Material Safety Data Sheet

KILN WASTE GAS DUST - DOLOMITE

Infosafe HXGX5

No.

Issue Date April 2008

Status ISSUED by BSLNSW

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Chemical Product and

Company

Identification Approval no: 000135

Product Name

KILN WASTE GAS DUST - DOLOMITE

Product Code

Company Name

BLUESCOPE STEEL (AIS) PTY LTD (ABN 19 000 019 625)

Five Islands Road Port Kembla

NSW 2505

Emergency Tel.

131126 Poison Info

Telephone/Fax

Tel: 02 4275 7522 (24/7 switch board)

Number

Fax: 02 4275 7159

Recommended Use Material is primarily used for making BF briquettes by MultiServ, but also recycled via Sinter Plant Raw Materials pelletiser, sold off site to Fertspread for agricultural use,

recycled through 21 Area ponds.

Other Names

Name

Product Code

WASTE DOLOMITE DUST FABRIC FILTER DUST KILN WASTE DUST RAW DOLOMITE DUST

Additional Information The product is generated by Dust is collected from the lime kiln waste gas dust stream via a Fabric Filter, then pneumatically

transported to a storage silo.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. Classification NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

> Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC. Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.

Risk Phrase(s) R34 Causes burns.

Safety Phrase S25 Avoid contact with eyes.

\$36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face

protection.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion			
	Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	10-35 %			
	Magnesium oxide		10-30 %			
	silica amorphous	7631-86-9	0-2 %			
	Iron	7439-89-6	0-1 %			
	Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	0-1 %			
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		=	Balance			
Other Information	This product has a Limiting Oxygen Index (LOI) of approx 45%					
	4. FIRST AID MEASURES					
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.					
Ingestion	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.					
Skin	Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water, Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.					
Eye	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.					

First Aid **Facilities**

Eye wash station, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline

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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.

Alkali corrosives damage 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.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable

Extinguishing

Media

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area

Hazards from Combustion

Products

Non combustible.

Specific Methods

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.

Specific Hazards

May emit corrosive fumes.

Fire

Precautions in Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self connection with contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

Remove all sources of heat. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Wear sufficient respiratory protection and full protective clothing to minimise skin and eye exposure. Sweep up material avoiding dust generation or dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust, and then transfer material to a suitable container. Use absorbent paper dampened with water to pick up remaining material. Wash surfaces well, with soap and water. Seal all wastes in vapour tight labelled plastic containers for eventual disposal. If this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid generating airborne dust. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available.

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Label containers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye contact. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Safe Storage

Conditions for Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and moisture. Store in labelled, corrosion-resistant containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from strong acids, water and other incompatible materials. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area.

Other

Information

Stored in silos.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards	Name	sTEL STE: (mgm3) (pps		TWA (ppm)	FootNote
	Calcium oxide		2		
	Magnesium oxide		10		
	Iron		5		As iron oxide fumes

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

Information

Other Exposure No exposure standards have been established for this material by the National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC). However, exposure standards for ingredients are stated above: As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC):

> TWA - the Time-Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday. According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

Engineering Controls

Use with good general ventilation. If dusts are produced local exhaust ventilation should be used.

Respiratory Protection

Where sufficient ventilation is not available, avoid breathing dust by wearing an AS 1716 approved P1 or P2 particulate filter respirator. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as http://www.msdsonline.com.au/bluescope/msds/msdsview.asp?SynonymCode=HXG... 30/06/2011

appropriate recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection Wear appropriate clothing including chemical resistant apron where clothing is likely to be contaminated. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Light brown fine dust.

Odour

Odourless.

Melting Point

Not available

Boiling Point

Not available

Solubility in

Water

Immiscible

Specific

Gravity

2.9

pH Value

Ph of solution = 12.6

Vapour Pressure Not available

Vapour Density

(Air=1)

Not available

Flash Point

Not applicable

Flammable

Limits - Lower Not applicable

Flammable

Limits - Upper Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical

Stability

Stable under normal use conditions.

Conditions to

Avoid

Extremes of temperature and dusty conditions.

Incompatible

Materials

Strong acids.

Hazardous

Decomposition

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or

Products irritating fumes.

Hazardous

Polymerization Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology

Information

No toxicology data available for this product.

Inhalation

Inhalation of mists or vapours will result in respiratory irritation and possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and

emphysema.

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal

pain and chemical burns to the mouth, throat and stomach.

Skin

Skin contact will cause redness, itching, irritation, severe

pain and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction.

Eye

Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain

and possible permanent corneal damage.

Chronic Effects Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime

symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after

exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a nonallergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high

levels of highly irritating compound.

This material has been tested and found to have minimal

respirable dust and Crystalline (Alpha) Quartz.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No data available for this specific product.

Persistence /

Degradability

Not available.

Mobility

Not available.

Environment

Protection

Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations Dispose of waste according to federal, EPA and state

regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Hazard Category Corrosive

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or

last revision of MSDS

MSDS Reviewed: April 2008 MSDS Created: May 2003

User Codes

User Title Label Approval Number User Code 000135

Other Information

This MSDS has been transcribed into Infosafe NOHSC format from an original issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

End of MSDS

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Print Date: 30/06/2011

BS: 1.10.9