

#### SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION **PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:** EMERGENCY WRC: 330-650-2244 WESTCO<sup>™</sup> CALCIUM OXIDE **TELEPHONE:** Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 USA SUPPLIER: Western Reserve Chemicals **OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION/SYNONYMS:** 4837 Darrow Road Synonyms (Active Ingredient): Lime; quicklime. Stow, OH 44224 USA PH: 330-650-2244 Website: www.wrchem.com CHEMICAL NAME/CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION: Calcium oxide; Oil Treated Powder Moisture scavenger in natural and synthetic rubbers **RECOMMENDED USE AND RESTRICTIONS:**

## SECTION II: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION(S): Skin Irritation (Category 2) Serious Eye Damage/Eye Ir

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation (Category 1) Specific Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (Respiratory System: Category 3)

#### **GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:**



Signal Word: Danger!

Pictogram(s):

Hazard Statement(s): Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory irritation.

#### **Precautionary Statement(s) – Prevention:**

- Wear protective gloves and eye protection/face protection.
- Avoid breathing dust, gases, or vapors. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wash hands, face, and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

#### **Precautionary Statement(s) – Response:**

- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap, if available. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
- IF IN EYES: Immediately call a poison center or a doctor in case of exposure by direct eye contact. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.

#### Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage:

- Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Precautionary Statement(s) – Disposal:

- Dispose of contents and container to a licensed waste disposal facility in accordance with local, regional, and national regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC): Water reactive.

### SECTION III: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE: Mixture

| COMPONENT(S)                             | CAS-No.    | WT%   |  |  |
|--|------------|-------|--|--|
| Calcium Oxide                            | 1305-78-8  | ≥ 80% |  |  |
| Hydrotreated naphthenic<br>petroleum oil | 64742-52-5 | ≤ 20% |  |  |
| CAPABLE(S)                               | CAS-No.    | WT%   |  |  |
| Crystalline silica                       | 14808-60-7 | < 2%  |  |  |
| Calcium Carbonate                        | 00471-34-1 | <4%   |  |  |
| Calcium Sulfate                          | 07778-18-9 | <0.5% |  |  |
| Magnesium Oxide                          | 01309-48-4 | <4%   |  |  |

#### NOTES:

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

Materials listed as "capables" may represent processing by- or co-products, impurities, or residuals. These substances may be released during storage, handling, and/or processing but should not pose physical or health hazards during normal operations. The user of this material is responsible for developing safe work practices (including assigning personal protective equipment and providing instructions for handling and operation) based on individual testing and specific job-task analyses.

OSHA requires that products containing > 0.1% of a known carcinogen must be labeled. Calcium oxide is not listed as a known or suspected human carcinogen by the IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA. However, trace quantities of crystalline silica may be present in calcium oxide as a capable. Crystalline silica has been classified as a known human carcinogen by the IARC and the NTP, and as a suspected human carcinogen by the ACGIH.

### SECTION IV: FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### **DESCRIPTION OF FIRST-AID MEASURES:**

| General Advice: | In case of overexposure or if symptoms develop, seek medical attention. Product is corrosive; ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the physician in attendance.         |
|-----------------|---|
| Eye Contact:    | Irrigate affected eye(s) with water for 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and lift upper and lower eyelids occasionally to ensure thorough flushing. Seek immediate medical attention. Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.                                    |
| Skin Contact:   | Remove contaminated clothing and/or shoes. Wash affected skin with soap and running water.<br>Avoid spreading material onto unexposed skin. If irritation develops or persists, seek medical<br>attention. Launder contaminated clothing and clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. |
| Ingestion:      | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.   |
| Inhalation:     | Remove affected personnel to fresh air. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration using an appropriate respiratory medical device (see below). If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention.   |
|                 |   |

**SIGNIFICANT ACUTE AND/OR CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:** Product is corrosive; causes burns by all exposure routes. Harmful if swallowed. May irritate and/or damage the respiratory system. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Skin contact may cause irritation, skin sensitization, and/or allergic skin reactions in susceptible individuals. See Section XII for more information about potential health effects resulting from exposure to this material.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:** Treat symptomatically. Adverse effects may be delayed; patient(s) may need to be kept under medical observation for up to 48 hours following exposure.

**IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND/OR SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:** Specific treatments in any case must be based on the physician's judgment and in response to the patient's reactions.

Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if patient inhaled or ingested this material. Provide artificial respiration using an appropriate medical respiratory device (e.g., a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or a non-rebreather mask).

