EULA AISBL	Biocidal active substance:	Page 1-5
Document IIIA, Section A8	Burnt dolomitic lime (CaO MgO)	July 2006

Measures necessary to protect man, animals and the environment

Official use only

Subsection (Annex Point)

The information provided is based on the harmonised safety data sheet for Burnt dolomitic lime (Doc. No. 954-004, Document IIIA, Section A8, Point 8/01).

8.1 Recommended methods and precautions concerning handling, use, storage, transport or fire (IIA8.1)

8.1.0 Methods and precautions concerning placing on the market

As described in Document IIIA, Section A2, Point 2.10, the production facilities are dedusted by central plant filters, which reduce dust levels to less than 50 mg/m³ dust in the dedusting gas.

The production processes involve the generation of dusts that are generally limited by modern cloth filters.

Fugitive dust emissions can be minimised by protecting open piles of material from air-flow. Point sources of dust-production can be sprayed with water, thus humidifying the dust particles and inducing settling of their agglomerates. Paving, road wetting and housekeeping, mobile and stationary vacuum cleaning, ventilation and collection in fabric filters. Handling of material in closed systems maintained under negative pressure. Use of closed storage systems with automatic handling.

8.1.1 Methods and precautions concerning production, handling and use of the active substance and its formulations

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimise 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 Manual Handling Operations Regulations.

If dust levels cannot be kept below the Occupational exposure standard, suitable protective clothes are recommended.

Respiratory protection: Use approved dust respirators to EN 149 category FFP2, or air stream-helmet for heavy exposure.

Hand protection: Use approved nitrile impregnated gloves having CE marks.

Eye protection: Tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. Do not wear contact lenses when handling Burnt dolomitic lime. It is advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

Skin protection: Use clothing fully covering skin, full length pants, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings. Footwear resistant to caustics, and avoiding dust penetration.

General safety and hygiene measure: Wear clean, dry personal protective equipment. Barrier cream can be used if necessary. If heavily exposed daily, employees must shower, and if necessary use a barrier cream to protect exposed skin particularly neck, face and wrists.

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Document IIIA, Section A8	Burnt dolomitic lime (CaO'MgO)	July 2006

