



AMERICAN CLAY[®]

Naturally Beautiful Walls[™]
U.S. PATENT 7485186

Material Safety Data Sheet

Date prepared: January 21, 2010

Date revised: April 25, 2013

Section I General Information

Product Name: American Clay Lime Putty

Product Code: SLSP/SLSP5

Product Description: Slaked lime putty.

Product Use: Additive for clay plaster.

Manufacturer: American Clay, LLC
2418 2nd Street SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
1-866-404-1634
Fax: 505.244.9332

Section II Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients:	% by Wt:	CAS #:	OSHA PEL **:	ACGIH TLV**:
Calcium Hydroxide	94-97	1305-62-0	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
Magnesium Hydroxide	.01-.3	1309-42-8	n/a	n/a
Calcium Carbonate	2.5-5.5	1317-65-3	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3

NFPA/HMIS: Health – 1, Fire – 0, Reactivity – 0, Specific Hazard – *see section VI*

- Note:** The Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) reported above are the pre-1989 limits that were reinstated by OSHA June 30, 1993 following a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit. Federal OSHA is now enforcing these PELs. More restrictive exposure limits may be enforced by some other jurisdictions. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (0.05mg/m3) as determined by full shift sample up to a 10-hour working day, 40 hours per week. See: 1974 NIOSH criteria for a recommended Standard for Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica for more detailed information.

**Unless otherwise noted, all PEL and TLV values are reported as 8 hour time weighted average (TWA).

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Section III Hazards Identification

Most important hazards: Hydrated Lime is an odorless white putty. Contact can cause irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract.

Specific hazards:

Eyes – Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of the eyes, including permanent damage.

Skin – Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of the skin, especially in the presence of moisture.

Ingestion – This product can cause severe irritation or burning of the gastrointestinal tract if swallowed.

Inhalation – This product can cause irritation of the respiratory system. Long-term exposure may cause permanent damage. Hydrated Lime is not listed by MSHA, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogen

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Contact may aggravate disorders of eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract, and respiratory system.

Potential environmental issues: This material is alkaline and if released into the water or moist soil, it will cause an increase in pH.

Section IV First Aid Measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with generous amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Pull back the eyelid to ensure that all lime dust has been washed out. Seek medical attention if necessary. Do not rub eyes.

Skin contact: Wash exposed areas with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention if necessary.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth unless instructed to do so by medical personnel.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention if necessary. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.

Section V Fire Fighting Measures

Fire hazards: Hydrated Lime is not combustible or flammable.

Hazardous combustion products: none

Extinguishable media: Use dry chemical fire extinguisher. Large amounts of water may be used to deluge small quantities of hydrated lime.

Fire fighting instructions: Keep personnel away from and upwind of fire. Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

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Section VI Accidental Release & Disposal Measures

Spill/leak procedure: Do NOT use water on bulk material spills. Use proper protective equipment.

Small spills: Use dry method to collect spilled materials. Avoid generation of dust. Do not clean up materials with compressed air. Store collected materials in dry, sealed plastic or metal containers. Residue on surfaces may be washed with water.

Large spills: Use dry methods to collect spilled materials. Evacuate area downwind of clean-up operations to minimize dust exposure. Store spilled materials in dry, sealed plastic or metal containers.

Containment: For large spills, as much as possible, avoid the generation of dusts. Prevent release to sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Residual amounts of material can be flushed with large amounts of water. Equipment can be washed with either a mild vinegar solution, or detergent and water.

Section VII Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep in tightly closed containers. Protect containers from physical damage. Avoid direct skin contact with the material.

Storage: Store in cool, dry, and well-ventilated location. Do not store near incompatible materials. Keep away from moisture. Do not store or ship in aluminum containers.

Section VIII Exposure Controls

Engineering controls: Provide ventilation adequate to maintain PELs.

Respiratory protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators if airborne concentrations exceed PEL.

Skin protection: Use appropriate gloves to protect skin contact. Clothing should fully cover arms and legs.

Eye protection: Use safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with lime products.

Other: Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

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Section IX Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: white putty

Odor: odorless

pH: 12.45

Boiling point: 100°C

Specific Gravity: 1.5-1.9

Melting point: n/a

Vapor pressure: n/a

Solubility: negligible, 0.07-0.185

Section X Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Chemically stable. See also incompatibility below.

Incompatibility/conditions to avoid: Hydrated lime should not be mixed with or stored with the following materials, due to potential for violent reaction and release of heat: acids, reactive fluoridated compounds, reactive brominated compounds, reactive powdered metals, organic acid anhydrides, nitro-organic compounds, reactive phosphorous compounds, and interhalogenated compounds. Hydrofluoric acid dissolves silica to produce the corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous decomposition products: Calcium Hydroxide decomposes at 540°C to produce Calcium Oxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: none

Section XI Toxicological Information

No LD50/LC50 have been identified for this product's components. Hydrated Lime is not listed by MSHA, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogen.

Section XII Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Because of the high pH of this product, it would be expected to produce significant ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems in high concentrations.

Environmental fate: This material shows no bioaccumulation effect or food chain concentration toxicity.

Section XIII Transport Information

Not classified as a hazardous material by DOT.

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Section XIV Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: not listed (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification: not classified (40 CFR 261)

CERCLA Hazardous Substance: (40 CFR 302.4) unlisted specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4); CWA Sec. 307 (a), CAA, Se. 112

CERCAL Reportable Quantity (RQ): not listed

SARA 311/312 Codes: not listed

SARA Toxic Chemical: (40 CFR 372.65) not listed

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance): (40 CFR 355) not listed, Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) not listed

**All chemical ingredients are listed on the USEPA TSCA Inventory List.*

OSHA/MSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant: (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1A) 5 mg/m³ TWA-B

MSHA: not listed

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance: (29 CFR 1910) not listed

State Regulations: Consult state and local authorities for guidance.

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations. If this product as supplied and unmixed becomes a waste, it will not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Other Information

HMIS: Health Risks 1, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0, Personal Protection, E

NFPA: Health Hazard 1, Fire Hazard 0, Reactivity 0

WHMIS Classification: "E" Corrosive Materials

WHMIS Classification: "D2A" Materials causing other toxic effect.

The data and recommendations made in this document are based on our own research and the research of others, and are believed to be accurate. American Clay makes no guarantee or warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and recommendations.