

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)
VIRGINIA LIME WORKS TRADITIONAL LIME PUTTY
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 Names:
Traditional Lime Putty, Traditional Limestone Lime Putty, Traditional Oystershell Lime Putty

Also applies to any custom colored material

SECTION II- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Components	CAS No.	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)
Calcium hydroxide (hydrated wood fired limestone or oystershell)	1305-62-0	15mg/m ³	10mg/m ³

Other substances representing a hazard:

No known substance in this category present.

Substances present at a concentration below the minimum danger threshold:

No known substance in this category present.

Other substances with occupational exposure limits:

No known substance in this category present.

SECTION III- PHYSICAL INFORMATION

Appearance and Odor: White Paste/Putty. With pigments color will vary; No Odor

Important health, safety and environmental information:

pH of the substance or preparation:	slightly basic.
When a pH measure is possible, it has a value of:	not stated.
Boiling point/boiling range:	not relevant.
Flash point interval:	not relevant.
vapour pressure:	not specified.
Density:	> 1
water solubility:	Dilutable.
Other information:	
melting point/melting range:	not specified.
Self-ignition temperature:	not relevant.
Decomposition point/decomposition range :	not specified.

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

SECTION VI- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route of Entry: Inhalation (If Lime Putty is allowed to dry), Skin, Ingestion
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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. In the event of exposure by inhalation: In the event of dust formed by mechanical action (sanding, sawing, etc.), this dust may cause irritation by inhalation and contact with eyes. If a large quantity is inhaled, move the patient into the fresh air and keep him/her warm and still. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, effect mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and call a doctor. Do not give the patient anything orally.

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 lime, 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