In case of ingestion, possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated. Using gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated.

| SECTION V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES                            |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
| SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING<br>MEDIA:                             | Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish fires. Do NOT use water to fight fires involving this material.  |  |
| SPECIFIC HAZARDS:  | May emit irritating, corrosive, and toxic gases under fire conditions. CAUTION:<br>Calcium oxide reacts violently with water and/or moisture. Water application may<br>cause an exothermic reaction that can release enough heat to ignite combustible<br>materials. Exposure to water or moisture may release toxic, corrosive, and/or<br>flammable gases. Fires may start in containers if damp product is placed in direct<br>contact with combustible materials. |  |
| PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT<br>AND PRECAUTIONS FOR<br>FIREFIGHTERS: | Avoid breathing smoke or fumes. Firefighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operating in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing for combating fires. Do NOT use water to fight fires involving this material.  |  |
| HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION/<br>THERMAL DECOMPOSITION<br>PRODUCTS:  | Carbon dioxide; carbon monoxide; nitrogen oxides (NOx).  |  |

|--|

| PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS,<br>PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT,<br>AND EMERGENCY<br>PROCEDURES: | Avoid generating or breathing dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid ingestion.<br>Avoid exposing spills to water or moisture (CaO forms an exothermic reaction with<br>water that can ignite combustible materials). Wear appropriate personal protective<br>equipment (see Section VIII). Keep unnecessary personnel clear of the area.  |
|--|--|
| ENVIRONMENTAL<br>PRECAUTIONS:  | Avoid discharge into the environment. In the event of a spill or accidental release that cannot be contained, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.   |
| METHODS AND MATERIALS<br>FOR CONTAINMENT AND<br>CLEANING UP:                   | Stop leak or spill if safe to do so. Do NOT flush spill area with water. Take up any spilled product by mechanical means (avoid dust formation). If product is not contaminated, scoop into clean container for use. If contaminated, place into sealed containers for proper disposal. Dispose of waste materials, including empty product bags or drums, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. |

| SECTION VII: HANDLING AND STORAGE                               |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| SAFE STORAGE CONDITIONS,<br>INCLUDING ANY<br>INCOMPATIBILITIES: | Store in cool (< 35°C), dry (< 50% relative humidity) conditions. Keep container tightly closed in a well-ventilated area. Avoid strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, and other incompatible materials. Protect from water and moisture. Product should never be discarded or commingled with wet or combustible material or exposed to rainfall. Wet or unused product stored for long periods may absorb moisture and can rupture bags, resulting in spillage. Fires may occur If damp product is placed in direct contact with combustible materials. Store away from combustible materials. Control inventory; use oldest material first. |  |  |
|   | Avoid generating or breathing dust. Maintain good housekeeping to prevent dust  |  |  |
| PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE  | accumulation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not ingest. Observe   |  |  |
| HANDLING:   | good industrial hygiene practice for chemical handling. Wear appropriate personal   |  |  |

protective equipment (see Section VIII).

## SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

| OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:           |  |       |   |  |
|---|--|-------|---|--|
| Component / Capable                     | CAS-No.  | Value | Occupational Exposure Limits                  | Regulation   |
| Calcium oxide                           | 1305-78-8  | TWA   | 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                           | US ACGIH Threshold Limit<br>Values (TLV)                             |
|   |  | TWA   | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                           | US OSHA Personal<br>Exposure Limit (PEL)                             |
|   |  | TWA   | 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                           | US NIOSH Recommended<br>Exposure Limit (REL)                         |
|   |  |       | 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                          | US NIOSH Immediately<br>Dangerous to Life and<br>Health Limit (IDLH) |
| Hydrotreated naphthenic petroleum oil   | 64742-52-5   | TWA   | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)      | US ACGIH Threshold Limit<br>Values (TLV)                             |
|   |  | TWA   | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (mist)                    | US OSHA Table Z-1 Limits<br>for Air Contaminants                     |
| Crystalline silica                      | 14808-60-7   | TWA   | 0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction) | US ACGIH Threshold Limit<br>Values (TLV)                             |
|   |  | TWA   | 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)  | US NIOSH Recommended<br>Exposure Limit (REL)                         |
| APPROPRIATE<br>ENGINEERING<br>CONTROLS: | Local exhaust recommended when generating excessive levels of airborne particles. Use sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below recommended limits. Discharge from the ventilation system should comply with applicable air pollution control regulations. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with adequate eyewash station(s) and safety shower(s).  |       |   |  |
| PERSONAL PROTECTIVE<br>EQUIPMENT:       | <ul> <li>Eye/Face Protection: Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Skin/Hand Protection: Wear impervious gloves to avoid skin contact with this product. When handling molten product, use thermal protection. Wear coveralls to prevent skin contact with product. Use protective creams to help reduce wrist burns from sweat.</li> <li>Respiratory Protection: If dust is generated, wear a NIOSH-approved dust respirator or dust mask. If vapors/dust are generated above exposure limits, use NIOSH-approved full-face organic cartridge filter respirator, air-supplied respirator, or SCBA. Respirators should be selected and used in accordance with OSHA, Subpart I (29 CFR 1910.134).</li> </ul> |       |   |  |

## SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**NOTE:** To the best of our knowledge, this product's physical and chemical properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Limited product information, if available, is listed below. Additional data for active ingredient CaO is presented where relevant and/or available.

| APPEARANCE:     | White to light gray pebble, powder, or granule | DECOMPOSITION<br>TEMPERATURE: | No data available           |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ODOR:           | Odorless                                       | SPECIFIC GRAVITY:             | CaO: 3.40 g/cm <sup>3</sup> |
| ODOR THRESHOLD: | No data available                              | VAPOR PRESSURE:               | No data available           |
| pH:             | CaO: 12.5 - 12.8 at 25°C<br>(77°F)             | VAPOR DENSITY                 | CaO: 1.9 (air = 1)          |

| CaO: 2,850°C (5,162°F) at<br>760 mmHg – lit. | UPPER/LOWER<br>FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:  | No data available  |
|--|--|--|
| MP (CaO): 2,572°C (4,662°F).                 | UPPER/LOWER<br>EXPLOSIVE LIMITS  | No data available  |
| CaO: Reacts with water to<br>form CaOH       | BULK DENSITY:  | No data available  |
| No data available                            | FLASH POINT:   | No data available  |
| No data available                            | AUTO-IGNITION<br>TEMPERATURE:  | No data available  |
| No data available                            | FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS):   | CaO: Not flammable   |
| No data available                            | MOLECULAR WEIGHT:  | Mixture  |
|  | CaO: 2,850°C (5,162°F) at<br>760 mmHg – lit.<br>MP (CaO): 2,572°C (4,662°F).<br>CaO: Reacts with water to<br>form CaOH<br>No data available<br>No data available<br>No data available<br>No data available | CaO: 2,850°C (5,162°F) at<br>760 mmHg – lit.UPPER/LOWER<br>FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:MP (CaO): 2,572°C (4,662°F).UPPER/LOWER<br>EXPLOSIVE LIMITSCaO: Reacts with water to<br>form CaOHBULK DENSITY:No data availableFLASH POINT:No data availableAUTO-IGNITION<br>TEMPERATURE:No data availableFLAMMABILITY (SOLID,<br>GAS):No data availableMOLECULAR WEIGHT: |

**FURTHER INFORMATION:** To the best of our knowledge, this material's physical, chemical, and toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

| SECTION X: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY    |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| CHEMICAL STABILITY:                    | Stable under recommended storage conditions. Sensitive to moisture and/or air.  |  |
| REACTIVITY:                            | CaO reacts with water to produce calcium hydroxide (CaOH) and heat. CaO reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate.   |  |
| INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:                | Avoid exposure to water and/or moisture. Avoid strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, halogens, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride, alcohols, carbon dioxide, and/or halogenated phosphate ester.                                    |  |
| POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS<br>REACTIONS: | None anticipated under normal conditions of storage and use.  |  |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION<br>PRODUCTS:   | Combustion/thermal decomposition produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen oxides (NOx). If CaO comes into contact with water, the resulting exothermic reaction may generate enough heat to ignite combustible materials. |  |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID:                   | Avoid generating dust. Avoid excessive heat. Avoid contact with sparks, open flame, and/or static discharge. Protect from exposure to air, water and/or moisture.   |  |

### SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**GENERAL ADVICE:** To the best of our knowledge, this product's toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Limited ingredient data, if available, is presented below. Use appropriate precautions.

