



MSDS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Trade Name: **Venetian Plaster Base Coat,
Venetian Plaster Top Coat & Lime Putty**

Date Prepared: **8-10-07** Page: **1 of 5**

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Venetian Plaster Base Coat, Venetian Plaster Top Coat, Lime Putty
Product description: Lime Based Plasters
Manufacturer: **Earthpaint Incorporated**
729 Haywood Rd, Asheville, NC 28806, 828-258-2580

HMIS
Health - 1
Fire - 0
Reactivity - 0
PPE: See section 8

0= minimal
1= Slight
2= Moderate
3= Serious
4= Severe
(*)= Chronic
Health Hazard

Telephone: In case of emergency call: **Nationwide Poison Center Hotline
1-800-222-1222**

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical and Common Name	CAS Registry Number	Wt. %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Hydrated Lime - Calcium Hydroxide Ca(OH) ₂	1305-62-0		10mg/M ³	5mg/M ³
Natural Sand -Composition varies naturally; typically 14808-60-7 > 1 contains quartz (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7		10 mg/m ³ ÷ (% SiO ₂ + 2)	10 mg/m ³ ÷ (% SiO ₂ + 2)

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:

Sand dust is considered inert when wet and encapsulated in this wet plaster, however, >1% of natural sand is expected to be crystalline silica, when dry crystalline silica dust is inhaled it has been shown to cause silicosis in as little as six months of very high exposure levels. Crystalline silica is considered a carcinogen. Use sand carefully. Lime can dry skin, neutralize with vinegar or borax and water. Keep out of cuts. Always test for individual sensitivities before using, especially if you are chemically sensitive. Use respirator if creating dry plaster dust.

Eye contact:

Causes irritation to the eyes.

Skin contact:

May cause slight irritation to the skin.

Inhalation:

Inhaling dry dust from this product is irritating to respiratory tract.

Ingestion:

May be harmful if swallowed.

Chronic hazards:

Crystalline Silica, see section 11 for Toxicological Information

Physical hazards:

Spilled material is granular yet may be slippery.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin:

Thoroughly wash exposed areas with soap and water. OR vinegar and water.

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Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
Ingestion: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable limits: Non Flammable
Extinguishing Media: This material is compatible with all extinguishing media.
Hazards to fire-fighters: See Section 3 for information on hazards when this material is present in the area of a fire.
Fire-fighting equipment: The following protective equipment for fire fighters is recommended when this material is present in the area of a fire: chemical goggles, body-covering protective clothing, chemical resistant gloves, and rubber boots.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal protection: Wear chemical goggles, body-covering protective clothing, chemical resistant gloves, and rubber boots. See section 8.
Environmental Hazards: Sinks and mixes with water. Can be unpleasant and harmful to aquatic life, mostly because of high ph, see Section 12.
Small spill cleanup: Mop up and neutralize liquid, then discharge to sewer or landfill in accordance with federal, state and local regulations or permits.
Large spill cleanup: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent runoff from entering into storm sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways. Isolate, dike and store discharged material, if possible. Use sand or earth to contain spilled material. If containment is impossible, neutralize contaminated area and flush with large quantities of water.
CERCLA RQ: There is no CERCLA Reportable Quantity for this material. If a spill goes off site, notification of state and local authorities is recommended.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Keep container closed. Promptly clean residue from closures with cloth dampened with water. Promptly clean up spills.
Storage: Keep containers closed. Store in clean plastic containers. Storage temperature 45-95F.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed. Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be within direct access.

Respiratory protection: Use a NIOSH-approved dust and mist respirator where spray mist occurs. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 C.F.R. §1910.134)

Skin protection: Wear body-covering protective clothing and gloves.

Eye protection: Wear chemical goggles.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Thick , Granular liquid.

Color: White

Odor: Earthy if any odor at all.

pH:

Specific gravity: 2.3

Solubility in water: Miscible.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This material is stable under normal use and storage.

Conditions to avoid: Carbon dioxide in moist air, and acids.

Hazardous decomposition products: None

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Data: **IDLH (NIOSH) revised exposure assessment: 25 mg/m³(cristobalite, tridymite), 50 mg/m³(quartz, tripoli) Basis for revised IDLH: The available toxicological data contain no evidence that an acute exposure to a high concentration of crystalline silica would impede escape or cause any irreversible health effects within 30 minutes. However, the revised IDLHs for crystalline silica are 25 mg/m³ for Cristobalite and Tridymite and 50 mg/m³ for Quartz and Tripoli, based on being 500 times the 1989 OSHA PELs of 0.05 mg/m³ and 0.1 mg/m³, respectively (500 is an assigned protection factor for respirators and was used arbitrarily during the Standards Completion Program for deciding when the "most protective" respirators should be used for particulates). [Note: NIOSH recommends that the "most protective" respirators be worn for all varieties of crystalline silica at concentrations above 25 mg/m³.]**

Subchronic Data: **Quartz (Silica) is one of the most common minerals on earth. Granite can be 25-40% Quartz. Silica occurs in both crystalline and amorphous forms. Quartz is the most common crystalline form, and it causes most cases of silicosis. [Harber, p. 373] Silica exposure is associated with lung fibrosis (silicosis) and increased risk of lung cancer.[ACGIH] Classic silicosis is caused by low to moderate silica exposure for 20 years or more. Disabling complications include tuberculosis and progressive massive fibrosis. Diagnosis is made by 1.) history of sufficient exposure; 2.) x-ray findings of silicosis; and 3.) absence of miliary tuberculosis and fungal infections. Open lung biopsy is usually not necessary. [Rom, p. 371]**

There are no known Mutagens or Teratogens in this product.

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Special Studies:

The responses from chemically sensitive population tested with this product have been without negative effect. Air Quality is unquantifiably improved in rooms lined with this product.

Inhalation risk of respirable silica while using the product is minimal. This could exempt us from listing silica on our MSDS, however we have decided to list the dangers fo silica inhalation because often times painters will scrape dried paint films or plasters that contain silica. This is a dangerous and dusty occupation. Caution should be used when performing maintenance on this product in a manner that causes dust to be released from the dry film.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

All raw materials listed on TOSCA.

Environmental Fate:

Biodegradeable.

Physical/Chemical:

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Classification:

Disposed material is not a RCRA hazardous waste.

Disposal Method:

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and permits.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT UN Status:

This material is not regulated hazardous material for transportation.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA: No CERCLA Reportable Quantity has been established for this material.
SARA TITLE III: Not an Extremely Hazardous Substance under §302. Not a Toxic
Chemical under §313. Hazard Categories under §§311/312: Acute
TSCA: All ingredients of this material are listed on the TSCA inventory, or are exempt from listing.
FDA: Not intended for food contact.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: Tom Rioux
Supersedes revision of: **8-10-07**

THE INFORMATION ON THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE AND IT IS THE BEST

INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO Earthpaint Incorporated THIS DOCUMENT IS INTENDED ONLY AS A GUIDE TO THE
APPROPRIATE PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING A CHEMICAL BY A PERSON TRAINED IN CHEMICAL HANDLING.
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