



Material Safety Data Sheet

HYDROLIME

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

BGC Cement
77 Vulcan Road
Canning Vale
Western Australia
Telephone: (08) 9334 4555

Product Name	BUILDERS CHOICE [®] Hydrolime
Other Names	Hydrated Lime, Slaked Lime, Calcium Hydroxide
Manufacturer's Product Codes	HL20
U.N. Number	None allocated
CAS Number	<i>See Physical Description below</i>
Dangerous Goods Class	None allocated
Hazchem Code	None allocated
Poisons Schedule	Not scheduled
Uses	Hydrated Lime is used in mortars and renders, and can be used as a neutralising agent in water and sewerage treatment and in the gold industry as a reducing agent.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	
Appearance	A fine, white or off-white amorphous powder.
Boiling Point / Melt Point	Decomposes to water and calcium oxide at 580°C
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Per Cent Volatiles	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	2.2 to 2.3
Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability/Combustibility	Non-flammable; Non-combustible
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Physical characteristics of general hydrated lime are alkaline in nature. The pH of water solution (slurry) of this material is as high as 13.5

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	PROPORTION (%)
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	80 – 90
Magnesium Hydroxide	1309-48-4	0 – 6
Silicon Dioxide	7631-86-9	2 – 6
Aluminium Oxide	1344-28-1	0.2 – 0.6
Iron Oxide	1345-25-1	0.1 – 0.3

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS (short and long term exposures)

Swallowed: Hydrolime has a caustic reaction and therefore will burn the mouth and throat if swallowed.

Eyes: Irritating and burning to the eye and eyelid.

Skin: Irritating, rash and burns or dermatitis may occur.

Inhaled: Can burn mucous membranes.

FIRST AID

Swallowed: Brush dry material from face and wash with copious amounts of clean water. Do not induce vomiting; give water containing sugar or milk to drink. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with clean running water and mild soap. A shower may be required.

Eyes: Immediately irrigate with copious amounts of clean running water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes. Seek medical attention.

Inhaled: Move to outside fresh air area, and seek medical attention if effects persist.

Advice to Doctor: Contact a poisons information centre. For Western Australia, telephone 13 11 26

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits (TLV): 5mg/m³ for respirable dust and 10mg/m³ for total dust.

Ventilation: Avoid generating dust. Suitable means of dust collection or suppression should be applied as necessary in the working environment, to maintain acceptable levels of air-borne dust. For bulk deliveries, closed pumping systems are recommended. For bagged deliveries, follow personal protection instructions below if no local exhaust ventilation is available. Work areas should be cleaned regularly by vacuuming. Persons with a history of respiratory illness or reduced pulmonary function should avoid work places with high dust levels.

Personal Protection:

Skin: - Wear loose comfortable clothing. Wash work clothes regularly. Apply barrier cream to hands or wear cotton or light duty leather gloves or equivalent (AS 2161).

Eyes: - Safety spectacles with side shields or safety goggles (dust resistant: AS/NZS 1336) should be worn if dust likely to be generated.

Respiratory: - None required if engineering and handling controls are adequate. If dust is generated wear a suitable P1 or P2 particulate respirator (AS/NZS 1715). Use only respirators that

bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted correctly. Note that persons with facial hair will have difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory face seal. For alternatives see AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

Flammability/Combustibility: Hydrolime is non-flammable and non-combustible.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Handling: Store in a dry place. Hydrolime should be stored away from moisture, steam, acid or acid fumes, in containers that prevent ingress of moisture, as this will cause it to set and hardened in storage. Concrete or steel silos, FIBC's (bulker bags) lined with plastic, or plastic-lined paper sacks are the most usual forms of storage. Transportation is usually in bulk by means of pneumatic rail or road tankers, in FIBC's or in paper sacks on pallets.

Spills and Disposals: Spills may be cleaned up by any dry method such as broom, shovel or vacuum device, with care taken to minimise dust evolution into the worker environment. Clean up personnel should wear full cover clothing, gloves, boots, dust masks and goggles. Carefully dispose of excess product and packaging by collecting for disposal as a trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines.

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The information in this document is believed to be accurate at the date of publication. Please check the currency of this MSDS by contacting (08) 9334 4555.

The provision of this information should not be construed as a recommendation to use this product in violation of any patent rights or in breach of any statute or regulation. Users are advised to make their own determination as to the suitability of this information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. Users should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace and in conjunction with other substances or products.

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