDLH                  | IDLH                    | 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)   |
| USA OSHA                  | OSHA PEL TWA            | 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable crystalline silica)   |
| USA OSHA                  | OSHA PEL TWA            | (250)/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction)<br>(10)/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)<br>(For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3) |
| Calcium oxide (1305-78-8) |                         |  |
| USA ACGIH                 | ACGIH® TLV® TWA         | 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| USA NIOSH                 | NIOSH REL TWA           | 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| USA IDLH                  | IDLH                    | 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   |
| USA OSHA                  | OSHA PEL TWA            | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |

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## 8.2. Exposure Controls

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure silica concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. If product needs to be altered, use wet processing techniques if possible to minimize generation of dust.

### Personal Protective Equipment

: Protective goggles. Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



### Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

### Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

### Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

### Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

### Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

### Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Physical State                         | : Solid                |
| Color                                  | : White to gray powder |
| Odor                                   | : Earthy               |
| pH                                     | : 12.8 in water        |
| Melting Point                          | : 2572 °C (4661.6 °F)  |
| Freezing Point                         | : 2572 °C (4661.6 °F)  |
| Boiling Point                          | : 2850 °C (5162 °F)    |
| Flash Point                            | : No data available    |
| Auto-ignition Temperature              | : No data available    |
| Decomposition Temperature              | : No data available    |
| Flammability (solid, gas)              | : No data available    |
| Vapor Pressure                         | : No data available    |
| Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C        | : No data available    |
| Relative Density                       | : No data available    |
| Specific Gravity                       | : 3.37                 |
| Solubility                             | : Water: slight        |
| Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water | : No data available    |
| Viscosity, Kinematic                   | : No data available    |
| Particle Size                          | : No data available    |
| Particle Size Distribution             | : No data available    |
| Particle Shape                         | : No data available    |
| Particle Aspect Ratio                  | : No data available    |
| Particle Aggregation State             | : No data available    |
| Particle Agglomeration State           | : No data available    |
| Particle Specific Surface Area         | : No data available    |
| Particle Dustiness                     | : No data available    |

### 9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

### 10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7). Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

### 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions, Including those Associated with Foreseeable Emergencies

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Avoid creating or spreading dust.

### 10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids.

### 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing silicon tetrafluoride. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870 °C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470 °C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Dermal, Ingestion, Inhalation, Eye contact

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified.

**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified.

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified.

| Quartz (14808-60-7)       |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| LD50 Oral Rat             | > 5000 mg/kg                |
| LD50 Dermal Rat           | > 5000 mg/kg                |
| Calcium oxide (1305-78-8) |                             |
| LD50 Oral Rat             | > 2000 mg/kg                |
| LD50 Dermal Rat           | > 2500 mg/kg (Source: ECHA) |
| LD50 Dermal Rabbit        | > 2500 mg/kg                |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat       | > 6.04 mg/l/4h              |

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes serious eye damage.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified.

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer (Inhalation).

| Quartz (14808-60-7)                       |   |
|---|---|
| IARC group                                | 1   |
| National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status  | Known Human Carcinogens.                      |
| OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List | In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list. |

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. May cause respiratory irritation.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified.

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**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. For wetted product: Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General** : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b> |           |
| <b>LC50 Fish</b>                 | 50.6 mg/l |

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Quicklime</b>                     |   |
| <b>Persistence and Degradability</b> | May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. |

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

|                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Quicklime</b>                 |                  |
| <b>Bioaccumulative Potential</b> | Not established. |

|                                  |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b> |                     |
| <b>BCF Fish</b>                  | No bioaccumulation. |

### 12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information** : Avoid unintended release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

**Ecology - Waste Materials:** This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways. Avoid unintended release to the environment.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

**Proper Shipping Name** : CALCIUM OXIDE  
**Hazard Class** : 8  
**Identification Number** : UN1910  
**Label Codes** : 8  
**Packing Group** : III  
**ERG Number** : 157



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## 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : CALCIUM OXIDE  
Hazard Class : 8  
Identification Number : UN1910  
Packing Group : III  
Label Codes : 8



## 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : CALCIUM OXIDE  
Packing Group : III  
Identification Number : UN1910  
Hazard Class : 8  
Label Codes : 8  
ERG Code (IATA) : 8L



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Quicklime  |   |
| SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes  | Health hazard - Carcinogenicity<br>Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation<br>Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation<br>Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) |
| Quartz (14808-60-7)  |   |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active |   |
| Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)  |   |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active |   |

### 15.2. US State Regulations

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Quartz (14808-60-7)   |  |
| U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List<br>U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List<br>U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List |  |
| Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)   |  |
| U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List<br>U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List<br>U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List |  |

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size), a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 12/11/2025

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation   |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage                                      |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation                               |
| H350 | May cause cancer.  |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life  |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects              |

### Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)  
AU\_WES: Australia WES  
CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)  
EC\_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report

FOOD\_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)  
IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles  
IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database

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EC\_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits

ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports

ECHA\_API: European Chemicals Agency API

ECHA\_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment

EFSA: European Food Safety Authority

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA\_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA\_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA\_HPVC: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA\_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EU\_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal

EU\_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report

JAPAN\_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data

JP\_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check

KR\_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations

NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

NLM\_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database

NLM\_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank

NLM\_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database

NTP: National Toxicology Program

NZ\_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database

OECD\_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

OECD\_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

WHO: World Health Organization

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

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