



GRAYMONT

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **High Calcium Hydrated Lime**
Other means of identification: HIGH CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME; CALCITIC HYDRATED LIME; SLAKED LIME; LIME PUTTY; SLURRY; MILK OF LIME; CALCIUM HYDROXIDE; LIMIL®

Product Use: Sugar processing, road stabilisation, metallurgical processing, flocculation, water and waste water treatment, asphalt manufacturing, flue gas treatment, mortar additive and neutralisation.

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: 25 March 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	H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
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.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
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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.
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.

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 Hydroxide	80-95	1305-62-0
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:	Not applicable.
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. At 580°C calcium hydroxide decomposes and gives off corrosive fumes of calcium oxide
Hazards from products	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic/or irritating fumes and gases. The product decomposes with loss of water at approx. 580°C to form calcium oxide (quicklime).
Suitable Extinguishing media	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Do not use water.
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 inhalation of dust, and skin or eye contact.
- Use only in a well ventilated area.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.
- 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.
- This product should be treated as corrosive if it comes into contact with water.
- Wet product/slurry mixture: Corrosive. Attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Avoid breathing in mist. Wear suitable PPE such as gloves and eye protection when mixing and using. Use in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Keep containers tightly closed. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using the product, that is, always wash hands after handling and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

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 in suitable, labeled containers.
- 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 hydroxide	[1305-62-0]	-	5	-	-
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. 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. Reference should be made to AS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices and AS1716 Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid - Powder
Colour	Off White
Odour	Odourless
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	12.0 (aqueous slurry)
Boiling Point	Not available
Melting Point	580°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	2.3 to 2.4
Water Solubility	Sparingly soluble (1.6 – 1.8g/L)
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 exothermically with acids. Absorbs carbon dioxide from air. Attacks aluminium, lead and brass in the presence of moisture. Decomposes with loss of water at approx. 580°C to form calcium oxide (quicklime).
Conditions to Avoid	Extreme temperature, dust accumulation and direct sunlight. Moisture and wet conditions.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents, strong acids, nitro-organic compounds, maleic anhydride and phosphorous.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases. Decomposes with loss of water at approx. 580°C to form calcium oxide (quicklime).

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable however may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea, vomiting.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	Not triggered however inhalation of dusts may irritate the respiratory system. 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 tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness. Reacts with moisture and protein in the eye to form clumps of moist compound which are difficult to remove.
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. Causes skin corrosion when wet and will become corrosive in contact with wet hands.

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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