| ACUTE TOXICITY – CALCIUM OXIDE:                         |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Oral:   | LD <sub>50</sub> /Rat: > 2,000 mg/kg bw    |  |
| Inhalation:   | No data available.                         |  |
| Dermal:   | LD <sub>50</sub> /Rabbit: > 2,500 mg/kg bw |  |
| ACUTE TOXICITY – HYDROTREATED NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM OIL: |  |  |
| Oral:   | LD <sub>50</sub> /Rat: ≥ 5,000 mg/kg       |  |
| Inhalation:   | LC <sub>50</sub> /Rat: 2.18 mg/L – 4 h     |  |
| Dermal:   | LD <sub>50</sub> /Rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg    |  |
| POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:                         |  |  |

| General:      | Calcium oxide is corrosive; product can cause burns by all exposure routes. Chemical burns should be treated promptly by a physician.  |
|---------------|--|
|               | Exposure may result in redness, pain, blurred vision, and/or severe deep burns. Eye contact with dust can cause eyes to water profusely. Direct eye contact can cause permanent damage.  |
| Eye Contact:  | SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION – CALCIUM OXIDE:<br>Eye test/Rabbit (OECD Test Guideline 405). Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.   |
|               | SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION – HYDROTREATED NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM OIL:<br>Draize test/Rabbit (OECD Guideline 405). Result: Not irritating.   |
|               | CaO may irritate or burn skin, especially in the presence of moisture. Symptoms may include dry skin, redness, burning sensation, pain, and/or skin burns. Skin contact with product may produce allergic skin reactions in susceptible individuals.   |
| Skin Contact: | SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION – CALCIUM OXIDE:<br>Skin test/Human. Result: Severe skin irritation.   |
|               | In vivo skin test/Rabbit. Result: Irritating to skin.  |
|               | SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION – HYDROTREATED NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM OIL:<br>Occlusive patch test/Rabbit (OECD Guideline 404): Result: Mild irritant.   |
|               | Occlusive patch test/Rabbit. Result: Not irritating.   |
|               | SKIN SENSITIZATION – HYDROTREATED NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM OIL:<br>Occlusive to semi-occlusive patch test/Human. Results: No signs of serious clinical toxicity<br>observed during primary or challenge phases.  |
|               | Buehler test/Guinea pig (OECD Guideline 406). Result: Not sensitizing.   |
| Ingestion:    | Harmful if swallowed. Product may irritate or burn mucous membranes in the mouth and throat, causing redness, soreness, and/or burning. Ingestion can lead to abdominal pain, cramping, nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea. Overexposure may cause severe inflammation and/or damage to delicate gastrointestinal tissues, with possible perforation of the stomach and/or esophagus. |
| Inhalation:   | May cause respiratory irritation. Inhaling dust or fumes from this material can cause shortness of breath, dizziness, and/or nausea. Corrosive to mucous membranes, with symptoms such as burning sensation along respiratory passages and decreased nasal clearance (nasal inflammation).   |

**POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:** Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust particles may cause effects on the lungs (e.g., pneumonia) and/or respiratory passages (e.g., nasal ulceration, which may result in perforation of the nasal septum).

#### ADDITIONAL HEALTH HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS:

| Target Organ Effects:                    | TARGET ORGANS – CALCIUM OXIDE: Respiratory tract. Single inhalation exposure may cause respiratory irritation.  |  |
|--|---|--|
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity:                  | <ul> <li>GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY – CALCIUM OXIDE:</li> <li>Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test): Negative.</li> <li>GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY – NAPHTHENIC OIL:<br/>Mutagenic index: &lt; 1.0.</li> </ul>   |  |
| Reproductive/<br>Developmental Toxicity: | REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY – CALCIUM OXIDE:<br>No indication of reproductive toxicity from human epidemiological data. No<br>reproductive or developmental toxicity reported in animal studies or human clinical<br>studies using various calcium salts.   |  |
| Carcinogenicity:                         | <ul> <li>CAUTION: SeaCal-95 may include crystalline silica (CAS-No. 14808-60-7) as a trace capable. Crystalline silica has been classified as a known or suspected human carcinogen by the IARC, NTP, and ACGIH (see below). Handle with care.</li> <li>IARC: Crystalline silica – Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans.</li> <li>NTP: Crystalline silica – Known to be human carcinogen.</li> </ul> |  |

**ACGIH:** Crystalline silica – A2: Suspected human carcinogen.

**OSHA:** No components and/or capables listed as human carcinogens.

**FURTHER INFORMATION:** To the best of our knowledge, this material's physical, chemical, and toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

### SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**GENERAL ADVICE:** To the best of our knowledge, this product's toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Limited ingredient data, if available, is presented below. Use appropriate precautions.

