

## 1. Identification of the Substance and Company

Substance or preparation trade name: Lime Paint  
Other Names: Paint, Powder Limewash,  
Company name & address:  
Cornerstone.  
Brims Park,  
Old Callywith Road,  
Bodmin,  
PL31 2DZ

Telephone: 01208 79779  
Emergency telephone number: 999

## 2. Composition

Substance: Hydrated Lime  
% content: 90%+  
CAS: 1305-62-0  
Classification: Irritant/Corrosive (corrosive to aluminium/brass)  
EINECS: 215-137-3



### Hazard statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation  
H318: Causes serious eye damage  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation

### Precautionary statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children  
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
P305+P351+P310: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician  
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water  
P261: Avoid breathing dust/spray  
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

## 3. Hazards Identification

Irritating to skin and eyes, can cause chemical burns if not washed off. Risk of serious damage to eyes if not washed out – keep saline eyewash available when working with Lime. In case of eye irritation after washing seek immediate medical attention.

#### 4. First aid measures

**Skin contact:** Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If necessary seek medical advice

**Eye contact:** Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water/saline solution and seek medical advice.

**Ingestion:** Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

**Inhalation:** Move patient to fresh air, give oxygen if required. If the patient doesn't improve seek medical attention.

#### 5. Fire fighting measures

**Suitable extinguishing media:** The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use water.

**Special hazards in fire:** Avoid generation of dust. Use breathing apparatus. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment

**Required special protective equipment for fire-fighters:** Use breathing apparatus

#### 6. Accidental release measures

##### Personal precautions:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Keep unprotected persons away.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing – wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

Avoid inhalation of dust – ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used, wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).

**Environmental precautions:** Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary hazard. Avoid brushing which will cause dust clouds. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH increase). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

**Methods for cleaning:** Wet down the material and shovel into a suitable container OR dry vacuum with a HEPA filter (preferable), wash away the minimum amount possible. In all cases avoid dust formation as much as possible.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Handling:** Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective equipment (refer to section 8 of this safety data sheet). Do not wear contact lenses when handling this product. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash. When handling bags usual precautions should be paid to the risks outlined in the Council Directive 90/269/EEC.

Avoid inhalation or ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure safe handling of the substance. These measures involve good personal and housekeeping practices (i.e. regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices), no drinking, eating and smoking at the workplace. Shower and change clothes at end of work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

**Storage:** The substance should be stored under cool frost free conditions. Any contact with air should be avoided. Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use aluminum for transport or storage.

## 8. Exposure Controls

### Control Parameters (Lime dust):

SCOEL recommendation (SCOEL/SUM/137 February 2008; see Section 16.6):  
Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), 8 h TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust of calcium dihydroxide

Short-term exposure limit (STEL), 15 min: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust of calcium dihydroxide

PNEC aqua = 490 µg/l

PNEC soil/groundwater = 1080 mg/l

### Personal protection equipment:

**Eye protection:** Do not wear contact lenses. Wear tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash

**Skin protection:** Since calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to skin, dermal exposure has to be minimized as far as technically feasible. The use of protective gloves (nitrile), protective standard working clothes fully covering skin, full length trousers, long sleeved overalls, with close fittings at openings and shoes resistant to caustics and avoiding dust penetration are required to be worn.

**Inhalation protection:** Calcium dihydroxide is acutely irritating to lungs. Work in ventilated areas and wear respiratory protection when material is dry.

**Environmental measures:** Avoid releasing to the environment. Contain the spillage. Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the regulatory authority responsible for environmental protection or other regulatory body.

For detailed explanations of the risk management measures that adequately control exposure of the environment to the substance please check the relevant exposure scenario, available via your supplier.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Appearance:** Pastel/beige coloured powder

**Odour:** none to earthy odor

**pH:** 12-13

**Melting point:** > 450 °C (Lime - study result, EU A.1 method)

**Boiling point:** not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450 °C)

**Flashpoint:** not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450 °C)

**Explosive properties:** non explosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties)

**Vapour pressure:** not applicable (solid with a melting point > 450 °C)

**Relative density:** 0.4-0.8Kg/L – will vary based on humidity, mix ratio, pigment quantit and aeration of product

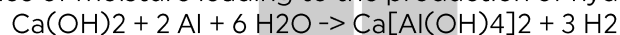
**Solubility:** (lime) 1844.9 mg/L (study results, EU A.6 method) – from powder form

**Oxidising properties:** N/A

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**Conditions to avoid:** Minimise exposure to air and moisture.

**Materials to avoid:** Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids to form salts. Calcium dihydroxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture leading to the production of hydrogen.



**Hazardous decomposition products:** None.

(Further information: Calcium dihydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.)

## 11. Toxicological information

**Acute toxicity:** Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic.

Oral LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)

Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> > 2500 mg/kg bw (OECD 402, rabbit)

Inhalation no data available

Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.

(For irritating effects to the respiratory tract see below)

**Excessive exposure may affect human health as follows:**

**Skin contact:** Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin

**Eye contact:** Calcium dihydroxide entails a risk of serious damage to the eye

**Inhalation/ingestion:** From current data it is concluded that Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> is irritating to the respiratory tract.

**Long Term Toxic Effects:** N/A

Calcium dihydroxide is considered not to be a skin sensitiser, based on the nature of the effect (pH shift) and the essential requirement of calcium for human nutrition.

## 12. Ecological information

Acute pH-effect. Although this product is useful to correct water acidity, an excess of more than 1 g/l may be harmful to aquatic life. pH-value of > 12 will rapidly decrease as result of dilution and carbonation.

## 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal of calcium dihydroxide should be in accordance with local and national legislation. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with applicable member state and local requirements.

The used packing is only meant for packing this product; it should not be reused for other purposes. After usage, empty the packing completely

## 14. Transport information

Calcium dihydroxide is not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR (Road), RID (Rail), IMDG / GGVSea (Sea)).



## 15. Regulatory information

Authorisations: Not required

Restrictions on use: None

Other EU regulations: Calcium dihydroxide is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.

National regulations: Water endangering class 1 (Germany)

## 16. Other Information

Data is supplied based on our latest knowledge but do not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and do not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.