



Material Safety Data Sheet for Agricultural Lime

Section I - Identity

Manufacturer's name and address: Ash Grove Cement Company
P. O. Box 25900
Overland Park, KS 66225

Emergency Telephone Number: (913) 451-8900

Information Telephone Number: (913) 451-8900

Chemical Name and Synonyms: Agricultural Lime

Chemical Family: Primarily a mixture of calcium carbonate and calcium hydroxide and may contain a minor amount of calcium oxide.

Revision Date: May 2009

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	1994-1995 ACGIH TLV	MSHA Limit from 1973 TLV
Calcium carbonate, CaCO ₃	1317-65-3	Total dust, 15 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction, 5 mg/m ³ **	10 mg/m ³ *	10 mg/m ³
Calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH) ₂	1305-62-0	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	N/A
Calcium oxide, CaO	1305-78-8	5 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³
*Particulate not otherwise classified containing no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica **Unless contains >1% crystalline silica (quartz)				

N/A = Not Applicable

Agricultural Lime can contain quartz >0.1%. The MSHA 1973 TLV/OSHA PEL for quartz is respirable dust only.

10mg/m³
% SiO₂+2

The ACGIH TLV for respirable quartz is 0.025 mg/m³.

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

TLV Threshold Limit Value

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Chemical Family:	Inorganic Base
Specific Gravity:	Approximate range 2.3 to 2.60
Vapor Pressure(mm Hg):	0
Vapor Density:	(Air=1) NA
Evaporation Rate:	NA
Solubility in Water:	0.0014% (25°C)
Appearance and Odor:	Soft white powder or granules; faint odor
Melting Point:	Calcium hydroxide-decomposes above 600°C Calcium carbonate-decomposes above 900°C

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (method used): NA; Agricultural Lime is non-combustible and not explosive.

Flammable or Explosive Limits: LEL: NA **UEL:** NA

Extinguishing Media: NA

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Agricultural Lime is incombustible

Firefighting Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam. For larger fires use water spray or fog.

CAUTION: Saturated water solutions of calcium hydroxide or calcium oxide can have pH of 12-12.49. See Section VII for appropriate precautions.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

Section V - Health Hazard Data

Agricultural Lime can contain quartz greater than 0.1%. Chronic long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica without the use of a proper respirator can cause silicosis. Silicosis may aggravate other chronic pulmonary conditions and may increase the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Smoking aggravates the effects of silica exposure. NTP and IARC list respirable quartz crystalline silica as a carcinogen; OSHA does not.

Route(s) of Entry of calcium hydroxide, calcium oxide, and calcium carbonate: Inhalation; skin; eyes; ingestion

1. Inhalation: corrosive

- a. **Acute exposure:** Inhalation of low concentrations may cause sore throat, coughing, choking, dyspnea, and variable symptoms of headache, dizziness, and weakness. Intense exposures may result in tightness in the chest and delayed pulmonary edema. The solubility of the substance allows further penetration that may continue for several days.
- b. **Chronic exposure:** Bronchial irritation with chronic cough are common.

Section V - Health Hazard Data - (Continued)

- c. **First aid:** Remove from exposure; move to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention.
2. **Skin contact:** corrosive
- a. **Acute exposure:** The substance can penetrate the skin slowly, producing soft, necrotic, deeply penetrating areas on contact. The solubility may allow further penetration that may continue for several days. The extent of damage depends on duration of contact.
- b. **Chronic exposure:** A chronic dermatitis may follow repeated contact.
- c. **First aid:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). In the case of chemical burns, cover the affected areas with sterile, dry dressing. Bandage securely, but not too tightly. Get medical attention.
3. **Eye contact:** corrosive
- a. **Acute exposure:** Direct contact with the solid or aqueous solutions may cause conjunctival edema and corneal destruction; can lead to and may cause blindness.
- b. **Chronic exposure:** Prolonged contact may cause conjunctivitis.
- c. **First aid:** Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately. Qualified medical personnel should perform administration of drugs to the eyes.
4. **Ingestion:** corrosive. If ingested, consult a physician immediately.

Quartz listed as an OSHA carcinogen: NO By NTP: YES By IARC: YES

Calcium carbonate, calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide listed as an OSHA carcinogen: NO By NTP NO By IARC: NO

Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure: Respiratory disorders or diseases, dermatitis or other skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Section VI - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. Calcium hydroxide and calcium oxide will gradually absorb carbon dioxide when exposed to air, forming calcium carbonate.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): maleic anhydride, nitroparaffins, nitromethane, nitroethane, and nitropropane; all can form explosive salts with calcium hydroxide.

Phosphorous, when boiled with alkaline hydroxides, yields mixed phosphines that may ignite spontaneously in air.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Water: Calcium hydroxide and calcium oxide form corrosive solutions with water; pH: 12-12.49.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: When heated above 580°C, calcium hydroxide loses water to form calcium oxide, quicklime.

Conditions to Avoid: NA

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Pick up spilled powder; avoiding dusting conditions. Spills should not be flushed to surface waters or sewers. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal requirements.

Handling: Avoid generation of excessive dust.

Storing: Protect against physical damage and store in dry place away from water or moisture.

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved (under 30 CFR 11) or NIOSH-approved (under 42 CFR 84) respirators in poorly ventilated areas, if an applicable exposure limit is exceeded, or when dust causes discomfort or irritation. (Advisory: Respirators and filters purchased after July 10, 1998 must be certified under 42 CFR 84.)

Firefighting: Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

Ventilation: Enclose all dusty processes; use local exhaust ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation to vent dust to collector.

Protective Gloves: Gauntlet type work gloves.

Eye Protection: Tight fitting goggles.

Other Protective Equipment: To avoid contact with skin, use long sleeve shirt and long pants; can use protective cream on exposed skin areas.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Avoid skin contact with product. If skin contact has occurred promptly remove from skin with soap and water. Follow listed precautions as appropriate during the repair and/or maintenance of contaminated equipment.

This product neither contains nor is directly manufactured with any controlled ozone depleting substances, Class I and II.