



GRAYMONT

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GRAYMONT HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME PRODUCTS

Infosafe No.: LQAW3
ISSUED Date : 15/11/2021
ISSUED by: GRAYMONT

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

GRAYMONT HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME PRODUCTS

Company Name

GRAYMONT (ABN 20 004 406 688)

Address

Level 16, 111 Pacific Hwy North Sydney
NSW 2059 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 931 063

Emergency Phone Number

1800 636 556

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Used in sugar processing, road stabilisation and metallurgical processing.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
ATTUNGA CRUSHED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
CHARBON CRUSHED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
GALONG CRUSHED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
MOLE CREEK CRUSHED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
TAMAREE CRUSHED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
TRARALGON CRUSHED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
ATTUNGA SUPERFINE HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
CHARBON PEBBLED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
TRARALGON PEBBLED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
ATTUNGA PEBBLED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
TRARALGON GBA HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	
GALONG PEBBLED HIGH CALCIUM QUICKLIME	

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

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 Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A
Eye damage/irritation: Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 May cause cancer.

Pictogram (s)

Health hazard, Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

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

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Information

May be corrosive to wet skin, due to high pH of 12 as aqueous slurry.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	80-100 %
Calcite		5-8 %
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Information on Composition

Contains <1% respirable crystalline silica.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

The use of diphoterine has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of permanent injury. It is essential that the diphoterine is used as quickly as possible in order to obtain the maximum benefit from its absorbent and neutralising properties. As quickly as possible means within 10 seconds of contact with lime. Seek immediate medical attention while treating with diphoterine.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or corrosive fumes and dust.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

The product is not combustible. Reacts violently with water; reaction may generate enough heat to ignite surrounding combustible materials.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Wear sufficient respiratory protection and full protective clothing to prevent exposure. 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 according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of dust, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of dust in the work atmosphere. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and moisture. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Calcium oxide

TWA: 2 mg/m³

Crystalline silica (quartz)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Note: Carc. 1A

Calcium carbonate

TWA: 10 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

No biological limits allocated.

Control Banding

Not available

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.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable dust/particulate filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

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. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective work wear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Solid - Powder	Appearance	Powder
Colour	Off-white	Odour	Odourless
Melting Point	2570°C	Boiling Point	2850°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble. Reacts exothermically with water and forms calcium hydroxide.
Specific Gravity	3.20-3.40	pH	12.0 (aqueous slurry)
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Flash Point	Not applicable	Flammability	Non-combustible solid
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not applicable
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not applicable		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with acids and water.

Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of 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.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No acute toxicity data are available for this product.

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product will cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Burns may be thermal as well as caustic due to the reaction of calcium oxide with moisture on the mucous membranes producing calcium hydroxide and heat.

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 disorders 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.

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.

Eye

Causes 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.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation. Respirable crystalline silica is classified by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as carcinogenic to humans by inhalation (Group 1).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8 — Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No.: 1910

Proper Shipping Name: Calcium oxide

Class: 8

Hazard Label: Corrosive

Packaging Group: III

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 860

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 864

Special Provisions: A803

ADG U.N. Number

None Allocated

ADG Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

ADG Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not listed

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Created: November 2021

Version Number

1.0

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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