



**GRAYMONT**

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Graymont Australia Hydrated Lime**  
 Other means of identification: TAMAREE HIGH CALCIUM PLASTER LIME; ATTUNGA HIGH CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME; CHARBON HIGH CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME; GALONG HIGH CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME; MOLE CREEK HIGH CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME; TAMAREE HIGH CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME

Product Use: Used in sugar processing, road stabilization and metallurgical processing.

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

Tel: +1800 931 063  
 Australian Emergency No +1800 638 556  
 13 11 26 (National Poison Centre)

Website: www.graymont.com

Date of SDS Preparation: 20 October 2022

### 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.
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.

Response Code	Response Statement
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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.

<b>Storage Code</b>	<b>Storage Statement</b>
P405	Store locked up.

<b>Disposal Code</b>	<b>Disposal Statement</b>
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

<b>Hazard Type</b>	This product is not combustible. At 580°C calcium hydroxide decomposes and gives off corrosive fumes of calcium oxide
<b>Hazards from products</b>	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).
<b>Suitable Extinguishing media</b>	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Do not use water.
<b>Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing</b>	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.
<b>HAZCHEM CODE</b>	<b>None allocated</b>

## 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, labbed 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 <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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 13<sup>TH</sup> 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



<b>Eyes</b>	Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Should conform with AS1337.
<b>Hands</b>	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
<b>Skin</b>	Suitable protective work wear, eg cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities handled.
<b>Respiratory</b>	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

<b>Appearance</b>	Solid - Powder
<b>Colour</b>	Off White
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	12.0 (aqueous slurry)
<b>Boiling Point</b>	Not available
<b>Melting Point</b>	580°C
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability</b>	Noncombustible solid
<b>Upper and Lower Explosive Limits</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available

<b>Vapour Density</b>	Not available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	3.20 to 3.40
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Sparingly soluble (1.6 – 1.8g/L)
<b>Partition Coefficient:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not available
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not available

### Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability of Substance</b>	The product is stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	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).
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Extreme temperature, dust accumulation and direct sunlight. Moisture and wet conditions.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Oxidising agents, strong acids, nitro-organic compounds, maleic anhydride and phosphorous.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	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:

<b>Swallowed</b>	Not applicable however may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea, vomiting.
<b>Dermal</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Skin</b>	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:

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	May cause cancer by inhalation.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Germ Cell</b>	Not applicable.

<b>Mutagenicity</b>	
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/SE</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/RE</b>	Not applicable.

## Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

No ecological data available for this materials.

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No data available
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data available
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	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 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 <sub>50</sub>	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD <sub>50</sub>	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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Issue Date: 20 October 2022                      Review Date: 20 October 2027