Table of Contents

1.0	Earthaus Sand Finish		2
	1.1	Description	
	1.2	Properties	
	1.3	Disclaimer	
2.0	Sample Kit Contents		2
	2.1	Earthaus Primer Grit	
	2.2	Earthaus Sand Plaster, pre-pigmented	
3.0	Preparation		3
	3.1	Gather Tools	
	3.2	Sample Making	
	3.3	Review Video Tutorials	
	3.4	Review Safety Precautions	
	3.5	Substrate Preparation	
4.0	Application Guide		4
	4.1	Tips & Considerations	
	4.2	Mixing Stone Plaster	
	4.3	Basecoat Application	
	4.4	Finish Coat Application	
	4.5	Soap Sealer Mixing & Application	
5.0	Completion		5
	5.1	Storage	
	5.2	Clean Up & Disposal	

1.0 Sand Plaster Finish

1.1 Description

Earthaus Sand is an interior lime plaster finish named after its coarse granular texture. The standard Sand Finish is a 1/8th inch, two-coat application over a primed substrate with added Earthaus Grit, a toothy pumice additive. Matte and unsealed, Sand Finish is not suitable for shower use.

1.2 Properties

- Earthaus Sand is made with high quality US-quarried lime (refined limestone), pumice (volcanic rock), mineral pigments, and a plant-based binder
- 100% natural materials
- Excellent adherence and workability
- Zero VOCs or chemical additives
- Earthaus Sand will absorb CO2 and will transform back into limestone as it cures
- Mold and mildew resistant
- Durable and breathable

2.0 Sample Kit Contents

Contents of Sand Plaster Sample Kit will make 1 quart of plaster and cover up to 5 square feet; coverage may vary depending on type and condition of substrate, thickness of application, and tools used.

2.1 Earthaus Primer Grit: ¼ cup

Grit is a fine pumice additive that is mixed into primer for a more toothy substrate: ¹/₄ cup per 1 quart of primer

2.2 Earthaus Sand Plaster, Pigmented: 1.6 lbs (725g)

Sand is the coarsest finish plaster in the Earthaus line of plasters. The mineral pigment is added to the Sand Plaster, but is not fully integrated; for color continuity, the entire contents of the Plaster should be mixed at the same time.

3.0 Preparation

3.1 Gather Tools

The recommended tools for the Sample Kits are organized and listed on our website. Each tool is linked to an online purchase option.

Recommended Tools

Primer Application:

Roller or Brush

Plaster Mixing and Application

- Small Cordless Drill
- □ Small Mixing Paddle
- □ Mixing Tub : larger than 1 quart but no larger than 2.5 quart
- Hawk
- □ Trowel

Soap Mixing and Application

- □ Mixing Tub
- □ Roller or Brush

3.2 Sample Making: Substrate Options

A 2 ft by 2 ft sample is recommended to view the finish, color, and texture of a Stone Finish.

Sample Boards

Sand samples can be made on sheetrock, Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF), tile backer board, or ceramic bisque tiles. For health, take note that standard MDF board is made with formaldehyde, a known carcinogen. Plywood and particleboard are not recommended because tannins can leach and discolor the plaster. The substrate needs to be dry and free from impurities that could hinder the bonding of Primer and Grit.

Sample Wall

Sand Plaster can be applied to level-4 finished drywall or previously painted

walls. The substrate needs to be dry and free from impurities that could hinder the bonding of primer with added Primer Grit.

3.3 Review Video Tutorial

Viewable on the Earthaus website or Earthaus YouTube channel, the Earthaus Tutorial demonstrates Sand application using full size products. While the plaster is not pre-pigmented like it is in the Sample Kit, the application demonstration is the same and may be valuable to view ahead of time.

Sand Finish Video Tutorial

3.4 Review Safety Precautions

As a lime-based product, Earthaus Sand Finish plaster is highly alkaline during mixing and while wet. It's recommended to wear a dust mask and safety glasses, cover exposed skin during mixing, and wear neoprene gloves and protective clothing during application. If skin comes in contact with wet Sand plaster and causes irritation, rinse skin with white vinegar to neutralize the lime. If Sand plaster gets into your eyes, flush your eyes with an eyewash.

3.5 Substrate Preparation

Earthaus does not make a primer product. We recommend choosing an interior, water based primer with zero to low VOCs. For a list of suitable primers:

Primer Grit Product Guide

Application of Primer with Earthaus Grit additive

- 1. Add full contents of the Kit's Primer Grit into 1 quart of primer of choice.
- 2. Mix with a drill and paddle for 30 seconds until well integrated.
- 3. Use a brush or roller to apply one coat evenly to the substrate.
- 4. Allow the primer to dry fully until the Grit is completely bonded to the surface.

4.0 Sand Finish Application Guide

4.1 Tips and Considerations:

Even coats: Paying attention to ensuring coats are even and preventing any high spots or ridges in the base coat especially will minimize aesthetic issues in the

finish coat and help with color continuity.

Thickness of coats: Novices tend to apply too thick of coats which can show up as ridges and trowel lines. Too thick of coats increases the risk of cracking.

- 4.2 Mixing Sand Plaster
 - 1. Add 1.5 cups (350 ml) of water to a mixing tub container. Slowly pour the powdered Sand plaster into the water while mixing with the cordless drill and mixing paddle.
 - 2. Mix for 3 minutes to remove all lumps. A small amount of additional water may be necessary to make a workable consistency.

4.3 Sand Plaster: Application

- 1. Apply an even base coat of Sand approximately 1/16th inch thick. Allow the Sand base coat to dry fully before applying the finish coat. The color will lighten significantly when fully dried.
- The finish "coat" is technically two coats: Apply the first finish coat approximately 1/16th inch thick. Immediately add another very thin finish coat with any desired texture.
- 3. smooth the surface when it's semi-dry.

5.0 Completion

5.1 Storage

Once mixed, Sand Plaster will keep for 14 days covered at room temperature. To rework Sand after storage, it is essential to remix the plaster using a drill.

5.2 Clean up & Disposal

To clean Primer tools and dispose of excess Primer, follow directions from the manufacturer. To clean plaster tools and dispose of excess Sand Plaster, allow the plaster to fully dry in the container. Once dried, the plaster will easily be removed from the container and can be disposed of in the trash.

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