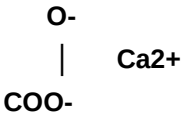
SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Name of the substance:	Calcium carbonate
CAS:	471-34-1
EINECS:	207-439-9
Synonyms:	Limestone, aggregate, limestone flour, chalk, fodder chalk, carbonate fertilizer

Chemical name and molecular formula: calcium carbonate – $CaCO_3$



Trade name:	limestone, limestone aggregates such as: - aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments used on toads, airports and other traffic surfaces technical chalk fodder chalk limestone flour: fine, coarse and super coarse lime fertilizer type 04
Molecular mass:	100,09 g/mol
Full registration number:	substance exempt from registration in accordance with Annex V of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council) (as amended)
Register number in the Database on products, packaging and waste management:	BDO 000633450

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

In the lime production industry, in the steel industry as a flux for pig iron desulphurization, cement, concrete road and rail elements, lime flours and fillers, autoclaved aerated concrete, in the glass industry, in the building materials, in the chemical industry, in the plastics, rubber and ceramics industries, in the pulp and paper industry, environmental protection, for flue gas desulphurization, in the agriculture as a fertilizer, for soil stabilization and as a feed material for the production of feed, compound feed and premixes. All identified uses are given in Table 1 of the annex to this Material Safety Data Sheet.

Uses advised against: uses not given in Table 1 in the Annex to this Material Safety Data Sheet are uses advised against.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the Material Safety Data Sheet

Name:	NORDKALK Wapno Sp. z o.o.
Office address:	Sitkówka 24, 26-052 Nowiny
Production plant address:	Sitkówka Plant, Sitkówka 24, 26-052 Nowiny
Telephone number:	+48 41 34 69 300
Email address of the person responsible for the Material Safety Data Sheet:	reach.nkw@nordkalk.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Bureau for Chemical Substances: +48 42 2538 400 (business days 8:00-16:00)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The substance does not meet the criteria for classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

2.2. Label elements

The substance does not require labeling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

2.3. Other hazards

The substance does not meet the classification criteria for PBT or vPvB of the substance.

No other risks have been identified.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Main ingredient:

Name:	Calcium carbonate
CAS:	471-34-1
EINECS (EC):	207-439-9
Typical concentration:	98,23%

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: not classified

3.2. Mixtures

N/a

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice:

The delayed effects on the organism are not known. In case of exposure (except of minor cases) consult a physician, show the product packaging. Personal protective equipment for first-aiders is recommended.

Type of route of entry	Symptoms	First aid provision manner
Inhalation	Cough	Remove dust source and remove the person from the exposure location to fresh air. Immediate medical help required.
Dermal	Reddening of skin	Remove contaminated outfit, carefully and gently wipe the contaminated surfaces of the body with a dry cloth to remove any traces of the product and then wash with plenty of cool water. Seek medical advice if necessary.
Contact with eyes	Reddening, sore, sight disorders	Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Immediately wash your eyes with plenty of saline solution or water (avoid intense stream due to risk of damage to cornea). **Caution: persons exposed to the risk of contact with calcium carbonate through eyes should be advised about the need and methods for immediate eyes washing.** The workstation must be equipped with saline. In case of eyes contamination urgent ophthalmologic consultation is required.
Digestive tract	Not registered	Wash the mouth with water.

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

Calcium carbonate is not highly toxic in contact with people through ingestion, skin or respiratory tracts. The substance is not classified as hazardous. No delayed effects were found.

4.3. Indication for any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Follow the advice given in 4.1.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents

Non-combustible solid in powder an/or dust form. Does not support combustion. Reacts with water with high heat release, which may be sufficient to ignite flammable materials. In the event of a fire in the immediate vicinity, it is necessary to use any fire extinguishers, appropriate for local conditions and the environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing agents

Not identified.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

None

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Rescue services should wear protective clothing and personal respiratory and eye protection and avoid the formation of dust. There are no special requirements for protective equipment for rescue services.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Avoid inhalation of dust - ensure adequate ventilation or personal respiratory protection for persons in the danger zone (see section 8). Keep the dust level to a minimum. Disallow persons unequipped with personal protection from staying in the danger zone. Prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing by using protective clothing and personal eye protection (see Section 8).