	Secti	on A8	Measures necessary to pro environment	otect man, animals and the	
filtered before discharge to atmosphere. 8.1.2 Methods and precautions concerning storage of the active substance and its formulations 8.1.2 Methods and precautions concerning storage of the active substance and its formulations 8.1.3 Methods and precautions concerning fransport of the active substance and its formulations 8.1.4 Methods and precautions 8.1.4 Methods and precautions concerning free of the active substance and its formulations 8.2 In case of fire, nature of reaction products, combustion gases, etc. (IIA8.2) The product does not burn. Avoid water and the humidification of dolomitte lime, use dry powders not combustion products of Calcium magnesium oxide are known.					Officia use only
precautions concerning storage of the active substance and its formulations 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. Ventilation equipment may be used in buildings to ensure appropriate dust levels when required. Calcium magnesium oxide absorbs moisture and CO2 from air to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water. Packiem oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water. Packiem oxide reacts exothermically with water. Packiem oxide reacts exothermically with water. Packiem oxide reacts exothermically with water.					
Ventilation equipment may be used in buildings to ensure appropriate dust levels when required. Calcium magnesium oxide absorbs moisture and CO2 from air to form Calcium magnesium carbonate. Calcium nagnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium hydroxide. Remark: MgO reacts exothermically with water, but this reaction is affected for refractory, which are un-reactive. Calcium angnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium and magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium and magnesium oxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture, leading to the production of hydrogen gas. Transport information Classification: Not classified as hazardous for transport ADR (Road): Not subject to identification RID (Rail): Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification RID (Rail): Not subject to identification RID (Rail): Not subject to identification The substance and its formulations IATA-DGR/ICTAO-TI (Air): UN Code 3266-Class 8 - Packaging Group TG III Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using tight tanks for powders and covered trucks for pebbles. The substance is not flammable, and non-combustible, it inhibits the spread of flame. CILAS.2) The product does not burn. Avoid water and the humidification of dolomitic lime, use dry powder, foam or CO2 type of fire extinguishers to fight the surrounding fire. No combustion products of Calcium magnesium oxide are known.	8.1.2	precautions concerning storage of the active	Bulk storage should be in purpos acids, significant quantities of pa Keep out of reach of children. D	se-designed silos. Keep away from aper, straw, and nitro compounds. o not use aluminium for transport or	
form Calcium magnesium carbonate. Calcium magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium hydroxide. Remark: MgO reacts exothermically with water, but this reaction is affected for refractory, which are un-reactive. Calcium angnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium and magnesium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium and magnesium oxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture, leading to the production of hydrogen gas. Transport information Classification: Not classified as hazardous for transport of the active substance and its formulations ADR (Road): Not subject to identification RID (Rail): Not subject to identification RID (Rail): Not subject to identification RID (Rail): UN Code 3266-Class 8 - Packaging Group TG III Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using tight tanks for powders and covered trucks for pebbles. The substance is not flammable, and non-combustible, it inhibits the spread of flame. The substance and its formulations In case of fire, nature of reaction products, combustion gases, etc. (IIA8.2) The product does not burn. Avoid water and the humidification of dolomitic lime, use dry powder, foam or CO ₂ type of fire extinguishers to fight the surrounding fire. No combustion products of Calcium magnesium oxide are known.		formulations		sed in buildings to ensure appropriate	
precautions concerning transport of the active substance and its formulations ADR (Road): RID (Rail): Not subject to identification RID (Rail): Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification IDMG/GGVSea: Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification IDMG/GGVSea: Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification IDMG/GGVSea: Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification IDMG/GGVSea: Not subject to identification Not subject to identification IDMG/GGVSea: IDMG/GGVSea: Not subject to identification IDMG/GGVSea: Not subject to identification IDMG/GGVSea: IDMG/G			form Calcium magnesium carbo Calcium magnesium oxide react Calcium hydroxide. Remark: MgO reacts exothermic affected for refractory, which are Calcium magnesium oxide react Calcium and magnesium salts. Calcium magnesium oxide react	nate. s exothermically with water to form cally with water, but this reaction is e un-reactive. s exothermically with acids to form s with aluminium and brass in the	
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spread of flame. spread of flame. spread of flame. spread of flame. In case of fire, nature of reaction products, combustion gases, etc. (IIA8.2) The product does not burn. Avoid water and the humidification of dolomitic lime, use dry powder, foam or CO ₂ type of fire extinguishers to fight the surrounding fire. No combustion products of Calcium magnesium oxide are known.					
(IIA8.2) The product does not burn. Avoid water and the humidification of dolomitic lime, use dry powder, foam or CO ₂ type of fire extinguishers to fight the surrounding fire. No combustion products of Calcium magnesium oxide are known.	8.1.4	precautions concerning fire of the active substance		and non-combustible, it inhibits the	
dolomitic lime, use dry powder, foam or CO ₂ type of fire extinguishers to fight the surrounding fire. No combustion products of Calcium magnesium oxide are known.	8.2			on products, combustion gases, etc.	
STATE OF THE STAT			dolomitic lime, use dry powder,	foam or CO ₂ type of fire	
8.3 Emergency measures in case of an accident (IIA8.3)			The CAMP CARD MAN A CONTROL SERVICE AND A SECOND CONTROL PRINCIPLE AND A CONTROL PRINCIPLE AND A CONTROL CONTR		
EXCENSE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	8.3		Emergency measures in case o	f an accident (IIA8.3)	

In case of an accident, evacuate all non-essential personnel.

Hazardous concentrations in air may be found in local spill area and

8.3.1 Specific treatment

in case of an

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Measures necessary to protect man, animals and the environment

Burnt dolomitic lime (CaO'MgO)

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accident, e.g. firstaid measures, antidotes, medical treatment if available immediately downwind. Utilise emergency response personal protective equipment prior to the start of any response. Stop source of spill as soon as possible. Notify site or duty manager. If large spill, notify the emergency services, National Environment Agency. Inform all downstream users of possible contamination.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, keep dust levels to a minimum, and ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used.

