LIME PAINT

Material Safety Data Sheet - MSDS

VASARI
LIME PLASTER & PAINT

Manufacturer / distributor information:

Vasari Lime Plaster & Paint llc
115 N. Olive St.
Ventura, CA, 93001
Telephone: (805) 667-8454
Prepared October 4, 2023 by Vasari Lime Plaster & Paint llc
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24 hour emergency – Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

I. Identification and Product Names

Product Names: Vasari Lime Paint
Trade Names: Lime Paint, Lime Wash, White Wash
Product used for interior and / or exterior wall finishes.

II. Chemical Composition

Vasari LLC products as listed above are composed of the following materials:
Lime
Marble (powdered)
Mineral consistency modifiers
Water
Small percentage of proprietary materials (>1.5%) composed of non-toxic, Non-Volatile Organic Compounds (CONTAINS NO VOCs) or formaldehydes are used.

III. Hazards Identification

Physical hazards Not classified.
Health hazards Carcinogenicity Category 1A
OSHA defined hazards Not classified.
Hazard statement May cause cancer by inhalation of sanded dust material
May cause severe skin irritation
May cause blindness
Precautionary statement
Prevention Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection, OSHA approved respirator.
Response If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Storage Store locked up. Disposal
Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

Ingestion:
Gastric irritant. Ingestion may be followed by severe pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and collapse. If death does not occur in 24 hours, esophageal perforation may occur, as evidenced by fall in blood pressure and severe pain. A narrowing of the esophagus may occur weeks, months, or years after ingestion, making swallowing difficult.

Eye Contact:
Corrosive. May produce severe irritation and pain. May induce ulcerations of the corneal epithelium. Can cause blindness.

Chronic Exposure: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may produce severe irritation or dermatitis. Chronic exposure can cause silicosis, a form of lung scarring that can cause shortness of breath, reduced lung function, and in severe cases, death.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Inhalation may increase the progression of tuberculosis; susceptibility is apparently not increased. Persons with impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of

this substance. Smoking can increase the risk of lung injury. Persons with preexisting skin problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

IV. First Aid Measures for Accidental Exposure:

DANGER! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. CAUSES BURNS TO SKIN AND EYES. CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION TO RESPIRATORY TRACT. INHALATION CANCER HAZARD.

Skin Exposure:
In case of contact, wipe off excess material from skin then immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician immediately.

Eye Contact:
Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately.

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:
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

Chronic Exposure: Seek medical professional

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Seek medical professional

V. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire rating for interior application over drywall
Flash Point: Noncombustible solid
Upper/Lower Explosive Limits: N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
Explosion: Not considered to be an explosion hazard.
2+ hour burn rate over cement stucco

VI. Accidental Release Measures

Cleanup 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 colored liquid
Odor: Mild Odor
pH: 11**.5**
Specific Gravity: ND
Water Solubility: Dilutable in water.
Melting Point: ND
Freezing Point 32°F
Boiling Point: ND
Vapor Pressure: ND
Vapor Density: ND
Percent Volatiles by Volume: @ 21C (70F): 30-40
VOC Content: This product contains zero (0) Volatile Organic Compounds.
Viscosity: ND

X. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:
Stable
Conditions to Avoid:
Protect from 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. Can cause blindness.
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 take 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

Environmental Fate: This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.
Environmental Toxicity: No information found.

XIII. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Recycle all paper bags, plastic pales and lids in appropriate recycling facilities.

XIV. Transportation Information

Freight Class: 50 (dry goods), 55 (wet / mixed goods)
Handling unit: Plaster, calcined; stucco, calcined, patching compound
HS Code (Harmonized Tariff): 2520.20.00

US Department of Transportation Shipping Name: US Department of Transportation	**Proper Shipping Name:** None	None
Hazard Class	None	
ID Number	None	
Packaging Group	None	

Domestic (USDOT) International (IMDG) Air (IATA) TDG (Canada)
UN Number: N.A.

Environmental Hazard Class: This material is high in alkaline if releases into water or moist soil it can cause in increase in PH levels

Sea Transport: Not regulated

Air Transport: Not regulated

Special Precautions for User: None

IMDG code (The International Maritime Dangerous Goods): Not applicable (not dangerous or toxic)

XV. Regulatory information US federal regulations

TSCA: The components of this mixture are listed or are exempt from listing in the Toxic Substance Control Act Inventory of Chemical Substances. This product does not contain any chemicals that would require export notification under Section 12(b) of the TSCA regulation. This product contains no: Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Lead (Pb), Tin (Sn), nor any organic elements that can cause cancer. This product contains no ozone-depleting compounds

XVI. Other information

Date of preparation or last revision Issue date
October 4, 2023

Further information Crystalline silica: Raw materials in this product may contain respirable crystalline silica. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica are not expected during the normal use of this product. However, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing.

Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer.

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