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Avoid inhalation of dust - ensure adequate ventilation or personal respiratory protection for persons in the danger zone (see section 8). Keep the dust level to a minimum. Disallow persons unequipped with personal protection from staying in the danger zone. Prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing by using protective clothing and personal eye protection (see Section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Minimize spillage. If possible, keep the material dry, it is best to cover spillage to avoid hazard of dusting.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect the dispensed product carefully (not raising the dust cloud) into a lockable container or dustproof bag with industrial vacuum cleaners or hand tools (see section 13).

6.4. Reference to other sections

For more detailed information, refer to sections 8 and 13 as well as the annex to this Material Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1. Protective measures

Keep the dust level to a minimum. Work in rooms equipped with general or local ventilation system (dusting agents in loading points). The transport routes of the product should be enclosed to minimise dust emissions. The usual precautions should be taken during the handling of packaging in connection with the risk described in the Announcement of the Minister of Labour, Family and Social Affairs of 11 May 2018 on the consolidated text of the Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy on safety and hygiene of work during manual transport work and other physical activity works (Journal of Laws 18.1139). Observe the rules of personal hygiene, use personal protective equipment (see section 8).

7.1.2. General occupational health and safety recommendations

When using the substance do not eat, drink, avoid direct contact of the substance with eyes and skin, do not wear contact lenses, avoid dust inhalation. After work take a shower and change clothes. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities

Store in spaces or containers providing protection against moisture, marked on marking places, pipelines, containers and tanks used for storage. Secure against possibility of contamination. Each container in which the substance is stored shall be equipped with a dust collector of sufficient efficiency and the room with a general or local ventilation system.

Where justified, risks should be managed in terms of:

i) explosive atmosphere
ii) conditions conducive to corrosion (e.g. storage in aluminium tanks)
iii) risks of flammability
iv) mutually incompatible substances or mixtures (including acids)

and control the impact of:

i) weather conditions
ii) humidity

and also determine the recommendations regarding:

i) ventilation requirements
ii) permissible quantities to be stored under the given conditions
iii) compatibility with packaging

7.3. Specific end use(s)

There are no separate recommendations for the specific uses of the substance.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Labour, Family and Social Affairs of 12 June 2018 on the maximum permissible concentrations and intensities of agents harmful to health in the working environment (Journal of Laws 18.1286) for calcium carbonate, the maximum permissible concentration for the inhalable fraction is as follows:

NDS - 10 mg/m3

Inhalable fraction – aerosol fraction permeating through the nose and mouth, which poses threat to health when inhaled into the respiratory tract.

DSB Biological Limit Values:
Not found

8.1.2. It is recommended to mark the maximum permissible concentration of the substance in the air at work stations.

Recommended monitoring procedures:

- Regulation of the Minister of Health of 2 February 2011 on tests and measurements of harmful factors in work environment (Journal No. 33 of 2011, item 166).

- Tests and measurements of factors harmful to health are carried out with methods specified in the Polish Standards and, in the absence of such standards, methods recommended by research and development units in the field of occupational medicine.

8.1.3. No air pollutants have been found to be generated during proper use.

8.1.4. DNEL Values:

	Employees			
Route of exposure	**Acute local effects of exposure**	**Acute systemic effects of exposure**	**Chronic local effects of exposure**	**Chronic systemic effects of exposure**
Oral	Not required			
Inhalation	No hazards have been identified	No hazards have been identified	No hazards have been identified	10 mg / m³
Dermal	No hazards have been identified			

	Consumers			
Route of exposure	**Acute local effects of exposure**	**Acute systemic effects of exposure**	**Chronic local effects of exposure**	**Chronic systemic effects of exposure**
Oral	No hazards have been identified	6.1 mg/kg of body weight/day	No hazards have been identified	6.1 mg/kg of body weight/day
Inhalation	No hazards have been identified	No hazards have been identified	No hazards have been identified	10 mg / m³
Dermal	No hazards have been identified			

PNEC Values:

Environment	**PNEC**	**Notes**
Fresh water	No hazards have been identified	
Freshwater deposits	No hazards have been identified	
Seawater	No hazards have been identified	
Seawater deposits	No hazards have been identified	
Food products (bioaccumulation)	No hazards have been identified	No bioaccumulation potential
Microorganisms involved in wastewater treatment	100 mg / L	NOEC; AF=10
Soil (agriculture)	No hazards have been identified	
Air	No hazards have been identified	

8.1.5. Risk management is not required if used correctly.

8.2. Exposure control

Avoid dust emissions. Required local or general ventilation of the room or application of dedusting sealed devices. In other cases, use appropriate personal protective equipment.