First-aid measures:

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with water (saline solution is preferred) for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Move source of dust or move affected person to fresh air.

Obtain medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Wash mouth with water and drink copious quantities of water Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.

Skin: Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing.

General advise: No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.

8.3.2 Emergency measures to protect the environment

Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way. Use vacuum suction unit, or shovel into bags. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH rising). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

8.4

Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on the following: (a) Air; (b) Water, including drinking water; (c) Soil (IIA8.4)

8.4.1 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in the air

Increase ventilation to reduce dust levels in air. Calcium magnesium oxide reacts with moisture and ${\rm CO_2}$ in the air and forms Calcium magnesium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

8.4.2 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in water, including drinking water

Calcium magnesium oxide reacts with water and CO₂ and forms Calcium magnesium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

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XI.	

		environment	
			Official use only
8.4.3	Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on soil	Calcium magnesium oxide reacts with moisture and CO ₂ in soil and forms Calcium magnesium carbonate, which is a common material in nature and is used as fertiliser.	
8.5		Procedures for waste management of the active substance for industry or professional users e.g. possibility of re-use or recycling, neutralisation, conditions for controlled discharge, and incineration (IIA8.5)	
		Waste resulting of this product is not considered as dangerous according to the European Council decision of January 16, 2001, modifying the 2000/532/EC decision about the list of wastes.	
		Identification code: 101304	
8.5.1	Possibility of re-use or recycling	Escape dust during the production of Burnt dolomitic lime is collected and transferred back into the production process.	
		Spilled Burnt dolomitic lime can be collected for re-use or liming in agriculture if not contaminated during the spillage.	
8.5.2	Possibility of neutralisation of effects	Neutralisation procedures in the event of accidental spillage are not feasible.	
8.5.3	Conditions for controlled discharge including leachate qualities on disposal	Controlled discharge, such as controlled landfill, or extensive dilution is not recommended.	
8.5.4	Conditions for controlled incineration	Controlled incineration is not recommended.	
8.6		Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms (IIA8.6)	
		There are no observations on undesirable or unintended side effects in the sense of the explanations given in the TNsG on data requirements for this Section point.	
8.7		Identification of any substances falling within the scope of List I or List II of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances (IIA8.7)	
		Burnt dolomitic lime falls within the scope of List II, sub-point 2 of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC: "Biocides and their derivatives not appearing on List I".	

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Document IIIA Section A8	Burnt dolomitic lime (CaO'MgO)	July 2006

Official

use only
Evaluation by Competent Authorities
Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
24/02/2010
No Comments
No Comments
No Comments
The UK CA has examined the recommendations put forward by the applicant in light of the assessment of the hazards of the active substance. However, it is the responsibility of the applicant to comply with legislation relating to labelling for transport etc. Although the UK CA has not identified any specific errors in the above text, it accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any of the advice or labelling given.

Measures necessary to protect man, animals and the environment

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Subsection (Annex Point)

The information provided is based on the harmonised safety data sheet for Burnt lime (Doc. No. 954-002, Document IIIA, Section A8, Point 8/01).

8.1

Recommended methods and precautions concerning handling, use, storage, transport or fire (IIA8.1)

8.1.0 Methods and precautions concerning placing on the market

As described in Document IIIA, Section A2, Point 2.10, the production facilities are dedusted by central plant filters, which reduce dust levels to less than $50~{\rm mg}/{\rm m}^3$ dust in the dedusting gas.

The production processes involve the generation of dusts that are generally limited by modern cloth filters.

Fugitive dust emissions can be minimised by protecting open piles of material from air-flow. Point sources of dust-production can be sprayed with water, thus humidifying the dust particles and inducing settling of their agglomerates. Paving, road wetting and housekeeping, mobile and stationary vacuum cleaning, ventilation and collection in fabric filters. Handling of material in closed systems maintained under negative pressure. Use of closed storage systems with automatic handling.

8.1.1 Methods and precautions concerning production, handling and use of the active substance and its formulations

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimise 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 Manual Handling Operations Regulations.

If dust levels cannot be kept below the Occupational exposure standard, suitable protective clothes are recommended.

Respiratory protection: Use approved dust respirators to EN 149 category FFP2, or air stream-helmet for heavy exposure.

Hand protection: Use approved nitrile impregnated gloves having CE marks.

Eye protection: Tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. Do not wear contact lenses when handling Burnt lime. It is advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

Skin protection: Use clothing fully covering skin, full length pants, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings. Footwear resistant to caustics, and avoiding dust penetration.

General safety and hygiene measure: Wear clean, dry personal protective equipment. Barrier cream can be used if necessary. If heavily exposed daily, employees must shower, and if necessary use a barrier cream to protect exposed skin particularly neck, face and wrists.

Document IIIA, Section A8 Burnt lime [CaO] July 2006

Section A8 Measures necessary to protect man, animals and the environment

Official use only Environmental exposure controls: All ventilation systems should be filtered before discharge to atmosphere. Store under dry conditions. Minimise contact with air and moisture. 8.1.2 Methods and Bulk storage should be in purpose-designed silos. Keep away from precautions acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. concerning storage Keep out of reach of children. Do not use aluminium for transport or of the active substance and its storage if there is a risk of contact with water. formulations Ventilation equipment may be used in buildings to ensure appropriate dust levels when required. Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form Calcium hydroxide. Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form Calcium Calcium oxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture, leading to the production of hydrogen gas. Transport information 8.1.3 Methods and Classification: Not classified as hazardous for precautions transport concerning ADR (Road): Not subject to identification transport of the Not subject to identification RID (Rail): active substance and Not subject to identification - Not IDMG/GGVSea: its formulations a marine pollutant UN Code 3266-Class 8 -IATA-DGR/ICTAO-TI (Air): Packaging Group TG III Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using tight tanks for powders and covered trucks for pebbles. The substance is not flammable, and non-combustible, it inhibits the 8.1.4 Methods and spread of flame. precautions concerning fire of the active substance and its formulations 8.2 In case of fire, nature of reaction products, combustion gases, etc. (IIA8.2) The product does not burn. Avoid water and the humidification of Burnt lime, use dry powder, foam or CO₂ type of fire extinguishers to fight the surrounding fire. No combustion products of Calcium oxide are known. 8.3 Emergency measures in case of an accident (IIA8.3) 8.3.1 Specific treatment In case of an accident, evacuate all non-essential personnel. Hazardous concentrations in air may be found in local spill area and in case of an immediately downwind. Utilise emergency response personal accident, e.g. firstprotective equipment prior to the start of any response. Stop source of aid measures, spill as soon as possible. Notify site or duty manager. If large spill, antidotes, medical

notify the emergency services, National Environment Agency.

treatment if

Document IIIA, Section A8 Burnt lime [CaO] July 2006

		environment	
			Official use only
	available	Inform all downstream users of possible contamination.	
		Avoid contact with skin and eyes, keep dust levels to a minimum, and ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used.	
		First-aid measures:	
		Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with water (saline solution is preferred) for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Seek medical attention.	
		Inhalation: Move source of dust or move affected person to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately.	
		Ingestion: Wash mouth with water and drink copious quantities of water Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.	
		Skin: Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing.	
		General advice: No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.	
8.3.2	Emergency measures to protect the environment	Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way. Use vacuum suction unit, or shovel into bags. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH rising). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.	
8.4		Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on the following: (a) Air; (b) Water, including drinking water; (c) Soil (IIA8.4)	
8.4.1	Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in the air	Increase ventilation to reduce dust levels in air. Calcium oxide reacts with moisture and CO ₂ in the air and forms Calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.	
8.4.2	Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in water, including drinking water	Calcium oxide reacts with water and CO ₂ and forms Calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.	
8.4.3	Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on soil	Calcium oxide reacts with moisture and CO ₂ in soil and forms Calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature and is used as fertiliser.	

