

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

Mix&GO Pre-Mixed Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Prepared August 31, 2007

Manufacturer:
Virginia Lime Works
P.O. Box 516
Monroe, VA 24574

Emergency Telephone No: 434/929-8113
Information Telephone No: 434/929-8113

SECTION I- PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Types: Virginia Lime Works Natural Hydraulic Lime Pre-Mixed Masonry Products

Product Names:

Virginia Lime Works Mix&GO 2:1 Mortar
Virginia Lime Works Mix&GO 2.5:1 Mortar
Virginia Lime Works Mix&GO 1:1 Mortar (Butterjoint)
Virginia Lime Works Mix&GO BaseCoat
Virginia Lime Works Mix&GO RenderCoat
Virginia Lime Works Mix&GO FinishCoat
Virginia Lime Works Mix&GO FinishCoat Exterior

Also applies to any custom colored or special mixes

SECTION II- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Components	CAS No.	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)
Natural Sand*	None		
*Composition varies naturally-typically contains quartz (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7		
Silica Sand	14808-60-7	10mg/m ³	
Hydraulic Calcium Hydroxide (hydrated hydraulic lime)	1305-62-0	15mg/m ³	10mg/m ³
Calcium Carbonate (calcite)	1317-65-3	15mg/m ³	10mg/m ³
Calcium Oxide (fired limestone)	10034-77-2	5mg/m ^{3*}	5mg/m ^{3*}
Iron Oxide Pigments	01309-37-1	5mg/m ^{3*}	2mg/m ^{3*}

*Respirable fraction

SECTION III- PHYSICAL INFORMATION

Appearance and Odor: White to Gray Powder with coarse particles (sand) in its non-colored state. With pigments color will vary; No Odor

Solubility: Slight

SECTION IV- FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammability: Noncombustible and nonexplosive

SECTION V- REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Cautions to avoid: Hydrofluoric acid dissolves silica to produce the corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride. Acids react violently to produce heat.
Hazardous polymerization: Will Not Occur

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SECTION VI- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route of Entry: Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion

Effects of 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 a carcinogen.
Ingestion:	Not considered a likely route of exposure.
Emergency & First Aid:	In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation persists. Or skin contact, flush with water. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have victim drink large quantities of water and contact a physician.

SECTION VII- WASTE DISPOSAL & HANDLING

Sweep and place bulk material in containers and remove for disposal or use if not contaminated or wet. Flush spill area with water. This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under RCRA or CERCLA, however it may be a characteristic hazardous waste due to its high pH. The final, cured product is not hazardous. Dispose of in a landfill in accordance with all governmental regulations.

SECTION VIII- PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection:	Special care should be taken to prevent dust from becoming airborne. The use of ventilation systems and wet-methods are recommended. If other methods are not sufficient to reduce the dust concentration below the OSHA permissible exposure limit, use a NIOSH approved respirator with particle filters.
Protective Clothing:	Coveralls and protective gloves are recommended to minimize contact with skin.
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses are recommended to minimize eye contact.

MAKE ALL EMPLOYEES, USERS, AND CUSTOMERS AWARE OF THE HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PRODUCT AND THE REQUIRED OSHA PRECAUTIONS FOR ITS USE