

CALCIUM OXIDE**0409**
April 1997CAS No: 1305-78-8
RTECS No: EW3100000
UN No: 1910Lime
Burnt lime
Quicklime
CaO
Molecular mass: 56.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed except water.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	
Inhalation	Burning sensation. Cough. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Dry skin. Redness. Skin burns. Burning sensation. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain. Blurred vision. Severe deep burns.	Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. Abdominal cramps. Vomiting. Diarrhoea.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give nothing to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSALSweep spilled substance into dry containers.
Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.**PACKAGING & LABELLING**UN Hazard Class: 8
UN Pack Group: III

Do not transport with food and feedstuffs.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE**SAFE STORAGE**

Separated from strong acids, organics water food and feedstuffs. Dry.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

HYGROSCOPIC WHITE CRYSTALLINE POWDER.

Chemical dangers

The solution in water is a medium strong base. Reacts with water generating sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials. Reacts violently with acids, halogens, metals.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 2 mg/m³ as TWA; (ACGIH 2004).

MAK: IIb (not established but data is available); (DFG 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles. The substance may cause ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 2850/C
Melting point: 2570/C

Relative density (water = 1): 3.3-3.4
Solubility in water: reaction

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water.

Clumps of calcium oxide formed by reaction with moisture and proteins in the eye are difficult to remove by irrigation. Manual removal by a physician is necessary.

NEVER pour water into this substance; when dissolving or diluting always add it slowly to the water.

Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, Emergency Response.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information