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V =		environment	
			Official use only
8.5		Procedures for waste management of the active substance for industry or professional users e.g. possibility of re-use or recycling, neutralisation, conditions for controlled discharge, and incineration (IIA8.5)	
		Waste resulting of this product is not considered as dangerous according to the European Council decision of January 16, 2001, modifying the 2000/532/EC decision about the list of wastes.	
		Identification code: 101304	
8.5.1	Possibility of re-use or recycling	Escape dust during the production of Burnt lime is collected and transferred back into the production process.	
		Spilled Burnt lime can be collected for re-use or liming in agriculture if not contaminated during the spillage.	
8.5.2	Possibility of neutralisation of effects	Neutralisation procedures in the event of accidental spillage are not feasible.	
8.5.3	Conditions for controlled discharge including leachate qualities on disposal	Controlled discharge, such as controlled landfill, or extensive dilution is not recommended.	
8.5.4	Conditions for controlled incineration	Controlled incineration is not recommended.	
8.6		Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms (IIA8.6)	
		There are no observations on undesirable or unintended side effects in the sense of the explanations given in the TNsG on data requirements for this Section point.	
8.7		Identification of any substances falling within the scope of List I or List II of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances (IIA8.7)	
		Burnt lime falls within the scope of List II, sub-point 2 of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC: "Biocides and their derivatives not appearing on List I".	
		Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
		Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted	
		EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date		24/02/2010	

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Document III A Section A8	Rurnt lime [CaOl	July 2006

	environment
	Official use only
Materials and methods	No Comments
Results and discussion	No Comments
Conclusion	No Comments
Reliability The UK CA has examined the recommendations put forward by the applicant in lof the assessment of the hazards of the active substance. However, it is the responsibility of the applicant to comply with legislation relating to labelling for transport etc. Although the UK CA has not identified any specific errors in the altext, it accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any of the advice or labelling given.	
Acceptability	
Remarks	
Date	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	
Remarks	

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Document IIIA, Section A8	Hydrated dolomitic lime [Ca(OH)2·Mg(OH)2]	July 2006

Measures necessary to protect man, animals and the environment

Official use only

Subsection (Annex Point)

The information provided is based on the harmonised safety data sheet for Hydrated dolomitic lime (Doc. No. 954-001, Document IIIA, Section A8, Point 8/01).

8.1

Recommended methods and precautions concerning handling, use, storage, transport or fire (IIA8.1)

8.1.0 Methods and precautions concerning placing on the market

As described in Document IIIA, Section A2, Point 2.10, the production facilities are dedusted by central plant filters, which reduce dust levels to less than $50 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$ dust in the dedusting gas.

The production processes involve the generation of dusts that are generally limited by modern cloth filters.

Fugitive dust emissions can be minimised by protecting open piles of material from air-flow. Point sources of dust-production can be sprayed with water, thus humidifying the dust particles and inducing settling of their agglomerates. Paving, road wetting and housekeeping, mobile and stationary vacuum cleaning, ventilation and collection in fabric filters. Handling of material in closed systems maintained under negative pressure. Use of closed storage systems with automatic handling.

8.1.1 Methods and precautions concerning production, handling and use of the active substance and its formulations

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimise 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 Manual Handling Operations Regulations.

If dust levels cannot be kept below the Occupational exposure standard, suitable protective clothes are recommended.

Respiratory protection: Use approved dust respirators to EN 149 category FFP2, or air stream-helmet for heavy exposure.

Hand protection: Use approved nitrile impregnated gloves having CE marks.

Eye protection: Tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. Do not wear contact lenses when handling Hydrated lime. It is advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

Skin protection: Use clothing fully covering skin, full length pants, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings. Footwear resistant to caustics, and avoiding dust penetration.

General safety and hygiene measure: Wear clean, dry personal protective equipment. Barrier cream can be used if necessary. If heavily exposed daily, employees must shower, and if necessary use a barrier cream to protect exposed skin particularly neck, face and wrists.

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Document IIIA, Section A8	Hydrated dolomitic lime [Ca(OH) ₂ ·Mg(OH) ₂]	July 2006

		environment		
				Official use only
		Environmental exposure controls filtered before discharge to atmos	:: All ventilation systems should be sphere.	
8.1.2 Methods and precautions concerning storage of the active substance and its		Bulk storage should be in purpos acids, significant quantities of pa	o not use aluminium for transport or	
	formulations	Ventilation equipment may be used in buildings to ensure appropriate dust levels when required.		
		magnesium carbonate. Calcium magnesium tetrahydrox	ide reacts with CO ₂ to form Calcium ide reacts with aluminium and brass ing to the production of hydrogen	
8.1.3	Methods and precautions concerning	Transport information Classification:	Not classified as hazardous for transport	
	transport of the active substance and its formulations	ADR (Road): RID (Rail): IDMG/GGVSea:	Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification – Not a marine pollutant	
		IATA-DGR/ICTAO-TI (Air):	UN Code 3266-Class 8 - Packaging Group TG III	
		Avoid any release of dust during for powders and covered trucks f	transportation, by using tight tanks or pebbles.	
8.1.4	Methods and precautions concerning fire of the active substance and its formulations	The substance is not flammable, and non-combustible, it inhibits the spread of flame.		
8.2		In case of fire, nature of reaction (IIA8.2)	on products, combustion gases, etc.	
		The product does not burn. Use dry powder, foam or CO ₂ type of fire extinguishers to fight the surrounding fire.		
		When heated above 345 °C, Calcium magnesium tetrahydroxide decomposes to produce Calcium oxide, Magnesium oxide and water.		
8.3		Emergency measures in case of	an accident (IIA8.3)	
8.3.1	Specific treatment in case of an accident, e.g. first- aid measures, antidotes, medical	In case of an accident, evacuate all non-essential personnel. Hazardous concentrations in air may be found in local spill area and immediately downwind. Utilise emergency response personal protective equipment prior to the start of any response. Stop source of spill as soon as possible. Notify site or duty manager. If large spill,		

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Measures necessary to protect man, animals and the environment

Official use only

treatment if

notify the emergency services, National Environment Agency. Inform all downstream users of possible contamination.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, keep dust levels to a minimum, and ensure that sufficient ventalation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used.

First-aid measures:

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with water (saline solution is preferred) for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Move source of dust or move affected person to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Wash mouth with water and drink copious quantities of water Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.

Skin: Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing.

General advise: No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.

8.3.2 Emergency measures to protect the environment

Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way. Use vacuum suction unit, or shovel into bags.

In the case of milk of Lime, contain spillage mechanically by taking up (pumping) the spilled Lime suspension. Store in sealed plastic or metal (not aluminium) containers. If necessary, dilute with water. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH rising). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on the following: (a) Air; (b) Water, including drinking water; (c) Soil (IIA8.4)

8.4.1 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in the air

8.4

Increase ventilation to reduce dust levels in air. Calcium magnesium tetrahydroxide reacts with CO₂ in the air and forms Calcium magnesium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

Not applicable for milk of Lime.

8.4.2 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in water, including

Calcium magnesium tetrahydroxide reacts with CO₂ in water and forms Calcium magnesium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

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		environment	
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	drinking water		
8.4.3	Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on soil	Calcium magnesium tetrahydroxide reacts with CO ₂ in soil and forms Calcium magnesium carbonate, which is a common material in nature and is used as fertiliser.	
8.5		Procedures for waste management of the active substance for industry or professional users e.g. possibility of re-use or recycling, neutralisation, conditions for controlled discharge, and incineration (IIA8.5)	
		Waste resulting of this product is not considered a s dangerous according to the European Council decision of January 16, 2001, modifying the 2000/532/EC decision about the list of wastes.	
		Identification code: 101304	
8.5.1	Possibility of re-use or recycling	Escape dust during the production of Hydrated dolomitic lime is collected and transferred back into the production process.	
		Spilled Hydrated dolomitic lime can be collected for re-use or liming in agriculture if not contaminated during the spillage.	
8.5.2	Possibility of neutralisation of effects	Neutralisation procedures in the event of accidental spillage are not feasible.	
8.5.3	Conditions for controlled discharge including leachate qualities on disposal	Controlled discharge, such as controlled landfill, or extensive dilution is not recommended.	
8.5.4	Conditions for controlled incineration	Controlled incineration is not recommended.	
8.6		Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms (IIA8.6)	
		There are no observations on undesirable or unintended side effects in the sense of the explanations given in the TNsG on data requirements for this Section point.	
8.7		Identification of any substances falling within the scope of List I or List II of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances (IIA8.7)	
		Hydrated dolomitic lime falls within the scope of List II, sub-point 2 of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC: "Biocides and their derivatives not appearing on List I".	

