



GRAYMONT

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Graymont High Calcium Quicklime Products**

Other means of identification: CRUSHED, SUPERFINE, PEBBLE, GBA, PULVERISED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME; CALCIUM OXIDE (CaO); LIME; BURNT LIME; UNSLAKED LIME; FLUXING LIME

Product Use: Used in sugar processing, road stabilisation, agriculture, paper manufacturing, steel manufacturing, mining, neutralization, water and waste water treatment, fluxing agent, pH control and metallurgical processing.

Australian supplier: Level 9, 118 Mount St North Sydney 2060, Australia

Tel: +1800 931 063
Australian Emergency No: 1-800-074-234 (English)
Available 24 hours a day / 7 days a week

Asia-Pacific (outside Australia): 65 3158 1074 (English, Bengali, Cantonese, Indonesian, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Sinhalese, Urdu, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese)
Available 24 hours a day / 7 days a week

Website: www.graymont.com

Date of SDS Preparation: 07 January 2025

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Pictograms



Signal Word: **DANGER**

GHS Classification and Category	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
Skin irritation Cat. 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Carcinogenicity Cat. 1	H350	May cause cancer.
specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Cat. 3 respiratory tract irritation	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Serious eye damage Cat. 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

P103	Read label before use.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response Code	Response Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage Code	Storage Statement
P405	Store locked up.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Dispose of according to Local Regulations or Authorities as per Section 13.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Calcium Oxide	50 - 99	1305-78-8
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	<1	14808-60-7
Non hazardous ingredients	To bal	

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

- If in Eyes Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. The use of diphoterine has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of permanent injury. It is essential that the diphoterine is used quickly as possible in order to obtain the maximum benefit from its absorbent and neutralizing properties. As quickly as possible means within 10 seconds of contact with lime. Seek immediate attention while treating with diphoterine.
- If on Skin Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.
- If Swallowed Wash out mouth with water.DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention.
- If Inhaled Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest

occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: REFER TO SECTION 11 for full details.

Ingestion: Not applicable.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation.

Eye: Causes serious eye damage.

Chronic: May cause cancer.

Notes to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	This product is not combustible. Reacts violently with water; reaction may generate enough heat to ignite surrounding combustible materials.
Hazards from products	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or corrosive fumes and dust.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Do not use water or halogenated compounds, except that large amounts of water may be used to deluge small quantities of quicklime.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.
HAZCHEM CODE	None allocated

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions:

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Increase ventilation. Evacuate all non-essential personnel.

Environmental precautions:

If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with Local Regulations.

Clean up procedures:

Sweep up material avoiding dust generation or dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust, then transfer material to a suitable container. Wash surfaces well with soap and water. Seal all wastes in labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste safely, according to local Council regulations as per Section 13.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Avoid breathing dust and skin and eye contact.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.
- Keep containers sealed when not in use.
- Prevent build-up of dust in work atmosphere.

Precautions for Storage:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store locked up.
- Store in a cool, well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight and moisture.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store to away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance		TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Calcium oxide	[1305-78-8]	-	2	-	-
Silica-Crystalline	(all forms)	-	0.05	-	-

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices APRIL 2022 13TH EDITION.

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing solid/dust away from workers breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Personal Protection Equipment



Eyes	Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Should conform with AS1337.
Hands	Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Should conform with AS2161.1
Skin	Suitable protective work wear, eg cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities handled.
Respiratory	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure, then an approved respirator with a replaceable dust/particulate filter should be used.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid (Crystalline)
Colour	Off White
Odour	Odourless
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	12.0 (aqueous slurry)
Boiling Point	2850°C
Melting Point	2570°C
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Noncombustible solid
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available

Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density	Not available
Specific Gravity	3.20 to 3.40
Water Solubility	Slightly soluble. Reacts exothermically with water and forms calcium hydroxide.
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	The product is stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts violently with acids and water.
Conditions to Avoid	Extreme temperature, dust accumulation and direct sunlight. Moisture and wet conditions.
Incompatible Materials	Water, strong acids, halogenated compounds, nitro-organic compounds and powdered metals. Reacts violently with water.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable however may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Burns may be thermal as well as caustic due to reaction of calcium oxide with moisture on the mucous membranes producing calcium hydroxide and heat.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	Dust generated will cause irritation with possible burns to the mucous membrane and upper airways. May cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms may include coughing, lesions of the nasal septum, severe pain and may lead to permanent tissue scarring. Chronic exposure to this material may aggravate existing respiratory and lung disorders such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. Onset and progression are related to dust concentrations and duration of exposure. Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to silicosis or other serious delayed lung injury. The onset of silicosis is usually slow and lung damage may occur even when no symptoms or signs of ill-health have occurred. Silicosis can develop to a more serious degree even after exposure has ceased and may also lead to other diseases including heart disease and scleroderma.
Eye	Causes serious eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness. May react with moisture and protein in the eye to form clumps of moist compound which are difficult to remove. May cause permanent eye injury.
Skin	Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis. Wet product may result in corrosive caustic burns.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer by inhalation.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

No ecological data available for this materials.

Persistence and degradability	No data available
Bioaccumulation	No data available
Mobility in Soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Prevent material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with Local Regulations.

Precautions or methods to avoid: None known.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Restrictions of use: None known.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

EC ₅₀	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

Australia:

1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
2. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
3. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
4. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
5. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
6. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
7. Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

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