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Should dust be formed as a result of use, in the industry for the production of lime, in the steel industry as a flux for pig iron desulphurization, cement, concrete road and rail elements, lime meals and fillers, autoclaved aerated concrete, in the glass industry, in the building materials, in the chemical industry, in the plastics, rubber and ceramics industries, in the pulp and paper industry, environmental protection, for flue gas desulphurization, in the agriculture as a fertilizer, for soil stabilization and as a feed material for the production of feed, compound feed and premixes, process barriers, local exhaust ventilation or other technical protection must be used to keep the level of dust in the air within the recommended limits.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

8.2.2.1. When working with the substance, keep dust levels to a minimum. Work in rooms equipped with a general or local ventilation system. When using the substance do not eat, drink or avoid direct contact of the substance with eyes and skin. Wear safety glasses, chemical-resistant gloves and protective work clothing.

If justified, see section 5 for specific advice on individual fire-fighting or chemical protection equipment.

8.2.2.2.

a) eye or face protection
   Do not wear contact lenses In case of powders, wear goggles, in dusty environment use tightly fitting goggles with side covers or full goggles with wide field of vision. Provide an eye rinse station for high daily exposure or equip the workers with devices for rinsing eyes or bottles with saline solution.

b) skin protection
   i) hand protection
      Wear protective gloves made of cotton.
   ii) other
      Use protective gloves, protective working clothing (with cotton) fully covering the skin (long trousers, long sleeves with tight fastenings), footwear resistant to caustic materials and preventing dust penetration. In the event of high daily exposure, workers should be able to take a shower and, if necessary, use a protective cream to protect exposed skin, especially the neck, face and wrists.

c) respiratory equipment
   In is recommended to use local or general ventilation system of the room or application of dedusting sealed devices. Depending on the level of exposure, wear a filtering half-mask with a built-in inhalation valve and in case of short contact a disposable mask.

d) thermal hazards
   The substance does not present a thermal hazard and therefore no special attention is required.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure control

Select and install effective filtering devices to prevent exposure of the environment to the substance. Minimize spillage.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) State of aggregation:	Solid (lumps or fine powder)
b) Colour:	light gray
c) Odour:	odourless
Odour threshold:	n/a
d) Melting point:	> 450 °C (results of the EU test A.1)
e) Boiling point:	not applicable (a solid with a melting point> 450°C)
f) Flammability:	non-flammable (result obtained via the EU A.10 method)
g) Explosivity limits:	not applicable (solid)
h) Ignition temperature:	not applicable (solid)
i) Auto-ignition temperature:	not applicable (solid)
j) Decomposition temperature:	> 825^{o}C decomposition into calcium oxide (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2)
k) pH:	9.2 (saturated solution at 25 °C)
l) Kinetic viscosity:	not applicable (solid)
m) Solubility:	soluble in water – 16.6 mg/dm^3 at 20 ^{o}C (result obtained via the EU A.6 method)
	soluble in ammonium salts
n) Distribution coefficient n-octanol/ water (log ratio value):	not applicable (inorganic substance)
o) Vapour pressure:	not applicable (solid)
p) Respective density:	2.711 g/cm^3 at 20 ^{o}C (result obtained via the EU A.3 method)
q) Relative vapour density:	not applicable (solid)
r) Particle characteristics:	from 150 mm to 0,15 mm

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information on physical risk classes

