

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Substance name:	Calcium carbide.
Synonyms:	Calcium acetylide. Acetylenogen. Calcium dicarbide.
Chemical name and formula:	Calcium carbide/ C ₂ Ca.
Trade name:	Carbuoro de calcio / Calcium carbide.
CAS:	75-20-7
EINECS:	200-848-3
Molecular Weight:	64,1 g/mol
REACH Registration number:	01-2119494719-18-0009

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

Formulation: Use in closed batch process or mixing and blending in batch process (multistage and/or significant contact).

Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.

Use as intermediate in the production of calcium cyanamide and acetylene: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.

Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.

Metallurgy: Potentially closed processing operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperature Industrial setting.

Uses advised against: None

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name:	Carbitalia S.r.l.
Address:	Sede Legale: Via B. Crespi, 19 - 20159 Milano - Italy Stabilimento e sede amm.va : Via Elettrochimica, 1- 23900 Lecco - Italy
Phone N°:	+39 0341 420315 / 420438
Fax N°:	+39 0341 420464

E-mail address of competent person responsible for the SDS: **maurizio_bonacina@siad.eu**

According to Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH), Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and Regulation 2015/830

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1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number (company): +39 3482657663

Only available during office hours: Yes No

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Water-react. 1 H260 In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

STOT SE 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation. Route of exposure: inhalation.

2.2. Label elements

2.2.1. Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictograms:



GHS02 – GHS05 – GHS07

Hazard statements:

H260: In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

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present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
Storage
P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

Supplemental Hazard information Not applicable

ANNEX XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles: Not applicable

Special rules on packaging Not applicable

Packaging to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings: Not applicable

Tactile warnings: Not applicable

2.3. Other hazards

The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substance. No other hazards identified.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	CAS	EC	Weight % content
Calcium carbide	75-20-7	200-848-3	> 65%
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	215-138-9	< 25%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General recommendation:

Seek medical advice in any case unless minor exposure. Persons who have been in contact with the substance or have inhaled fumes should get immediate medical attention. Show all available product information.

After inhalation:

Avoid dust generation. Remove affected person from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Seek immediate medical attention.

After contact with skin:

Clean affected skin gently with a soft brush to remove residual product. Immediately wash the affected area

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with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing adhered to skin.

After contact with eyes:

If substance has got into eyes, wash out with water for at least 15 minutes and seek immediate medical attention.

After ingestion:

Clean mouth with water. Drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

Substance is classified as skin irritant and irritant to the respiratory tract. It entails a risk of serious eye damage as well.

Eye contact:	Redness of eyes and eyelids. Pain. Blurred vision. Severe burns.
Inhalation:	Nose irritation and burning sensation. Shortness of breath. Risk of acute lung oedema.
Skin contact:	Redness. Pain. Skin burns.
Ingestion:	Throat irritation and burning sensation in the mouth, throat and stomach.

Adverse systemic effects are not a cause of concern because local effects (pH-effect) are the main health hazards.

No delayed effects known.

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

Follow the recommendations given in section 4.1

Notes for the doctor:	Treat symptomatically. Contact a poison center immediately in case of ingestion or inhalation of a large amount of product.
Specific treatment:	No specific treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

5.1.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: The substance is not combustible.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.1.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water. Protect from moisture.
Do not use foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Keep away from any possible contact with water, because of violent reaction and possible flash fire.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Prevent dust generation. Use respiratory protective equipment. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep dust to a minimum. Keep unprotected persons away from the spillage.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing – Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
Avoid inhalation of dust – Ensure adequate ventilation or use respiratory protective equipment. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
Protect from moisture.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Keep dust to a minimum. Ensure adequate ventilation.
Keep unprotected persons away from the spillage
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing - Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Avoid inhalation of dust – Ensure adequate ventilation or use respiratory protective equipment. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
Protect from moisture.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spillage. Keep product in dry place. Cover the area to prevent dust generation. Avoid uncontrolled releases that could contaminate water courses. Inform competent authorities in case large spillage into water courses.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Always prevent dust generation. Keep the product as dry as possible. Collect mechanically (keep dry). Use vacuum aspiration equipment or a power shovel to feed spillage into bags.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal. See annex to this SDS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1. Protective measures

