

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/2 Page 1 of 16

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

calcium hydroxide

SYNONYMS

Ca-H₂-O₂, Ca(OH)₂, "calcium hydrate", "caustic lime", "hydrated lime", "slaked lime", "lime water", "milk of lime", "limbux lime", setelime, kemikal, "lime hydrated", hydrolime, 27599

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains calcium hydroxide)

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent. A large volume industrial chemical. Manufacture of calcium salts. A binder in mortar, plaster, cement and in building and paving materials. A component in drilling muds, pesticides, fireproof coatings, water paints. As an acid neutralizing agent in water and sewage treatment. Disinfectant. As a flux in steel production; in manufacture of paper pulp. Depilatory, dehairing hides. Poultry food additive - shell forming agent. In purification of sugar.

SUPPLIER

Company: Orica
Address:
1 Nicholson Street
Melbourne
VIC, 3000
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9665 7111
Emergency Tel: **+1800 033 111 (All Hours)**
Fax: +61 3 9665 7937

Company: Merck Pty Ltd
Address:
207 Colchester Road
Kilsyth
VIC, 3137
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9728 7600
Telephone: 1800 337 460
Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9728 7600**
Fax: +61 3 9728 1351
Email: admin@merck.com.au
Website: <http://203.221.251.46/msds/msds.aspx>

Company: Sigma- Aldrich Pty Ltd
Address:
12 Anella Avenue
Castle Hill
NSW, 2154
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9841 0555
Telephone: 1800 800 097
Emergency Tel: **+44 8701906777**
Emergency Tel: **1800 448 456**
Fax: +61 2 9841 0500
Email: ausmail@sial.com
Website: www.sigma-aldrich.com

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

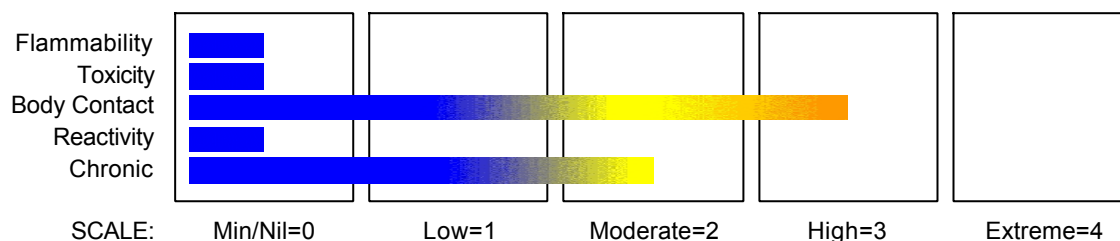
CHEMWATCH 10064
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/2 Page 2 of 16

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Causes burns.
 - Risk of serious damage to eyes.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/ face protection.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	>95

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/2 Page 3 of 16

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.
(ICSC13719).

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 4 of 16

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
 - * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
 - * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
 - * Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/2 Page 5 of 16
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZCHEM
2X

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

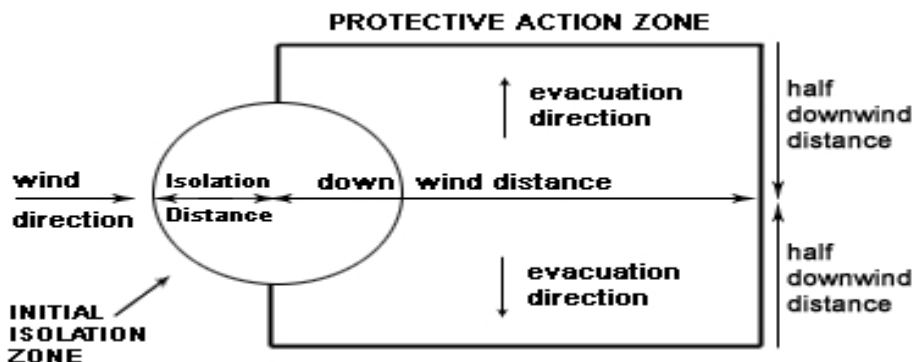
MINOR SPILLS

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 6 of 16

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

From IERG (Canada/Australia)	
Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	37

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 7 of 16

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

- Removable head packaging;
 - Cans with friction closures and
 - low pressure tubes and cartridges
- may be used.

