QUICKLIME

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Quicklime

Synonym/s: QL, High Calcium Quicklime, Burnt Lime, PBQL

Chemical Name: Calcium Oxide

Chemical Formula: CaO

Product Use/s: Water Treatment, pH Adjustment, FGD, Construction, Pulp/Paper

Manufacturer: Cheney Lime and Cement Company

478 Graystone Road Allgood, Alabama 35013

205-625-3031

Emergency Phone: 205-625-3031

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Quicklime is an odorless, white or grayish-white material that ranges from pebbles to a granular power. Contact can cause irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract. Quicklime reacts vigorously with water, releasing heat which may ignite combustible materials in specific instances.

Hazard Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Potential Health Effects:

Eyes: Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of eyes, including permanent damage.

Skin: Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of skin, especially in the presence of moisture.

Ingestion: This product can cause severe irritation or burning of gastrointestinal tract if swallowed.

Inhalation: This product can cause severe irritation of the respiratory system. Long-term exposure may cause permanent damage. Hydrated lime is not listed by MSHA, OSHA, or IARC as a carcinogen. However, this product may contain trace amounts of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or crystobalite, which has been classified by IARC as a Group I carcinogen to humans when inhaled. Inhalation of silica can also cause a chronic lung disorder, silicosis.

Potential Environmental Effects:

This material is alkaline and if released into water or moist soil will cause an increase in pH.

QUICKLIME

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Chemical Formula	Common Name	Conc. (%)
Calcium Oxide	CaO	Quicklime	> 90.0
Magnesium Oxide	MgO	Periclase	< 2.5
Calcium Carbonate	CaCO₃	Limestone	< 3.0
Crystalline Silica	SiO ₂	Quartz	< 1.0

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with generous amounts of water or eye wash solution if water is unavailable. Pull back eyelid while flushing to ensure that all hydrated lime dust has been washed out. Seek medical attention promptly if the initial flushing of the eyes does not remove the irritant. Do not rub eyes.

Skin: Brush off or remove as much dry lime as possible. Wash exposed area with large amounts of water. If burned seriously or if irritation persists, seek medical attention promptly.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth unless instructed to do so by medical personnel.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Contact can cause irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazards: Quicklime is not combustible or flammable. However, quicklime reacts vigorously with water, and may release heat sufficient to ignite combustible materials in specific instances. Quicklime is not considered to be an explosion hazard, although reaction with water or other incompatible materials, such as acids, may rupture containers.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical or CO₂ fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire. Fire Fighting Instructions: Keep personnel away from and upwind of fire. Avoid skin contact or inhalation of dust. Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bulk gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA)

Hazardous Combustion Products: Not applicable

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill / Leak Procedures: Do Not use water on bulk material spills. Lime reacts vigorously with water, releasing heat. Use proper personal protective equipment.

QUICKLIME

Small Spills: Use dry methods to collect spilled materials. Avoid generating dust. Do not clean up with compressed air. Store collected materials in dry, sealed plastic or non-aluminum metal containers. Residue on surfaces may be water washed.

Large Spills: Use dry methods to collect spilled materials. Evacuate area downwind of clean-up operations to minimize dust exposure. Store spilled materials in dry, sealed plastic or non-aluminum metal containers.

Containment: Minimize dust generation and prevent bulk release to sewers or waterways.

Clean-up: Residual amounts of material can be flushed with large amounts of water. Equipment can be washed with either a mild vinegar and water solution, or detergent and water.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep in tightly closed plastic or non-aluminum metal containers. Protect containers from physical damage. Avoid direct skin contact with the material. Avoid breathing any dust.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated location. Do not store near acids or other incompatible materials. Keep away from moisture. Do not store or ship in aluminum containers.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredient	OSHA PEL, TWA 8/40h (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV, TWA 8/40h (mg/m3)	NIOSH REL,TWA 8/40h (mg/m3)	NIOSH IDLH (mg/m3)
Calcium Oxide	15 (total dust) 5 (respirable)	2	2	25
Magnesium Oxide	10	10	N/A	N/A
Calcium Carbonate	15 (total dust) 5 (respirable)	10	10(total dust) 5 (total dust)	N/A
Crystalline Silica	10/(SiO₂% + 2) (respirable)	0.025 (respirable)	0.05 (respirable)	50

Engineering Controls: Provide ventilation adequate to maintain PELs.

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators if airborne concentration exceeds PELs. **Skin Protection:** Use appropriate gloves and footwear to prevent skin contact and the potential for burns. Clothing should fully cover arms and legs. Should lime get inside clothing or gloves, remove the clothing and the lime promptly.

Eye Protection: Use safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with lime products.