Fish: LC<sub>50</sub>/Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): 50.6 mg/L – 96 h

| ACUTE TOXICITY –<br>CALCIUM OXIDE<br>(READ-ACROSS TO<br>CALCIUM<br>DIHYDROXIDE):* | LC <sub>50</sub> /Gasterosteus aculeatus (threespine stickleback): 457 mg/L – 96 h                    |
|---|---|
|   | Aquatic Invertebrates: $EC_{50}$ /Daphnia magna (water flea): 49.1 mg/L – 48 h                        |
|   | LC <sub>50</sub> /Crangon septemspinosa (sand shrimp): 158 mg/L – 96 h                                |
|   | Aquatic Plants: EC <sub>50</sub> /Pseudokirchnerella subcapita (freshwater algae): 184.57 mg/L – 72 h |
|   | <b>Bacteria:</b> $EC_{50}$ /Activated sludge: 300.4 mg/L – 3 h  |

\* Results from ecological toxicity testing on calcium dihydroxide are applicable by read across because calcium oxide reacts with water or moisture to form calcium hydroxide.

| ACUTE TOXICITY - | Fish: $LC_{50}$ /Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): > 30,000 mg/L – 96 h                 |
|------------------|---|
| NAPHTHENIC OIL   | Aquatic Invertebrates: EC <sub>50</sub> /Daphnia (species unspecified): > 1,000 mg/L – 48 h |

#### PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

| Calcium oxide:  | Unlikely to persist in the environment. |  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Naphthenic oil: | Not readily biodegradable.              |  |

#### **BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:**

| Calcium oxide:    | No data available.          |  |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Naphthenic oil:   | Potentially bioaccumulable. |  |
| MOBILITY IN SOIL: |                             |  |
|                   |                             |  |

| Calcium oxide:  | CaO reacts with water to form calcium dihydroxide and with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate. Both products are sparingly soluble and present a low mobility in most soils. |
|-----------------|--|
| Naphthenic oil: | Insoluble in water; can penetrate soil to reach ground water (log Kow: > 6).   |

**OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** Acute pH effect. Although CaO is useful to correct water acidity, an excess of more than 1 g/L may be harmful to aquatic life. pH value of > 12 will rapidly decrease as result of dilution and carbonation.

**FURTHER INFORMATION:** To the best of our knowledge, this material's physical, chemical, and toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

### SECTION XII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

| PRODUCT:                   | CAUTION: Commingling waste product with wet combustible refuse may cause fires in trash containers and/or trucks. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of surplus or non-recyclable material. Any disposal practice must be in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. |
|----------------------------|---|
| CONTAMINATED<br>PACKAGING: | Dispose of as unused product.   |

| SECTION XIV: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| DOT:                                    | Calcium Oxide is classified as non-hazardous for ground transportation by the US Department of Transportation (172.10(b)(2)); ADR, and RID; however air restrictions apply. |  |
| IMO/IMDG:                               | Not regulated.  |  |
| IATA:                                   | UN-No: 1910 Hazard Class: 8 Packing Group: III<br>Proper Shipping Name: CALCIUM OXIDE<br>Subject to restrictions 25 kg/package  |  |

## SECTION XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

| TSCA STATUS:                      | All components are listed.  |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| TITLE III SARA<br>STATUS:         | SARA Section 302: Extremely Hazardous Substance   | Not regulated.                                     |
|                                   | SARA Sections 311 & 312: Hazardous Categories   | Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard<br>Reactive Hazard |
|                                   | SARA Section 313: Toxic Chemicals   | Not regulated.                                     |
| CALIFORNIA PROP<br>65 COMPONENTS: | Warning! This product contains a component(s) and/or capable(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer: Crystalline silica (CAS-No. 14808-60-7) |  |

## SECTION XVI: OTHER INFORMATION

| ISSUE DATE: | 12/01/2022 |
|-------------|------------|
| VERSION #:  | 01         |
|             |            |

#### Disclaimer:

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data that are believed to be accurate and reliable. Application and performance information are provided only as a guide, since the conditions of use are beyond the control of Western Reserve Chemicals. Consequently, Western Reserve makes no warranties, express or implied, with respect to the goods or use of the goods or the performance of the goods and makes no warranties of fitness for a particular purpose or merchantability. Buyer acknowledges that Western Reserve will not be liable for consequential, incidental, direct or special damages arising, directly or indirectly, in respect to such goods or the use or failure thereof, whether based on breach of warranty, negligence, strict liability in tort or otherwise.

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- END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET -