

CALCIUM OXIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CALCIUM OXIDE

OTHER NAMES

Ca-O, "burnt lime", quicklime, calx, lime, "lime, burned", calcia, "burnt unslaked lime", "high calcium lime", "unslaked lime", "fluxing lime", "burned lime", rocklime, "soft burnt lime", "soft burned lime"

PRODUCT USE

Used as an additive in bricks, mortar, plaster and other building materials; in steel production, aluminium smelting and for the flotation of non-ferrous ores; in glass production and water and sewage treatment.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

technical@sdfine.com

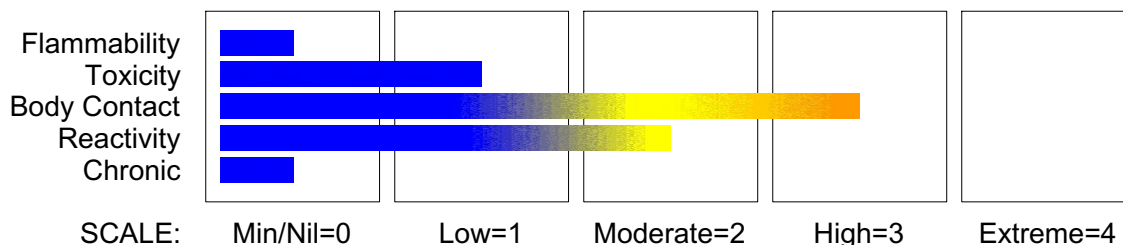
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H314 H318

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Causes serious eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium oxide	1305-78-8	>95

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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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 contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

» For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- 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.
-

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

» Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Wear protective neoprene gloves and chemical goggles.

MAJOR SPILLS

» Clear area of personnel.
Avoid generating dust.
Avoid reaction with.
water.
organic materials / compounds.
Collect and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

» Avoid generating and breathing dust.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Avoid contact with moisture.
Wear personal protective equipment when handling.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Keep dry. Reacts violently with water.
Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.
Wash hands with soap and water after handling.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SUITABLE CONTAINER

» Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from acids and strong oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

» Store in original containers.

Store in a cool, dry place.

Store away from incompatible materials.

Protect containers against physical damage.

- Keep dry.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ + + + X +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- calcium oxide:

CAS:1305- 78- 8

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

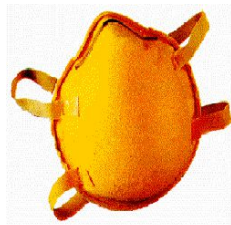
Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)
calcium oxide	25

Revised IDLH Value (ppm)

MATERIAL DATA

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against undue irritation and is analogous to that recommended for sodium hydroxide.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- 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].

HANDS/FEET

- » Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
- Neoprene rubber gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand

** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,

Air Speed:
0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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).

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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant 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

A white, odourless solid. Commercially in lump, pebble, pelletised and powdered forms. Reacts with water to form calcium hydroxide with evolution of heat. Bulk density 900-1100 kg/m³

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Alkaline.

Reacts violently with water.

Molecular Weight: 56.08

Melting Range (°C): 2570

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible

pH (1% solution): 12.0 @ 0.2 g/l

Volatile Component (%vol): Nil

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 2850

Specific Gravity (water=1): 3.2- 3.4

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Non Volatile

Flash Point (°C): Non flammable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not available

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.

Presence of water.

Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

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 solid/dust is.
- » discomforting.
- » to the gastro-intestinal tract.
- » and.
- » harmful.
- » if swallowed.
- » Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- » The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
- » When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
- » The dust may be extremely discomforting.
- » to the eyes.
- » and is.
- » capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

SKIN

- » The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
- » The dust may be extremely discomforting.
- » to the skin.
- » and may cause.
- » blisters or burns.
- » Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.

INHALED

- » Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.
- » The dust may be highly discomforting.
- » to the upper respiratory tract.
- » and may cause.
- » severe mucous membrane damage.
- » Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible. Waste lime may be used to neutralise acids and acid spill. Otherwise, bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8

UN/ID Number: 1910

ERG Code: 8L

Shipping name:None

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

Packing Group: III

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

calcium oxide (CAS: 1305-78-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS SECTION CHANGES

The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.

Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version
Exposure Standard	4	13- Jul- 2006	Appearance	4	13- Jul- 2006		

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue date: 22-06-2018