

Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No™ ACE2G Issue Date : April 2022 ISSUED by ACECHEM

Product Name **CALCIUM CARBONATE TECH**

Not classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	CALCIUM CARBONATE TECH	
Product Code	C151572	
Company Name	ACE CHEMICAL COMPANY (ABN 35619819300)	
Address	119A Mooringe Avenue Camden Park SA 5038 AUSTRALIA	
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: 08-8376 0844 Fax: 08-8295 8563	
Emergency phone number	0438760844	
E-mail Address	acechem@bigpond.com	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Used in the manufacture of paint, rubber, plastics, adhesives, paper, dentrifices, tooth powders, whitewash, cement, ceramics, cosmetics, putty, polishes, pesticides, insecticides, antibiotics, inks, matches, pencils, crayons, linoleum, insulating compounds, and shoe dressings. Used as a source of lime, neutralizing agent, food additive, antacid, dietary supplement and anti-diarrhoeal agent.	
Other Names	<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
	CALCIUM CARBONATE	
	CALCIUM CARBONATE PRECIPITATED	C131576
Other Information	Ace Chemical Company has taken care in compiling this information. No liability is accepted wether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside Ace Chemical Companies control.	

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia. Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)
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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
	Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	100 %
Other Information	Precipated calcium carbonate is produced by chemical means and is 98-99% pure. Silicon dioxide and magnesium oxide are common contaminants. Two forms of commercially important natural calcium carbonate are calcite and aragonite. Common contaminants are magnesium, iron, manganese, and zinc. Natural calcium carbonate may also contain variable amounts of silica depending on its geographic origin.		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Obtain medical advice if condition develops or persists.
Ingestion	Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness or is unconsciousness or convulsing. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink 8 to 10 ozs. (240 to 300 ml) of water to dilute material in stomach. Obtain medical advice immediately.
Skin	If irritation occurs, flush area with lukewarm, gently running water for at least 10 minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical advice immediately.
Eye contact	Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water, for 10 minutes, by the clock, holding the eyelid(s) open. If irritation persists, obtain medical advice immediately.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

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5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media Use an extinguisher appropriate to the material which is burning.

Specific Methods It is recommended that firefighters wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Calcium carbonate and its solutions will not burn or support combustion. COMBUSTION PRODUCTS Carbon dioxide and calcium oxide.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal PRECAUTIONS Restrict access to area. Provide adequate protective equipment and ventilation. Remove chemicals which can react with the spilled chemical. CLEANUP Stop or reduce discharge. Contain material. Shovel or sweep up dry calcium carbonate for recycling or disposal, taking care to minimize dust formation.

7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Avoid any dust build-up by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of storage area. Keep storage separated from work areas. Inspect periodically for deficiencies such as damage or leaks.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information No exposure standards have been established for this product by Worksafe Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m³.
EXPOSURE LIMIT COMMENTS NUISANCE PARTICULATE: No significant toxic effects or disease are expected if exposures are maintained under reasonable control. The TLV-TWA is 10 mg/m³ of total particulate. This limit is for dusts containing no asbestos and <1% free silica.
EXPOSURE CONTROL Note: Exposure to this material can be controlled in many ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Use this general information to help develop specific control measures. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls ENGINEERING CONTROLS When there is large-scale use of this material (eg. bagging operation), engineering control methods to reduce exposures may be necessary. Use local exhaust ventilation and process enclosure to control airborne dust. A dust collecting system attached to the ventilation system may also be necessary. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems.

Personal Protective Equipment RESPIRATORY PROTECTION If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear a P1 half facepiece respirator as specified by AS/NZS 1715 and 1716. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
EYE/FACE PROTECTION Dust- or splash-proof chemical safety goggles, as required.
SKIN PROTECTION Impervious gloves, coveralls, etc. should be worn, as needed.
RESIST. FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING No specific guidelines are available. Most materials commonly used in protective clothing are probably adequate. Contact your safety equipment supplier for advice.
PERSONAL PROTECTION COMMENTS NOTE: Eye wash fountains should be located near any area where calcium carbonate is used.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance White powder or colourless crystals. ODOUR THRESHOLD Odourless

Melting Point Decomposes 825-1339° C (1517-2442°F)

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Boiling Point	Not available
Solubility in Water	SOLUBILITY IN WATER 1-2 mg/100 mL SOLUBILITY IN OTHER LIQUIDS Insoluble in alcohol; soluble in ammonium chloride and dilute acids (with evolution of carbon dioxide)
Specific Gravity	(SG) 2.7 to 2.9 (water = 1)
pH	8 to 9 (aqueous solution)
Vapour Pressure	Not volatile
Flash Point	Non-combustible (does not burn)
Flammability	Not combustible.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not applicable
Explosion Properties	(LEL) Not applicable - (UEL) Not applicable
Molecular Weight	100.09

10. Stability and reactivity

Possibility of hazardous reactions	STABILITY Stable INCOMPATIBILITY -MAT'LS TO AVOID FLUORINE - ignites and burns fiercely. MAGNESIUM - may cause explosive reaction. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS None HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION Does not occur CORROSIVITY TO METALS Not corrosive
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11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information	ANIMAL TOXICITY DATA Calcium carbonate was applied to the surface of rabbit eyes with no toxic effects noted. Rats were exposed to extremely high airborne concentrations (81.2 mg/m ³ mean) of calcium carbonate for 90 minutes and sacrificed at 1 hour and 21 hours after exposure. No pathologic findings were noted.
Ingestion	Ingestion of very large quantities may result in intestinal obstruction and/or constipation. Considered to be of very low toxicity.
Inhalation	Can be irritating to the respiratory tract. Symptoms include sneezing and slight nose irritation.
Skin	May cause mild irritation and redness.
Eye	May cause irritation to the eyes. Symptoms include lachrymation and irritation.
Chronic Effects	HEALTH EFFECTS There are no reported health effects associated with repeated or prolonged exposure to pure calcium carbonate. If there is more than 1% crystalline silica (quartz) present in the calcium carbonate, exposure to airborne concentrations may increase the risk of developing a disabling lung disease called silicosis. CARCINOGENICITY Not classed as a carcinogen by Worksafe Australia. TERATOGENICITY AND EMBRYOTOXICITY No data. MUTAGENICITY Negative on one test POTENTIAL FOR ACCUMULATION Approximately 10% of ingested calcium carbonate is absorbed while 90% is excreted. There is very little potential for accumulation unless kidney function is seriously compromised.

12. Ecological information

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal	DISPOSAL Federal, state and local regulations should be reviewed prior to disposal. May be possible to dispose of this material as non-toxic waste or clean fill.
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14. Transport information

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Transport Information Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References *** BIBLIOGRAPHY Limestone dust : a possible cause of silicosis. A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Health. Vol. 13 (1956). p. 96-97 Koshi, K.; Homma, K.; Sakabe, H. Responses of alveolar macrophage to metallic fume. Industrial Health. Vol. 13 (1975). p. 37-49 Beal, A.J.; Griffin, O.G.; Nagelschmidt, G. The health hazard of limestone and gypsum used for stone dusting in coal mines (SMRE Research Report. No. 72). [s.l.] : Ministry of Fuel and Power, June 1953

Contact Person/Point Ace Chemical Company
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Disclaimer:

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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula MOLECULAR FORMULA C-Ca-O3
STRUCTURAL FORMULA CaCO3
CHEMICAL FAMILY Carbonate

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