Other: Eye wash fountain/stations and emergency showers should be available.

QUICKLIME

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White or grayish-white pebbles or powder

Odor: Odorless
Physical State: Solid

Melting Point (°C/°F): 2570/4658 Boiling Point (°C/°F): 2850/5162

Bulk Density: 65-70 lbs. / Cu. Ft.

Specific Gravity: 3.2 – 3.4

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N/A

Vapor Density: N/A

Evaporation Rate: N/A

pH (25°C/77°F): 12.4

Solubility in Water: 0.120 grams per 100 grams sat. sol. At 25°C

(Reacts with water to produce Ca(OH)₂ and large amounts of heat.)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Chemically stable, but reacts vigorously with water to form calcium hydroxide, while generating heat. Calcium carbonate reacts with CO₂ to form calcium carbonate. (See also Incompatibility below.)

Hazardous Decomposition/Products: Does not occur

Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur

Incompatibility/Conditions to Avoid:

Quicklime should not be mixed or stored with the following due to the potential for vigorous reaction and release of heat: Water (unless in a controlled process), Acids (unless in a controlled process), Organic Acid Anhydrides, Nitro-Organic Compounds, Reactive Fluoridated Compounds, Reactive Brominated Compounds, Reactive Phosphorous Compounds, Reactive Powdered Metals, Interhalogenated Compounds

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ORL-RAT LD50: 7,340 mg/kg ORL-MUS LD50: 7,300 mg/kg

No LD50/LC50 have been identified for this product's components. Quicklime is not listed by MSHA, OSHA, or IARC as a carcinogen, but this product may contain trace amounts of crystalline silica, which has been classified by IARC as carcinogenic to humans when inhaled in the form of quartz or crystobalite. Inhalation, skin and eye contact are the most likely routes of exposure. This material is irritating to the skin and severely irritating to the eyes.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity: Because of the high pH of this product, it would be expected to produce significant Eco-toxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems in high concentrations (> 1 g/L).

QUICKLIME

Environmental Fate: This material shows no bioaccumulation effect or food chain concentration toxicity. High pH values will rapidly decrease over time as a result of recarbonation. This material may be used in soil stabilization or remediation and will show very little mobility in soils.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations. If this product as supplied and unmixed becomes a waste, it will not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Quicklime is not classified as a hazardous material by US DOT and is not regulated by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDG) when shipped by means other than air.

UN Number: UN 1910

Transport Hazard Class: Class 8. Corrosive

Environmental Hazards: None

When being transported by air, quicklime is classified in the Department of Transport (DOT) regulations as a hazardous material (49 CFR 172.101). For passenger aircraft, the maximum net quantity allowed per container is 25 kg (please refer to IATA packing instruction number 860 for more information). For cargo aircraft, the maximum net quantity allowed per container is 100 kg (see IATA packing instruction 864.) For quantities greater than 25 kg up to and including 100 kg, the container shall be labeled with "CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY." Because express carriers (i.e. Federal Express, Airborne Express and United Parcel Service) ship by air, quicklime presented to these carriers for shipment must be packaged, marked and labeled in accordance with IATA requirements, and must be accompanied by the appropriate shipping documentation. Only personnel trained and certified under applicable DOT Hazardous Material Regulations (contain in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations) may prepare any quicklime product for air transport.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number (40 CFR 261.33): not listed

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): not classified

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4): unlisted specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311(b)(4);

CWA, Sec. 307(a), CAA, Sec. 112

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): not listed

SARA 311/312 Codes: not listed

SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): not listed

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): not listed

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): not listed

All chemical ingredients are listed on the US EPA TSCA Inventory List.

QUICKLIME

OSHA/MSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): 5mg/M3 TWA-8

MSHA: not listed

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance (29 CFR 1910): not listed

State Regulations: Consult state and local authorities for guidance. Components found in this product may contain trace amounts of inherent naturally occurring elements (such as, but not limited to arsenic and cadmium) that may be regulated under California Proposition 65 and other states regulations.

Canada:

WHMIS Classification: "D2A" Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

WHMIS Classification: "E" Corrosive Materials (listed due to corrosive effect on aluminum)

Canada DSL: Listed

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By: Cheney Lime and Cement Company

Date Prepared: June 1, 2015

NFPA Hazard Class: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Instability: 0 HMIS Hazard Class: Health: 3* Flammability: 0 Hazard: 1

Physical Hazard: 0
Personal Protection: E

Abbreviations: N/A - Not Applicable, IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, IATA - International Air Transport Association, ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, TWA - Time Weighted Average, PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit, TLV - Threshold Limit Value REL Recommended Exposure Limit.

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