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear personal protective equipment (see section 8 of this SDS). Do not wear contact lenses when using this product. It is desirable that the workers carry a pocket size eyewash bottle. Keep dust to a minimum. Prevent dust generation. Avoid dust inhalation using local ventilation or appropriate filters. Mechanical use is preferred where technically feasible. When the bags are handled, follow the precautionary advices listed on the applicable national regulations (Directive 90/269/EEC)

Handle under inert gas. Protect from moisture.

7.1.2. Advice on general occupational hygiene

Avoid inhalation, ingestion or contact with the skin and eyes. General hygiene measures are required to ensure the safe handling of the substance. These measures involve good personal and service practices (i.e. regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices). Do not drink, eat or smoke in the workplace. Take a shower and change clothes before going home from work. Workers should not bring contaminated clothing home for washing.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The substance must be stored in a dry and well ventilated place. Avoid contact with air and humidity. In case of ensiling, silo must be watertight. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from any possible contact with water, because of violent reaction and possible flash fire.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Check the identified uses indicated in Table 1 of the appendix to this SDS.

For more information see the relevant exposure scenario provided by your supplier or given in the appendix (check exposure scenario section 2.1: Control of worker exposure).

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Decomposition of calcium carbide in the presence of moisture means that systemic exposure to calcium carbide will not occur. Systemic effects from exposure to the breakdown products are not expected, and the main effects resulting from contact will be local effects as result of skin irritation due to calcium oxide present as an impurity, and the calcium hydroxide decomposition product. The toxicity of the impurities of calcium carbide has been considered and is discussed in detail in the expert report (Fisk and Barnes (2010)), and it is concluded that the irritant effects are the lead health effect. There is insufficient data to calculate a DNEL, so the occupational exposure limit (OEL) for calcium hydroxide will be used in the risk characterisation. The OEL is 5 mg/m³ based on an 8 hour TWA reference period (<http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=4080&langId=en>). Exposure to areas where dust is greatest is for a maximum of 4 hours, so the OEL is adjusted to 10 mg/m³ to take this into account.

Occupational exposure limit (OEL) - (TWA 8h/day - 40h/week): 1 mg/m³ - calcium oxide respirable dust.

Occupational exposure limit (OEL) - (STEL - 15 min): 4 mg/m³ - calcium oxide respirable dust.

PNEC water= 370 µg/l

PNEC soil/groundwater = 816 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

To control potential exposures, generation of dust should be avoided. Besides, appropriate protective equipment is recommended. Eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn, unless potential contact with the eye can be excluded by the nature and type of application (i.e. closed process). Additionally, face protection, protective clothing and safety shoes are required to be worn as needed.

Please check the relevant exposure scenario provided by your supplier or given in the appendix

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne dust levels below recommended exposure limits.

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne dust levels below recommended exposure limits.

8.2.2.2. Skin protection

Since calcium carbide is classified as irritating to skin, dermal exposure has to be minimised as far as technically feasible. The use of protective gloves (nitrile), protective standard working clothes fully covering skin, full length trousers, long sleeved overalls with close fittings at openings and shoes resistant to caustics are required to be worn. Clothes should keep worker protected from dust penetration.

8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

It is desirable a good local ventilation to keep low exposure levels. Local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne dust levels below recommended exposure limits is recommended. A suitable mask with particle filter is recommended, depending on the expected exposure levels.

– Please check the relevant exposure scenario provided by your supplier or given in the appendix

8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

The substance does not represent a thermal hazard.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

All ventilation systems should be filtered before discharge to atmosphere. Avoid releasing to the environment. Avoid uncontrolled releases. Inform competent authorities in case large spillage into water courses.

For detailed explanations of the risk management measures that adequately control environmental exposure to the substance please check the relevant exposure scenario, available via your supplier.