a) Explosives
N/a

b) Flammable gases
N/a

c) Aerosols
N/a

d) Oxidising gases
N/a

e) Gases under pressure
N/a

f) Flammable fluids
N/a

g) Flammable solids

N/a

h) Self-reactive substances and mixtures
N/a

i) Pyrophoric liquids
N/a

j) Pyrophoric solids
N/a

k) Self-heating substances and mixtures
N/a

l) Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases
N/a

m) Oxidising liquids
N/a

n) Oxidising solids
N/a

o) Organic peroxides
N/a

p) Substances corrosive to metals
N/a

q) Desensitised explosives
N/a

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

a) Mechanical sensitivity
N/a

b) Self-accelerating polymerisation temperature
N/a

c) Formation of explosive dust/air mixture
N/a

d) Acid/alkaline reserve
N/a

e) Evaporation rate
N/a

f) Miscibility
N/a

g) Conductivity
N/a

h) Corrosive action
N/a

i) Reduction potential
N/a

j) Radical formation potential
N/a

k) Photocatalytic properties
N/a

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

10.1.1. When heated above 825°C, calcium carbonate decomposes into calcium oxide and carbon dioxide:

$$CaCO3 \rightarrow CaO + CO2$$

In the presence of carbon dioxide it goes into solution as bicarbonate. It decomposes under the influence of acids with the release of carbon dioxide.

Calcium carbonate shows good solubility in ammonium chloride solutions.

$$CaCO3 + 2\ NH4Cl \rightarrow CaCl2 + 2\ NH3 + H2O + CO2$$

10.1.2. Pressure, light, shock, etc. will not cause the substance to react dangerously.

10.2. Chemical stability

Under normal conditions of use and storage, calcium carbonate is stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In contact with acids, carbon dioxide is released, sometimes violently. It does not cause explosive reactions in contact with substances of organic origin.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Limit exposure to air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

None

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

The breakdown product of calcium carbonate is calcium oxide, which is classified as a respiratory and skin irritant and causes serious eye damage.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Substance not included in the Ministry of Health's lists of toxic and carcinogenic substances. No data on lethal and toxic doses for humans. There have been no reports of acute or chronic poisoning.

a. Acute toxicity

Oral LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg of body weight (OECD 420 method, rat)
Dermal LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg of body weight (OECD 402, rat)
Inhalation LC_{50} (4h) > 3 mg /l of air (OECD 403, rat)

Calcium carbonate does not cause acute toxicity.
The classification of acute toxicity is not justified.

b. Skin corrosion/irritation effect

Calcium carbonate does not cause corrosion or irritating effect on skin OECD 404, rabbit).

The classification of skin corrosion is not justified.

c. Serious eye damage/irritation

Calcium carbonate does not cause serious eye damage (OECD 405, rabbit).
The classification of serious eye damage is not justified.

d. Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Calcium carbonate is not considered to be a skin sensitiser (OECD 429, mouse).

The classification of sensitisation is not justified.

e. Germ cell mutagenicity

Bacterial reverse mutation test (Ames test, OECD 471; OECD 473; OECD 476): negative.
Due to the omnipresence and necessity of Ca for life, calcium carbonate is free of all genotoxicity. The classification for mutagenicity is not justified.

f. Carcinogenicity

Calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (test results, rats).
There is no carcinogenic risk if the pH of calcium carbonate changes.
Epidemiological data indicate no carcinogenic risk.
The classification for carcinogenic is not justified.

g. Reproductive toxicity

Calcium (Ca - administered as carbonate) is not toxic for reproduction (experimental results, mouse).
The pH changes do not give rise to reproductive risks.
Epidemiological data indicate no risk of reproductive toxicity.
In both animal tests and clinical trials on humans with administering calcium salts, no reproductive or developmental defects have been detected. See also Scientific Committee on Food (Art. 16.6). Thus, calcium carbonate is not toxic for reproduction and/or development.

Classification in scope of toxicity for reproduction according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 is not required.

h. Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

Calcium carbonate is non-target organ toxic. The classification for this hazard is not justified

i. Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

The toxicity of calcium carbonate supplied orally (upper levels of consumption (UL) by adults) determined by the Scientific Committee on Food (SCF) is expressed as UL = 2500 mg/d, which corresponds to 36 mg/kg of body weight/d (70 kg person) calcium. Dermal toxicity of calcium carbonate is not considered as significant in the light of expected insignificant dermal absorption. The inhalation toxicity of calcium carbonate due to Announcement of the Minister of Labour, Family and Social Affairs of 29 November 2002 on the consolidated text of the Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy on the maximum permissible concentrations and intensities of agents harmful to health in the working environment (Journal of Laws 02.217.1833) for calcium carbonate, the maximum permissible concentration for the inhalable fraction is as follows: NDS – 10 mg/m^3

Therefore, no long-term exposure classification of calcium carbonate is required.

j. Aspiration hazard

No data are known that would substantiate the possibility of risk. The classification of this hazard is not justified.

