

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	
Synonyms	Brownlow Pink Marble, Cudgee Marble, Koonunga Hill Blue Marble, Koonunga Hill Grey Marble., Seafoam Marble, Sunset Gold Marble, Angaston White Marble, Angaston Pink Marble, Koonunga Hill Dove Marble, Super Off White Marble, Cudgee Blend Marble, Stocklime, Calcite, Ground Marble, Calcium Carbonate, CAC03, Limestone
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Source of lime, used as a neutralising agent, filler, extender in paints and renders, terrazzo tiles, masonry products, landscaping, calcium source in stock food.
--------------------------	--

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	
Address	
Telephone	
Fax	

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available


## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
---------------------	---

SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
-------------	----------------

**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
-------------	---

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-65-3	>99	<u>limestone</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Brush off dust.</p> <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.</li> <li>▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known
-----------------------------	------------

### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>Do not</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>  Heating at high temperatures ( 825 degC) causes decomposition and liberates carbon dioxide.
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Sweep up.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.  Sweep up or Shovel up.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	Avoid generating and breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes. <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b> Wash hands with soap and water after handling.
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Keep dry

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	Multi-wall paper container <u>NOTE</u> : Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Delivery may be in bulk by special vehicle
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Segregate from , strong acids

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

| OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

| INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
limestone	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	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)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)	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.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:																			
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)																				
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)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)																				
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)																				
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.)																				
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range																				
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents																				
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity																				
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use																				
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only																				
<b>Personal protection</b>																					
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> </ul>																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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]</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Heavy gloves, e.g. leather</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection
below	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities
<b>Other protection</b>	<b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	White, odourless powder, colourless crystals or lumps; very slightly soluble in water. Soluble in acids with evolution of carbon dioxide.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	2.7-2.95
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	>825
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	825 decomposes	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	100 Pure CaCO <sub>3</sub>
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7

<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5
---	---------------

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The dust may be discomforting  Airborne limestone particulate can carry bacteria into the air passages and lungs, producing infection and bronchitis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Considered to be non toxic Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.  On dust inhalation, limestone does not produce pneumoconiosis probably because it is eliminated from the lungs slowly by solution.

<b>Barossa Quarries Marble</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>limestone</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	⊖	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	⊖
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✔	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊖
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✔
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊖	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊖
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊖	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊖

**Legend:** ✖ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

<b>Barossa Quarries Marble</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>limestone</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Continued...

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	Recycle if possible, otherwise dispose in a chemically secure landfill.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AICS	Y		
Canada - DSL	Y		
Canada - NDSL	Y		
China - IECSC	Y		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y		
Japan - ENCS	Y		
Korea - KECI	Y		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y		
Philippines - PICCS	Y		
USA - TSCA	Y		
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)		

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### 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.

Continued...

The 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.

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.