For further details, please check the appendix to this SDS.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Grey solid material of varying sizes: Lump, granular or fine powder.

Odour: Garlic.

Odour threshold: Not applicable.

pH: 12,3 (saturated solution at 20 °C)

Melting point/freezing point: 2.300 °C (pure substance).

Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not applicable (solid with a melting point >300 °C).

Flash point: Not applicable (it does not need to be conducted as the substance is inorganic).

Evaporation rate: Not applicable (solid with a melting point >300 °C)

Flammability: Not applicable (the substance decomposes rapidly producing flammable gas on contact with moisture).

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not applicable (the substance decomposes rapidly producing

Calcium Carbide

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flammable gas on contact with moisture).

Vapour pressure: Not applicable (solid with a melting point >300 °C).

Vapour density: Not applicable.

Relative density: 2,22 gr/cm².

Solubility(ies): Not applicable, the substance has a hydrolytic half-life less than 12 hours at pH 4, 7 and 9.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable (inorganic substance).

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable (the substance decomposes rapidly producing flammable gas on contact with moisture).

Viscosity: Not applicable (the substance is solid at standard temperature and pressure; viscosity is only relevant for liquids.)

Oxidising properties: Not applicable (the substance is incapable of reacting exothermically with combustible materials on the basis of chemical structure)).

9.2. Other information

Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Calcium carbide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide and acetylene. Calcium oxide (impurity) also reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide.

10.2. Chemical stability

Under normal conditions of use and storage (dry conditions), calcium carbide is stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

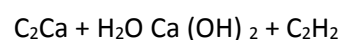
Calcium carbide and calcium oxide react exothermically with acids to form calcium salts.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Minimise exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Calcium carbide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide and acetylene.



Calcium carbide reacts exothermically with acids to form calcium salts.

Calcium carbide reacts with magnesium, sulphur, silver nitrate, selenium, lead fluoride, sodium peroxide, and tin (II) chloride.

Calcium Carbide

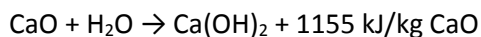
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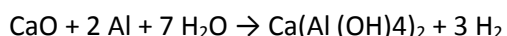
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Acetylene forms an explosive compound with copper and his compounds, brass, silver, or mercury and their salts, halogens, nitric acid, sodium hydride, cobalt, potassium, rubidium hydride and cesium hydride. Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with water to form calcium dihydroxide.



Calcium oxide reacts exothermically with acids to form calcium salts and with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture emanating hydrogen:



10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Acetylene and calcium hydroxide.

Further information: Calcium dihydroxide absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide from air to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Calcium carbide is classified as irritating to skin and the respiratory tract and it entails a risk of serious damage to the eye. Decomposition of calcium carbide in the presence of moisture means that systemic exposure to calcium carbide will not occur. Systemic effects from exposure to the breakdown products are not expected, and the main effects resulting from contact will be local effects as result of skin irritation due to calcium oxide present as an impurity, and the calcium hydroxide decomposition product. The toxicity of the impurities of calcium carbide has been considered and is discussed in detail in the expert report (Fisk and Barnes (2010)), and it is concluded that the irritant effects are the lead health effect. There is insufficient data to calculate a DNEL, so the occupational exposure limit (OEL) for calcium hydroxide will be used in the risk characterisation. The OEL is 5 mg/m³ based on an 8 hour TWA reference period (<http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=4080&langId=en>). Exposure to areas where dust is greatest is for a maximum of 4 hours, so the OEL is adjusted to 10 mg/m³ to take this into account.

a. acute toxicity

Oral:

The pH of calcium carbide in water was determined in accordance with OECD TG 423. The resulting solution, which was not analysed but which is assumed by the reviewer to be composed of impurities and breakdown products, had a pH of 12.48. On the basis of this pH result, the test in animals was not carried out.

Dermal:

The pH of calcium carbide in water was determined in accordance with OECD TG 402. The resulting solution,

According to Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH), Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and Regulation 2015/830

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which was not analysed but which is assumed by the reviewer to be composed of impurities and breakdown products, had a pH of 12.48. On the basis of this pH result, the test in animals was not carried out.