11.1.1.

The substance is not classified as irritating to the skin or respiratory system.

11.1.2.

Does not cause acute toxicity.
Oral LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg of body weight (OECD 425 method, rat)
Dermal LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg of body weight (OECD 402 method, rabbit)
Inhalation LC_{50} (4h) > 3 mg /l of air (OECD 403 method, rat)

11.1.3.

Based on experimental results, it has been found that the substance does not require classification as skin irritant and eye irritant causing damage.

11.1.4.

The classification of acute toxicity is not justified. It is not considered a skin sensitiser. The classification for mutagenicity is not justified. The classification for carcinogenic is not justified. The substance is not toxic for reproduction and/or development. Classification for long-term exposure toxicity is not required. Aspiration hazard classification is not justified.

11.1.5. Information on likely routes of exposure

The substance is not highly toxic in contact with people through the ingestion, skin or respiratory tracts.

11.1.6. Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological properties

The substance is not classified as hazardous to health

11.1.7. Delayed, immediate and chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure

Based on the available data, the delayed effects on the organism are not known.

11.1.8. Interaction effects

N/a

11.1.9. No detailed data available

Based on the available data, there are no grounds for classification of acute toxicity by inhalation.
Based on the available data, there are no grounds for determining respiratory sensitisation.

11.1.10. Mixtures

N/a

11.1.11. Mixture versus substance information

N/a

11.2. Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine-disrupting properties

Based on the available data, no endocrine disrupting properties have been found.

11.2.2. Other information

Based on the available data, no other relevant information on adverse health effects have been found.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

12.1.1 Acute/chronic toxicity to fish:

LC_{50} (96h) for Oncorhynchus mykiss> 100% v / v of a saturated solution of the test material (method OECD 203). No data to identify toxicity.

12.1.2 Acute/chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

LC_{50} (48h) for Daphnia magna > 100% v / v of a saturated solution of the test material (method OECD 202). No data to identify toxicity.

12.1.3 Acute/chronic toxicity to water plants:

EC_{50} (72h) for Desmodesmus subspicatus > 14 mg/l; NOEC: 14 mg/l (method OECD 201). No data to identify toxicity.

12.1.4 Toxicity to microorganisms, such as bacteria:

EC50 (3h) > 1000 mg/l; NOEC: 1000 mg/l (method OECD 209). At high concentrations, due to temperature and pH increase, calcium carbonate is used for post sewage sludge hygienization. No data to identify toxicity.

12.1.5 Chronic aquatic toxicity:

No data to identify toxicity.

12.1.6 Toxicity to organisms living in the earth:

LC50 (14d) for Eisenia fetida > 1000 mg/kg of dry weight soil; NOEC: 1000 mg/kg of dry weight soil (metfod OECD 207).

EC50 (28d) for soil macro-organisms > 1000 mg/kg of dry weight soil; NOEC: 1000 mg/kg of dry weight soil (method OECD 216).

No data to identify toxicity.

12.1.7Toxicity to terrestrial plants:

EC50 (21d) for Glycine max, Lycopersicon esculentum, Avena sativa > 1000 mg/kg of dry weight soil; NOEC: 1000 mg/kg of dry weight soil (method OECD 208).

No data to identify toxicity.

12.1.8 Overall impact

Slight change in pH, the product is useful to improve the acidity of the water.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not applicable for inorganic substances

12.3 Bioaccumulative abilities

Not applicable for inorganic substances

12.4 Mobility in soil

Calcium carbonate is difficult to dissolve and therefore have low mobility in most soils.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of the assessment, the substance is neither PBT nor vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine-disrupting properties

Based on the available data, no endocrine disrupting properties have been found.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Based on the available data, no other adverse effects have been identified.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Calcium carbonate wastes are not considered hazardous. Detailed provisions on the handling of waste are provided in the Notice of the Marshal of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland of March 3, 2022 on the publication of the uniform text of the Act on waste (Journal of Laws 22.699). Waste that could not be recycled should be neutralized in the location in which they are produced. Small amounts of hydrated lime may be carefully collected into containers in dry condition. Large amounts may be used in farming as agricultural limestone. Container used for packaging should be used only for packing this product and it may not be reused for other purposes. Contaminated packaging should be submitted for recycling. Processing, use or contamination of this product may modify the waste management options.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

It is not classified as hazardous for transport [ADR (road transport), RID (rail transport), ICAO/IATA (air transport) ADN (inland waterway transport), IMDG (maritime transport)].

