Lime Plaster and Paint
Material Safety Data Sheet

Company / Manufacturer:

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I. Product Name

Product Names: Vasari Wall Plaster and Paint

Trade Names: Lime Plaster, Veneziano, Marmorino, Stucco, Corso, Deco Cemento Plaster, Lime Paint, Lime Wash, Lime Wash Paint, Polished Plaster, Venetian Plaster, Wall Plaster.

Product used for interior wall finishes.

II. Chemical Composition

Vasari Malaysia products as listed above are composed of the following materials:

Lime (powdered limestone) (CAS Code: 1305-62-0)
Marble (powdered) (CAS Code: 471-34-1)
Small percentage of proprietary materials – composed of non -toxic, Non-Volatile Organic Compounds (CONTAINS NO VOCs) (CAS Code: 25036-16-2)

III. Hazards Identification

None

IV. First Aid Measures for Accidental Exposure:

Eye Exposure:
Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR OPINION ONLY, BASED ON EXPERIENCE FROM EYE EXPOSURE FROM VASARI PRODUCTS. ALWAYS SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION:

The Ph (causticity) of the product should not cause permanent damage to the eye, unless you have unusually long-term exposure in your eye. The lime in the product can partially burn the cornea. It is *very* painful for about 48 TO 72 hours, and then everything heals to normal. A doctor can give you drops for temporary pain relief.

When dealing with eye accidents with plasters or stuccos, it is good to remember that if it really hurts, it will usually be fine within 72 hours. If you know you have an accident, and the pain is extreme then disappears within a few seconds or minutes to the point where you feel nothing, this is when you might have a serious problem. *Vasari makes all our products where the Ph or causticity should not give you any permanent eye damage.* If you were using an all-lime product (which we do not make) with a Ph of about 11 or more, you can lose you sight. Pure lime has a Ph of about 12 or 13.

Skin Exposure:
Wash affected areas with soap and water. If irritation develops, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation:
Move to fresh air. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Always wear a respirator when mixing dry mixes or sanding plaster. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, dilute with water. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

V. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire rating when dried and cured over exterior cement brown coat: 2+ hours
Fire rating for interior application over standard primed drywall: 20 minutes
Flash Point: Non-combustible solid
Upper/Lower Explosive Limits: N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None

VI. Accidental Release Measures

Clean up and Disposal of Spill:
Contain spilled material in the most convenient and safe manner. Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Wear dust mask or suitable respirator when cleaning dry goods.

VII. Handling and Storage

Handling:
Some products are in over 60 lbs. 5-gallon containers. Use appropriate care in lifting / handling heavy materials**.**

Storage:
Keep package tightly closed and at room temperature. Add ¼" water to top of wet plaster to prevent drying out. When planning to store for longer than 2 years, we recommend mixing about 5% water to the plaster until it's slightly thinned out. This will keep longer.

VIII. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines:
Due to the encapsulated form of these products, no exposure to the components in the products is anticipated under normal use conditions.

Engineering Controls:
Ventilation must be adequate to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below OSHA exposure limit(s).

Respiratory Protection:
Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Always use a NIOSH/MSA approved respirator when necessary.

Eye / Face Protection:
Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

Skin Protection:
Wear latex gloves and protective clothing to minimize skin contact.

IX. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Appearance: White or tinted powders or pastes
Odor: ND
pH: 9
Specific Gravity: ND
Water Solubility: Slightly soluble in water
Melting Point: ND
Freezing Point 32°F
Boiling Point: ND
Vapor Pressure: ND
Vapor Density: ND
Percent Volatiles by Volume: non volatiles
Viscosity: ND
Flash Point : ND

X. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:
Stable
Conditions to Avoid:
Protect form freezing and excessive heat
Materials / Chemicals to Be Avoided:
ND
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
ND
Hazardous Polymerization:
ND

XI. Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity: ND
Acute Eye Irritation:
May cause irritation or damage from sand abrasion
Acute Skin Irritation:
May cause irritation
Acute Respiratory Irritation:
May cause irritation
Acute Oral Toxicity:
May cause gastrointestinal irritation if swallowed
Chronic Toxicity:
May cause silicosis if repeated long term un-protected exposure to dust

Effects of Dust Overexposure:
Inhalation: Inhalation of the dust may cause coughing, sneezing, irritation and inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of free crystalline silica (SiO_2) may cause silicosis, a dust disease with signs and symptoms of coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and changes in chest x-ray. Silicosis is typically associated with chronic or long-term exposure to silica; the disease may continue to progress even after exposure is eliminated.

Exposure to very high air concentrations of free silica can cause an acute form of silicosis that may occur within one year after exposure begins. This condition may be fatal.

Dermal Exposure: Not absorbed through the skin. Calcium hydroxide and calcium oxide are caustic and may cause irritation of skin.

Eye Irritation: May be irritating to the eyes, with burning, itching, or redness.

Carcinogenicity: The Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1991, U.S. Department of Health and

Human Services, National Toxicology Program states: “There is sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica in experimental animals.” However, an IARC Working Group has reported limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. NIOSH considers respirable silica to be a potential human carcinogen. OSHA and ACGIH have not identified respirable silica as carcinogenic.

Ingestion: Not considered a likely route of exposure.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Special care should be taken to prevent dust from becoming airborne. The use of ventilation and wet methods are recommended.

Respiratory Protection:

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), use appropriate NIOSH
approved half face respirator or appropriate dust mask with air filters.

XII. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological Information:
Not-determined

XIII. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:
Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Recycle all plastic pales and lids in appropriate recycling facilities.

XIV. Transportation Information

Not regulated by IATA /DOT
DOT classification : Not a DOT controlled material
Mode of Transport : Freight / Sea / Land / Rail are allowed
HS code : 3214 9000 00
Packing Group : None
UN code : None
Hazard class : None
Packaging Information:
Wet paste : 0.25gal, 1 gal, 2.5gal or 5 gal per pail
Dry powder : 3.5kg, 5 kg, 15kg, 20kg , 738kg per jumbo
Special provisions for Transport : Not applicable