Inhalation:

The study does not need to be conducted as the substance decomposes rapidly producing flammable gas on contact with moisture.

Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted. For irritating effects to the respiratory tract see below.

Inhalation: No data available.

Calcium oxide does not show acute toxicity. Acute toxicity classification is not permitted.

b. skin corrosion/irritation

The results of pH evaluation of calcium carbide in water suggest that classification as corrosive should be considered. In vivo data is available from in vivo testing of calcium dihydroxide. In vivo skin irritation studies (rabbit) indicate that calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin.

Data are available that indicate that calcium dihydroxide is irritating to the respiratory tract.

The high pH of 1% calcium carbide in water results from formation of calcium dihydroxide by hydrolysis of calcium carbide and calcium oxide (impurity). It is therefore considered that read-across of the experimental results from calcium dihydroxide to calcium carbide is appropriate. These results supersede classification on the basis of pH.

Based on experimental results for the read-across substance (calcium dihydroxide), calcium carbide requires classification as follows: Skin Irrit. 2 (H315 Causes skin irritation).

Calcium carbide contains calcium oxide as an impurity, and hydrolyses in contact with moisture forming calcium hydroxide. Based on human data for calcium dihydroxide, it is proposed to classify calcium carbide as irritating to the respiratory system: STOT SE 3 (H335 May cause respiratory irritation).

c. serious eye damage/irritation

In vivo data is available from in vivo testing of calcium dihydroxide. In vivo eye irritation studies in rabbit indicate that calcium dihydroxide causes irreversible eye damage.

Based on experimental results on calcium dihydroxide, calcium carbide requires classification as follows: Eye Dam. 1 (H318 Causes serious eye damage).

d. respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available. In accordance with Section 2 of REACH Annex XI, sensitisation studies do not need to be conducted as the substance decomposes rapidly producing flammable gas on contact with moisture. An assessment of the potential for skin sensitisation of calcium carbide considered that the substance is not a skin sensitizer, based on information on the substance, its impurities and breakdown products.

e. germ cell mutagenicity

Calcium carbide is not considered to be mutagenic and the only available information does not indicate a

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direct link between exposure to calcium carbide and incidence of cancer. Therefore it is considered that classification for carcinogenicity is not justified.

f. carcinogenicity

A study of workers at a single calcium carbide plant showed a decrease in stomach cancer and a significant excess of colonic cancer (standardised incidence ration (SIR) 2.09) and prostatic cancer (SIR 1.56). In view of the confounding factors, the lack of compositional and exposure information, and the lack of any mechanisms, it is not considered that this study is evidence for carcinogenicity.

IARC have reviewed these data in consideration of possible carcinogenicity of PAHs and found that they are not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

Testing of calcium carbide is not appropriate on the grounds of production of flammable gas following contact with moisture. The contribution of the impurities and products of hydrolysis to the potential for carcinogenicity has been considered and is discussed in detail in Fisk and Barnes (2010). Calcium carbide contains no impurities classified for carcinogenicity at concentrations over 0.1%.

g. reproductive toxicity

Calcium carbide contains no impurities classified for toxicity to reproduction, developmental toxicity or teratogenicity, and there is no information available to suggest that classification is required. In addition, due to the inorganic, irritant nature of calcium carbide, it is considered that there will be no uptake following exposure, therefore exposure of reproductive organs will not occur.

h. STOT-single exposure

i. STOT-repeated exposure

j. aspiration hazard

There is no evidence to suggest that calcium oxide present aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Calcium carbide is unlikely to have direct toxic effects on aquatic organisms. The aquatic toxicity of the breakdown products and impurities of commercially produced calcium carbide are discussed in detail in Fisk and Barnes (2010). The only substances that are present in sufficient quantities to be of concern for aquatic toxicity are calcium sulphide and calcium cyanamide. The PNEC for calcium sulphide has been derived from the NOEC for hydrogen sulphide. Data available in the public domain for cyanamide have been used to derive a PNEC for calcium cyanamide assuming 100% conversion to cyanamide.