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	Evaluation by Competent Authorities
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	24/02/2010
Materials and methods	No Comments
Results and discussion	No Comments
Conclusion	No Comments
Reliability	The UK CA has examined the recommendations put forward by the applicant in light of the assessment of the hazards of the active substance. However, it is the responsibility of the applicant to comply with legislation relating to labelling for transport etc. Although the UK CA has not identified any specific errors in the above text, it accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any of the advice or labelling given.
Acceptability	
Remarks	
Date	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	
Remarks	

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Subsection (Annex Point)

8.1

The information provided is based on the harmonised safety data sheet for Hydrated lime (Doc. No. 954-003, Document IIIA, Section A8, Point 8/01).

Recommended methods and precautions concerning handling, use, storage, transport or fire (IIA8.1)

8.1.0 Methods and precautions concerning placing on the market

As described in Document IIIA, Section A2, Point 2.10, the production facilities are dedusted by central plant filters, which reduce dust levels to less than 50 mg/m 3 dust in the dedusting gas.

The production processes involve the generation of dusts that are generally limited by modern cloth filters.

Fugitive dust emissions can be minimised by protecting open piles of material from air-flow. Point sources of dust-production can be sprayed with water, thus humidifying the dust particles and inducing settling of their agglomerates. Paving, road wetting and housekeeping, mobile and stationary vacuum cleaning, ventilation and collection in fabric filters. Handling of material in closed systems maintained under negative pressure. Use of closed storage systems with automatic handling.

8.1.1 Methods and precautions concerning production, handling and use of the active substance and its formulations

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimise 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 Manual Handling Operations Regulations.

If dust levels cannot be kept below the Occupational exposure standard, suitable protective clothes are recommended.

Respiratory protection: Use approved dust respirators to EN 149 category FFP2, or air stream-helmet for heavy exposure.

Hand protection: Use approved nitrile impregnated gloves having CE marks.

Eye protection: Tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. Do not wear contact lenses when handling Hydrated lime. It is advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

Skin protection: Use clothing fully covering skin, full length pants, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings. Footwear resistant to caustics, and avoiding dust penetration.

General safety and hygiene measure: Wear clean, dry personal protective equipment. Barrier cream can be used if necessary. If heavily exposed daily, employees must shower, and if necessary use a barrier cream to protect exposed skin particularly neck, face and wrists.

