



Aglime of Australia

**BUILDING BETTER SOILS**

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Limesand

### 1. Identification of the material and supplier

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Limesand</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Aglime of Australia</b>
<b>Other names</b>	Agricultural lime, aglime	<b>Address</b>	1/110 Robinson Avenue (PO Box 212) Belmont WA 6984
<b>Recommended use</b>	In agriculture, spread on soil to increase the pH of acidic soil.	<b>Telephone</b>	9277 5529
		<b>Fax</b>	92775379
		<b>Email</b>	steve@aglime.com.au
		<b>Emergency phone</b>	0429 917 742

### 2. Hazards identification

<b>Hazard classification</b>	Hazardous substance, non-dangerous goods
<b>Risk phrases</b>	R36 Irritating to eyes R37 irritating to respiratory system
<b>Safety phrases</b>	S22 Do not breathe dust S25 Avoid contact with eyes

### 3. Composition and information on ingredients

Limesand is primarily composed of shell and coral fragments from marine organisms. Limesand is a naturally occurring, unrefined, unaltered mined product containing no Type I hazardous ingredients as identified by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) List of Designated Hazardous Substances or Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.

Chemical identity	Chemical formula	CAS number*	% composition
Calcium carbonate	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	471-34-1	> 60
Magnesium carbonate	MgCO <sub>3</sub>	546-93-0	< 10
Sodium	Na		< 10

\*unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service

### 4. First aid measures

<b>Skin</b>	Wash with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Eyes</b>	Irrigate immediately with cold running water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Wash out mouth with water. If large amounts are ingested, seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove from exposure. If Irritation persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Conditions which may be aggravated by exposure</b>	Skin abrasions and sores. Inhalation of fine particles may aggravate asthma.
<b>Advice to doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.

## 5. Fire fighting measures

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<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Generally non-flammable; use appropriate media to extinguish surrounding fire conditions. Ignites on contact with fluorine; use carbon dioxide extinguisher.
<b>Hazards from combustion products</b>	Under extreme heat (> 870°C) decomposes to calcium oxide and carbon dioxide. Calcium oxide is corrosive and reactive with water.
<b>Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:</b>	Under extreme heat (> 870°C) decomposes to calcium oxide and carbon dioxide. Since calcium oxide is corrosive protective footwear and clothing should be worn.

## 6. Accidental release measures

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<b>Emergency procedures</b>	Adverse effects on persons, property or the environment are unlikely.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and clean up procedures</b>	Shovel into suitable containers for reuse/recycle or disposal. Avoid breathing dust and protect eyes from fine particles.

## 7. Handling and storage

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<b>Precautions for safe handling:</b>	<b>Avoid eye contact. Avoid inhalation.</b> Wear protective eye and breathing equipment in situations where fine particles are likely to become airborne. Wear covering clothing to protect from skin irritation during prolonged contact.
<b>Conditions for safe storage:</b>	Store away from incompatible substances; fluorine, magnesium, aluminium, silicon, hydrogen, mercury, aluminium sulfate, ammonium salts, acids.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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<b>National exposure standards</b>	Calcium carbonate ES-TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Magnesium carbonate: no exposure standard allocated
<b>Engineering controls</b>	Not applicable
<b>Personal protective equipment</b>	Where fine particles are likely to become airborne, wear safety glasses to protect the eyes and an approved face mask to prevent inhalation of dust.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

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<b>Appearance</b>	Off white to grey solid particles (<0.1–3 mm)	<b>Solubility</b>	14 mg/L
<b>Odour</b>	odourless	<b>Specific gravity</b>	2.7
<b>pH</b>	8.5	<b>Bulk density</b>	1.3–1.4 t/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not relevant	<b>Flammability</b>	Not flammable
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not relevant	<b>Flash point</b>	not relevant
<b>Boiling point</b>	Not relevant	<b>Ignition temperature</b>	not relevant
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	Not relevant	<b>Ignition temperature</b>	Not relevant
		<b>Physical state/form</b>	Particulate solid
		<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	870°C

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

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<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Not relevant
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Fluorine, magnesium, aluminium, silicon, hydrogen, mercury, aluminium sulfate, ammonium salts, acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Decomposes at 870°C to form carbon dioxide and calcium oxide. Calcium oxide is caustic and reactive with water.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	Polymerization reaction will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological information

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<b>Acute and chronic health effects</b>	If limesand enters the eye, irritation and discomfort or pain will most likely occur. If the fine particles of limesand are inhaled, respiratory tract irritation/inflammation may occur causing coughing and sneezing. Large amounts may cause chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Possible routes of exposure</b>	Eye exposure and inhalation of fine particles in situations where the fine particles may become air borne (e.g. windy conditions) Ingestion is unlikely to cause adverse health effects except in large quantities. Children should be supervised if playing in limesand.
<b>Range of effects following exposure</b>	Mild to severe irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract.
<b>Dose, concentration or conditions of exposure likely to cause injury</b>	Situations where the fine particles may become air borne (e.g. windy conditions) pose a risk to eyes and respiratory tract. Specific concentration and exposure time data not available.
<b>Delayed effects</b>	Not relevant
<b>Relevant negative data</b>	Not relevant

## 12. Toxicological information

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<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Not harmful to the environment. Will increase the pH of acidic soil.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	In a non-acidic environment limesand will persist indefinitely.
<b>Mobility</b>	In an acidic soil environment carbonate from calcium and magnesium carbonate in limesand will move down the soil profile over a period of years.

## 13. Disposal considerations

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<b>Disposal methods</b>	Transport to an appropriate landfill site in a covered vehicle.
<b>Special precautions for landfill or incineration</b>	Do not incinerate.

## 14. Transport information

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**Non Dangerous Goods:** not classified as hazardous based on Australian Dangerous Goods Code for transport by road and rail.

<b>UN number</b>	none allocated	<b>Packing group</b>	none allocated
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	none allocated	<b>Special precautions for user</b>	none allocated
<b>Class and subsidiary risk</b>	none allocated	<b>Hazchem code</b>	none allocated

## 15. Regulatory information

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All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (ACIS).

## 16. Other information

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Prepared by Aglime of Australia

6<sup>th</sup> September 2012

- References**
- Approved criteria for classifying hazardous substances NOHSC:1008 (2004)
  - National code of practice for the labelling of workplace substances NOHSC:2012 (1994)
  - List of designated hazardous substances NOHSC:10005 (1999)
  - Australian code for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail.

**End of MSDS**