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12.1.1. Acute (short-term) toxicity / Chronic (long-term) toxicity (fish)

Not available.

12.1.2. Acute (short-term) toxicity / Chronic (long-term) toxicity (aquatic invertebrates)

Not available.

12.1.3. Acute (short-term) toxicity / Chronic (long-term) toxicity (aquatic plants)

Not available.

12.1.4. Toxicity to micro-organisms (bacteria)

Not available.

12.1.5. Chronic toxicity to aquatic life

Not available.

12.1.6. Effects on soil micro-organisms

Not available.

12.1.7. Short-term toxicity to plants

Not available.

12.1.8. General effects

Acute pH-effect: Although this product 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.

12.1.9. Additional information

Not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

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12.4. Mobility in soil

Calcium carbide reacts with water and/or carbon dioxide to form respectively calcium dihydroxide and/or calcium carbonate, which are sparingly soluble, and present a low mobility in most soils.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects are identified.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product

Disposal methods: Avoid or minimize waste generation. Disposal of this product must comply with the local and national regulations. Dispose of waste and non-recyclable products via a licensed contractor. Dispose of in authorized landfill in accordance with local and national regulations. Waste should not be disposed of by release to sewers.

Hazardous waste

Product classification may meet the criteria for hazardous waste in accordance with Regulation (EU) 1357/2014.

Packaging

Packaging used refers only to the packaging of the product; packaging of the product should not be reused. Empty completely the packaging after using the product. Dispose of contents/container at authorised disposal sites in accordance with local, national and international regulation

Special precautions: Empty package may contain residual product. Avoid waste release and any contact with soil, water courses, drains, sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR, IMDG, IATA : UN 1402

According to Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH), Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and Regulation 2015/830

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14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR, IMDG, IATA 1402 CALCIUM CARBIDE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class 4.3 (WF1) Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Label 4.3 (ADR)

4.3 (IMDG)

4.3 (IATA)

14.4. Packing group

ADR, IMDG, IATA I

14.5. Environmental hazards

None

14.6. Special precautions for user

Avoid dust emissions during transport. Use watertight cisterns for powder and covered trucks for lumps.

Warning: Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Kemler: 329

EMS: F-G,S-N

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not regulated.

14.8 Transport / additional information

ADR

Limited quantities (LQ): 0 g

Excepted quantities (EQ): E0

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 0 g

Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 0 g

IMDG

Limited quantities (LQ): 0 g

Excepted quantities (EQ): E0

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 0 g

Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 0 g

According to Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH), Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and Regulation 2015/830

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UNECE Model Regulations UN1402, CALCIUM CARBIDE, 4.3 (3), I

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH authorizations: Not required.

Restrictions of use: None.

Other EU regulations: Calcium carbide is not a substance that depletes the ozone layer. Calcium carbide is not a persistent organic pollutant.

National regulations: Water hazard class 1 (Germany)

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has carried out a chemical safety assessment for the substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Data are based on our latest knowledge but do not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and do not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

16.1. Hazard statements

Water-react. 1 H260 In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

STOT SE 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

16.2. Precautionary statements

P223 Keep away from any possible contact with water, because of violent reaction and possible flash fire.

P231 Handle under inert gas.

P232 Protect from moisture.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/spray

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection.

P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

16.3. Abbreviations and acronyms

NOEC: no observed effect concentration

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OEL: occupational exposure limit
PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
STEL: Short-term exposure limit
TWA: Time weighted average
mPmB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative

16.4. Revision

Following modifications have been made to the prior MSDS:

Correction in subsidiary risk classification in section 14

Disclaimer

This safety data sheet (SDS) is based on the legal provisions of the REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006; article 31 and Annex II) as amended. Its contents are intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material. It is the responsibility of recipient of this SDS to ensure that the information contained therein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. Information and instructions provided in this SDS are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge at the date of issue indicated. It should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance, suitability for particular applications, and does not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. This version of the SDS supersedes all previous versions.