Environmental exposure controls: All ventilation systems should be

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~	X-0.5	environment		
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		filtered before discharge to atmo	sphere.	
8.1.2	Methods and precautions concerning storage of the active substance and its formulations	Bulk storage should be in purpos acids, significant quantities of pa Keep out of reach of children. Do storage if there is a risk of contact		
		Ventilation equipment may be us dust levels when required.	ed in buildings to ensure appropriate	
		Calcium hydrate reacts with CO ₂ to form Calcium carbonate. Calcium hydroxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture, leading to the production of hydrogen gas.		
8.1.3	Methods and precautions concerning transport of the active substance and its formulations	Transport information Classification: ADR (Road): RID (Rail): IDMG/GGVSea: IATA-DGR/ICTAO-TI (Air):	Not classified as hazardous for transport Not subject to identification Not subject to identification Not subject to identification – Not a marine pollutant UN Code 3266-Class 8 - Packaging Group TG III	
		Avoid any release of dust during for powders and covered trucks f	transportation, by using tight tanks or pebbles.	
8.1.4	Methods and precautions concerning fire of the active substance and its formulations	The substance is not flammable, spread of flame.	and non-combustible, it inhibits the	
8.2		In case of fire, nature of reaction (IIA8.2)	on products, combustion gases, etc.	
		The product does not burn. Use of extinguishers to fight the surroun	lry powder, foam or CO ₂ type of fire ding fire.	
		When heated above 580 °C, Calc produce Calcium oxide and wate and generates heat. This may cau	r. Calcium oxide reacts with water	
8.3		Emergency measures in case of	f an accident (IIA8.3)	
8.3.1	Specific treatment in case of an accident, e.g. first- aid measures, antidotes, medical treatment if available	immediately downwind. Utilise of protective equipment prior to the spill as soon as possible. Notify s notify the emergency services, N Inform all downstream users of p	may be found in local spill area and emergency response personal start of any response. Stop source of site or duty manager. If large spill, ational Environment Agency.	
		Avoid contact with skin and eyes	s, keep dust levels to a minimum,	

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and ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used.

First-aid measures:

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with water (saline solution is preferred) for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Move source of dust or move affected person to fresh air.

Obtain medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Wash mouth with water and drink copious quantities of water Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.

Skin: Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing.

General advice: No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.

8.3.2 Emergency measures to protect the environment

Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Pick up the product mechanically in a dry way. Use vacuum suction unit, or shovel into bags.

In the case of milk of Lime, contain spillage mechanically by taking up (pumping) the spilled Lime suspension. Store in sealed plastic or metal (not aluminium) containers. If necessary, dilute with water. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH rising). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on the following: (a) Air; (b) Water, including drinking water; (c) Soil (IIA8.4)

8.4.1 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in the air

8.4

Increase ventilation to reduce dust levels in air. Calcium hydroxide reacts with CO₂ in the air and forms Calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

Not applicable for milk of Lime.

8.4.2 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in water, including drinking water

Calcium hydroxide reacts with CO₂ in water and forms Calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

8.4.3 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in

Calcium hydroxide reacts with CO₂ in soil and forms Calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature and is used as fertiliser.

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	or on soil		use only
8.5		Procedures for waste management of the active substance for industry or professional users e.g. possibility of re-use or recycling, neutralisation, conditions for controlled discharge, and incineration (IIA8.5)	
		Waste resulting of this product is not considered a s dangerous according to the European Council decision of January 16, 2001, modifying the 2000/532/EC decision about the list of wastes.	
		Identification code: 101304	
8.5.1	Possibility of re-use or recycling	Escape dust during the production of Hydrated lime is collected and transferred back into the production process.	
		Spilled Hydrated lime can be collected for re-use or liming in agriculture if not contaminated during the spillage.	
8.5.2	Possibility of neutralisation of effects	Neutralisation procedures in the event of accidental spillage are not feasible.	
8.5.3	Conditions for controlled discharge including leachate qualities on disposal	Controlled discharge, such as controlled landfill, or extensive dilution is not recommended.	
8.5.4	Conditions for controlled incineration	Controlled incineration is not recommended.	
8.6		Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms (IIA8.6)	
		There are no observations on undesirable or unintended side effects in the sense of the explanations given in the TNsG on data requirements for this Section point.	
8.7		Identification of any substances falling within the scope of List I or List II of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances (IIA8.7)	
		Hydrated lime falls within the scope of List II, sub-point 2 of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC: "Biocides and their derivatives not appearing on List I".	
		Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
		Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted	

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Official use only Date 24/02/2010 Materials and methods No Comments Results and discussion No Comments No Comments Conclusion Reliability The UK CA has examined the recommendations put forward by the applicant in light of the assessment of the hazards of the active substance. However, it is the responsibility of the applicant to comply with legislation relating to labelling for transport etc. Although the UK CA has not identified any specific errors in the above text, it accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any of the advice or labelling given. Acceptability Remarks Date Results and discussion Conclusion Reliability Acceptability Remarks