-

Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Calcium hydroxide

- produces explosive decomposition on contact with maleic anhydride
- may form explosive compounds or explode on contact with ammonium salts, phosphorus, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins or nitropropane; salts may be shock-sensitive
- is incompatible with acids
- attacks some metals and coatings
- forms salts with nitroparaffins in the presence of water which are explosive when dried.
- Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

PACKAGING MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Chemical Name	Container Type
Calcium Hydroxide	" Acetal (Delrin)" , Bronze, " Carbon Steel" , Polycarbonate, Polyurethane

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/2 Page 8 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium hydroxide (Calcium hydroxide)		5						

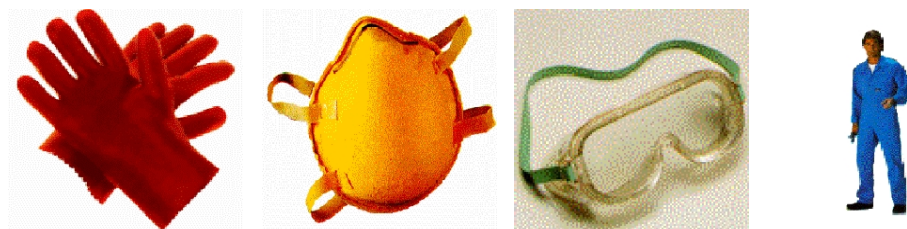
MATERIAL DATA

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE:

■ For calcium hydroxide:

In the absence of reports of adverse effects from exposure and the recognised lesser alkalinity of the alkaline earths compared with the the alkali hydroxides the relatively high value of TLV-TWA is recommended. This value corresponds in total alkalinity to 5 mg/m³ of sodium hydroxide or 2.5 times the TLV-TWA of sodium hydroxide.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 9 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: calcium hydroxide

- Protective Material CPI *

NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A

- * CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 10 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

- (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
- (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
- (c): fresh-air hoods or masks.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/2 Page 11 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White or off white amorphous odourless powder with bitter, alkaline taste; slightly soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. Readily absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to form calcium carbonate; and loses water when heated strongly to form calcium oxide. Soluble in glycerol, sugar or ammonium chloride solutions. Soluble in acids with evolution of heat. Bulk density: 400-500 kg/m³. Grades available: Builders Lime, technical, Pure, BP sterilised.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.
Corrosive.
Alkaline.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	74.10
Melting Range (°C)	580 (- H ₂ O)	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Decomposes.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	12.4 (saturated)
Decomposition Temp (°C)	580	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.2- 2.3
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 12 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Eye contact with calcium hydroxide may result in severe irritation and pain. The material may induce ulcerations of the eyeball surface.

SKIN

■ The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

In the presence of moisture calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) is a caustic irritant and can be damaging to human tissue. Skin contact may result in severe burns and blistering, depending on duration of contact.

Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ Minor exposures or slow dissolving of calcium hydroxide, in body fluids in the airway and lungs may produce delayed severe irritation or burning sensation. Severe acute dust inhalation may produce throat inflammation and fluid in the lungs.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. In severe cases, lung swelling may develop, sometimes after a delay of hours to days. There may be low blood pressure, a weak and rapid pulse, and crackling sounds.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Long term exposure to calcium hydroxide may result in narrowing of the gullet, with difficulty in swallowing. This may happen after weeks, months or years of exposure.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 13 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7340 mg/kg

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE:

■ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
calcium hydroxide	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / Cas No / RTECS No	EHS	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
Calcium hydroxide / CAS:1305- 62- 0 /	431	162	Ino rg		0	Ino rg	2	NI	0	(0)	(2)	1	2			S	2

Legend:

EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acute aquatic toxicity LC/EC150 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l),

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 14 of 16

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities,

For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable.

For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic.

For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive.

For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances.

The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.

(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
- Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide
Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 15 of 16

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

2X (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3262	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains calcium hydroxide)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None	UN/ID Number:	3262
Packing Group:	III	Special provisions:	A3
		Cargo Only	
Maximum Qty/Pack:	100 kg	Packing Instructions:	864
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Maximum Qty/Pack:	25 kg	Packing Instructions:	860
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 kg	Packing Instructions:	Y845
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS CALCIUM HYDROXIDE)			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3262	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	223 274
Limited Quantities:	5 kg		
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains calcium hydroxide)			

GESAMP hazard profiles for this material can be found in section 12 of the MSDS.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

calcium hydroxide (CAS: 1305-62-0,1332-69-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0, 1332-69-0

continued...

calcium hydroxide

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

calcium hydroxide

Issue Date: 28-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 10064

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 16 of 16

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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This is the end of the MSDS.