14.1. UN number or ID number

Not classified

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not classified

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not classified

14.4. Packing group

Not classified

14.5. Environmental hazards

The substance is not hazardous to the environment in line with the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in ADR, RID and ADN) and does not cause marine pollution in line with the IMDG Code and emergency response procedures for ships carrying dangerous goods.

14.6. Special precautions for users

Emissions of dust during transport should be avoided by using leakproof product tanks and the manufacturer's packaging.

14.7. Bulk maritime transport according to IMO instruments

The substance is not considered to be harmful to the marine environment according to MARPOL Annex V.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU legislation:

Calcium carbonate is exempted from registration according to Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (as amended).

The substance does not meet the criteria for classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore does not require labeling.

Other related provisions:

Not required

Restrictions on use:

None

Other EU provisions related to authorisations and restrictions:

The components of the mixture are not SEVESO substances, are not ozone depleting substances or persistent organic pollutants.

National legislation:

- Announcement of the Speaker of the Polish Parliament of 3 March 2022 on the consolidated text of the law on waste (Journal of Laws 22.699) – see section 13
- Regulation of the Minister of Labour, Family and Social Affairs of 12 June 2018 on the maximum permissible concentrations and intensities of agents harmful to health in the working environment (Journal of Laws 18.1286) - see section 8
- Regulation of the Minister of Health of 2 February 2011 on tests and measurements of harmful factors in work environment (Journal of Laws 11.33.166) - see section 8
- Announcement of the Minister of Labour, Family and Social Affairs of 11 May 2018 on the consolidated text of the Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy on safety and hygiene of work during manual transport work and other physical activity works (Journal of Laws 18.1139) – see section 7

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For calcium carbonate, as it is not classified according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, a chemical safety assessment has not been performed.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The data is based on our latest knowledge, but it does not guarantee any specific product features and does not constitute a basis for legally valid agreements.

16.1. Significant changes against the previous edition

Change in point 1.3

16.2. Abbreviations

ADN: European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International carriage of dangerous goods by road

DNEL: determined dose/concentration not inducing harmful effects

DSB: allowable concentration in biological material

EC_{50}: median effective concentration

ICAO/IATA: Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air

ID: identification number

IMDG: United Nations International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

IMO: International Maritime Organisation
LC_{50}: median lethal concentration
LD_{50}: median lethal dose
NDS: maximum permissible concentration
NDSCh: short-term exposure limit
NOEC: no observed effect concentration
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic substances
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
RID: European Agreement concerning the International carriage of dangerous goods by rail
SCF: EU Scientific Committee for Food
SCOEL: EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits
TWA: time weighted average
UN: shipping name
vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances

16.3. Key data sources

- Anonymous, 2006: Tolerable upper intake levels for vitamins and minerals Scientific Committee on Food, European Food Safety Authority, ISBN: 92-9199-014-0 [SCF document]

Disclaimer

The content of this Material Safety Data Sheet provides guidance for appropriate precautions when handling the material. Recipients of this Material Safety Data Sheet shall ensure that all persons who may use, handle, dispose of or otherwise come into contact with the product, read and understand the information contained therein. The information and instructions contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet are based on current scientific and technical knowledge according to the date of issue of the Material Safety Data Sheet, but do not guarantee specific product characteristics and do not constitute grounds for legally valid agreements.

This sheet supplements and does not replace the technical instructions for use. This sheet does not exempt the user of the product from complying with all legal, administrative and health and safety regulations. If the product is used for purposes other than those for which it is intended, the user should be aware of any risks that may arise. For details of its chemical composition, please contact the issuing body:

NORDKALK Wapno Sp. z o.o., Sitkówka 24, 26-052 Nowiny
Sitkówka Plant, Sitkówka 24, 26-052 Nowiny
phone: 41 346 93 00

The user should be familiar with and use all texts of the Material Safety Data Sheet related to their business. The user will be responsible for taking all precautions when using the product.
This version of the Material Safety Data Sheet replaces all previous versions.

End of Material Safety Data Sheet