

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hydrated Lime

Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Company Details

Cement Australia Pty Limited

ABN 75 104 053 474

18 Station Avenue
Darra, Queensland 4076**Tel:** 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368)
Fax: 1800 CEMENT (1800 236 368)
Website: www.cementaustralia.com.au**Emergency Contact Number:****Contact Person:** Technical Manager
Telephone: 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368 - Business Hours) or
Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

Manufacturing Plants

Gladstone:

Landing Rd, Fisherman's Landing, Gladstone QLD 4680

Product

Name: Hydrated Lime**Other Names:** Slaked Lime, Calcium Hydrate, Lime Hydrate, Calcium Hydroxide, Builders Lime, Garden Lime, Plasterers Lime**Use:** Hydrated lime is used in water and sewage treatment, construction, soil stabilisation, environmental applications, etc.

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Hazardous Substance. Non-dangerous Goods
Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Category 1c)
Sensitisation – Respiratory (Category 1)**Danger****Causes severe skin burns and eye damage****May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled****CAN CAUSE SKIN BURNS & EYE DAMAGE:** Avoid contact with the eyes and skin from both wet and dry powder. Wet powder can be corrosive to the eyes and skin and may cause skin sensitisation (dermatitis). Safety: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves (AS2161), and eye/face protection (AS/NZS1337.1).**IF ON SKIN:** Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothes before re-use and separately from other clothing.**IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.**IF SWALLOWED:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.**RESPIRATORY SENSITISERS:** Avoid breathing dust. Repeated inhalation of the dust containing crystalline silica may cause bronchitis, silicosis (scarring of the lung) and the risk of scleroderma. Safety: When exposed to dust, wear a suitable respirator (AS/NZS1715, 1716). When cutting or abrading concrete, keep it wet to avoid creating hazardous dust.**IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air immediately and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing.For more information call **1300 CEMENT** (1300 236 368)
or visit www.cementaustralia.com.au*Mix it with the best.*

SAFETY EQUIPMENT: Recommended protective clothing when handling product includes gloves, boots, long sleeves/pants, eye protection i.e., goggles, face mask.

FIRST AID: If any above symptoms persist, seek medical attention or contact Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia wide).

DISPOSAL: Follow safety instructions and collect in containers for disposal as trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines. Please dispose of packaging in appropriate general waste collection (not suitable for recycling).

SPILLS/LEAKS: Keep out of sewers and stormwater.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Water	0.1 - 2.5%	7732-18-5
Calcium Hydroxide	90 - 95%	1305-62-0
Magnesium Hydroxide	0.5 - 1.0%	1309-42-8
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	<1%	14808-60-7
Total respirable silica	Below reporting limits	14808-60-7
Silicon Dioxide	0.5 - 2%	7631-86-9
Aluminium Dioxide	0 - 2%	1344-28-1
Iron Oxide	0 - 0.4%	1309-37-1

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Swallowed:	Wash mouth and lips with copious amounts of water, and give limited amounts of milk or water to drink (150ml). Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.
Eyes:	Hold eyes open and flush with copious amounts of water for at least 10 minutes. Seek medical attention.
Skin:	Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash material off skin, using plenty of water preferably under shower. If effects persist, seek medical attention.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air away from the dusty area. Seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities:	Eye wash station.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically as for poisoning with strong alkali. Contact Poisons Information Centre: Tel 13 11 26 (Australia wide)

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard:	Hydrated Lime is non-combustible
Hazchem Code:	None allocated
Flammability:	Not flammable
Extinguishing Media:	Water
Hazards from Combustion Products:	None
Danger of violent reaction or explosion:	Violent reactions with maleic anhydride, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins, nitropropane and phosphorus.
Evacuate	No

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spills:	PPE must be worn to clean up spillages with broom, shovel, or vacuum equipment. Keep out of sewer, storm water drains, and natural waterways.
----------------	--

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling:	When supplied in bags these need to be handled in accordance with manual handling Code of Practice.
Storage:	Hydrated Lime should be stored in a cool protected place away from moisture, strong oxidants or acids and to minimize dust emissions. Storage in steel or concrete bins and silos, or plastic lined bags, is appropriate.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Calcium Oxide	0-3%	1305-78-8
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	<1 up to 10%	14808-60-7

Exposure standards

Engineering Controls:	All work with Hydrated Lime should be carried out in a manner that minimises dust generation, exposure to dust and repeated skin contact. When handling Hydrated Lime, use local mechanical ventilation or extraction in areas where dust could escape into the work environment. For bulk deliveries, closed pumping systems are recommended. For handling of individual bags, follow instructions for personal protection. Work areas should be cleaned regularly by wet sweeping or vacuuming.
------------------------------	---

8.2 Personal Protection

Skin:	If handling Hydrated Lime or products containing Quicklime, personnel should wear protective clothing and impervious boots, (Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501) and suitable impervious gloves such as PVC (AS 2161). Remove clothing that has become contaminated with wet or dry product to avoid prolonged contact with the skin. If product gets into boots, remove socks and boots immediately and wash skin thoroughly. Wash work clothes regularly. To avoid contamination of face and lips and ingestion, wash hands before eating, or smoking.
Eyes:	Avoid contact with eyes. Splash resistant Safety Glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1336) should be worn or a face-shield.
Respiratory:	In dusty environments use a respirator (filter mask) such as Class P1 or P2 (Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716).

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	White to off-white powder
Odour:	No odour
Boiling/Melting Point:	Decomposes to water and calcium oxide at 580°C
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity:	2.4 – 2.8
Bulk Density:	450-800kg/m ³
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammability Limits:	Non-combustible
Solubility In Water:	Approx. 1.6g/L @20°C
pH:	Approximately 12
Particle Size:	9% < 100µm

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

An alkaline material that reacts vigorously with acids, generating some heat. May absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, forming calcium carbonate. Soluble in glycerol, aqueous solution of sucrose, and ammonium chloride. Incompatible with maleic anhydride, nitroparaffins, and phosphorus.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity	Has a caustic reaction and is corrosive to the mouth and throat.
Skin	Irritating to the skin. Contact with powder or wetted form may result in caustic reaction, rash and dermatitis.
Eye	Irritation and corrosive to the eyes. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and redness and watering of eyes and damage to cornea.
Sensitization	Irritating and drying to the skin. May cause alkali burns and irritant or allergic dermatitis.
Mutagenicity	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	This product contains crystalline silica which is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). However, there is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis. Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk.
Reproductive STOT – single exposure	Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin. Irritating to the respiratory system. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level exposure may result in breathing difficulties.
STOT – repeated exposure	Repeated exposure to respirable silica may result in pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis). Silicosis is a fibronodular lung disease caused deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica. Principal symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. In the wet state, the likelihood of an inhalation hazard is reduced.
Aspiration	This product is a solid and aspiration hazards are not expected to occur.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Because of the high pH of this product, it would be expected to produce significant acute ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product has no bioaccumulation or food chain toxicity potential.
Mobility:	Soluble in water (as hydroxide) to form alkaline solution. Low mobility in most ground conditions.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Material should be recycled, or neutralised with dilute hydrochloric acid to a pH of 6-9, before disposal in accordance with local authority guidelines. Keep out of sewer, storm water drains, and natural waterways.

Section 14: Transport Information

UN Number:	None allocated
Proper Shipping Name:	None allocated
Class and Subsidiary Risk:	None allocated
Packing Group:	None allocated
Special precautions for user:	Avoid generating and breathing dust
Hazchem Code:	None allocated

