

EWI-746 LIME RENDER NHL 2.0 SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY OR UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier:

EWI-746 Lime Render NHL 2.0

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Renderers & plasters for traditional solid wall and cavity wall construction.
Not appropriate for use as building mortars.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Manufacturer:

EWI Pro Insulation Systems Ltd
Unit 1-2, King Georges Trading Estate, Davis Road, Chessington, England, KT9 1TT
0800 133 7072
info@ewipro.com
technical@ewipro.com

Producer:

Cornerstone
Brims Park, Old Callywith Road
Bodmin, PL31 2DZ
Telephone: 01208 79779

1.4 Emergency phone number:

Contact Cornerstone on +44 (0)1208 79779
(7.30am–5pm, Monday to Friday)
UK emergency: dial 999 or 112
Europe: dial 112

In the event of poisoning, healthcare professionals can contact:

<https://www.npis.org/>
<https://www.toxbase.org/>

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

According to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

- Skin irritation – Category 2
- STOT Single Exposure (Inhalation) – Category 3
- Serious eye damage – Category 1

2.2 Labelling Information

Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H335: May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P305+P351+P338+P310: IF IN EYES rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

P302+P352+P313: IF ON SKIN wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs seek medical advice.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/spray

P304+P340+P312: IF INHALED remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if unwell.

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with waste regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards

- Product does not meet criteria for PBT or vPvB.
- Lime products can cause serious and permanent eye damage – eye protection mandatory.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Product Characterisation: Mixture

Raw Material	Approximate Content w/w	CAS No.	EC No.	CLP Hazard Category	Hazard Statements
Hydraulic Lime	12–25%	85117-09-5	285-561-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOT SE 3 (H335 Respiratory Tract) (Inhalation) • Skin irritation 2 (H315) • Serious Eye Damage (H318) 	Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage, respiratory irritation (H315, H317, H318 & H335)
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	50–85%	14808-60-7	238-878-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quartz fine fraction 1% • No CLP Classification • Refer to Section 11 for health effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quartz fine fraction 1% • No CLP Classification • Refer to Section 11 for health effects
Calcium Carbonate	0–20%	471-34-1	207-439-9	Not classified	Not classified
Talc	2–10%	14807-96-6	238-877-9	Not classified	Not classified

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

Skin contact:

Brush off product, wash with plenty of water, remove contaminated clothing. Seek medical advice if necessary.

Eye contact:

Rinse immediately with plenty of water or saline. Seek medical advice.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth and drink water. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

Inhalation:

Move to fresh air, seat comfortably, give oxygen if required. Seek medical attention if no improvement.

Symptoms & effects:

Irritating to skin and eyes. May cause chemical burns. Risk of permanent eye damage.

Long-term exposure to respirable silica can cause irreversible lung damage.

4.2 Main symptoms and effects, acute and delayed:

This product is not toxic. This product is irritating to skin and eyes, can cause chemical burns if not washed off. Risk of serious and permanent damage to eyes if not washed out – keep saline eyewash available when working with Lime. In case of eye irritation after washing seek immediate medical attention. Long term exposure to respirable silica can cause irreversible lung damage.

4.3 Indications for medical attention and special treatments to be administered immediately:

Refer to Section 4.1, make this SDS available on request to medical professionals.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media:

The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO₂ fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the mixture:

Avoid generation of dust. Use breathing apparatus. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

Use breathing apparatus, avoid aeration of dust.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Keep unprotected persons away.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing - wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).
- Avoid inhalation of dust - ensure that sufficient ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used, wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8).
- We recommend gloves, goggles and a half face PFF3 mask.

6.2 Precautions for the environment:

Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area, if possible, to avoid unnecessary hazard. Avoid brushing which will cause dust clouds. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH increase). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning:

Wet down the material and shovel into a suitable container OR dry vacuum with a HEPA filter (preferred method), wash away the minimum amount possible. In all cases avoid dust formation as much as possible. Wear suitable P.P.E. at all times.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective equipment (refer to section 8 of this safety data sheet). Do not wear contact lenses when handling this product. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash. When handling bags usual precautions should be paid to the risks outlined in the Council Directive 90/269/EEC.

Avoid inhalation or ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure safe handling of the substance. These measures involve good personal and housekeeping practices (i.e. regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices), no drinking, eating and smoking at the workplace. Shower and change clothes at end of work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

7.2 Storage

The substance should be stored under cool frost-free conditions to avoid product degradation from condensation. Any contact with air should be avoided. Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use aluminium for transport or storage.

7.3 Specific End Uses

Please see the relevant Product Datasheet

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

8.1.1 Lime dust

SCOEL recommendation (SCOEL/SUM/137 February 2008):

- Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), 8 h TWA: 1 mg/m³ respirable dust of calcium dihydroxide
- Short-term exposure limit (STEL), 15 min: 4 mg/m³ respirable dust of calcium dihydroxide
- PNEC aqua = 490 µg/l
- PNEC soil/groundwater = 1080 mg/l

8.1.2 Quartz dust

HSE EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (WEL)

- Respirable Crystalline Silica: 0.1 mg/m³ (8hr TWA)

8.1.3 Talc

HSE EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (WEL)

- Respirable dust limit: 1 mg/m³ (8hr TWA)

8.2 Personal Protection Equipment

Eye protection

Do not wear contact lenses. Wear tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles in accordance with European standard EN166. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

Skin protection

Since calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to skin, dermal exposure has to be minimized as far as technically feasible. Protective gloves (nitrile), protective clothing fully covering skin, full length trousers, long sleeved overalls, and shoes resistant to caustics are required.

Inhalation protection

Calcium dihydroxide is acutely irritating to lungs. Long term exposure to respirable silica can cause irreversible lung damage. Wear respiratory protection when material is dry. Half face masks to EN149 are recommended.

8.3 Environmental Measures

Avoid releasing to the environment. Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the regulatory authority.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

- ➔ Appearance: Pastel/beige coloured sandy dry powder
- ➔ Odour: none to earthy odour
- ➔ pH: 12-13
- ➔ Melting point: > 450°C
- ➔ Boiling point: not applicable
- ➔ Flashpoint: not applicable
- ➔ Explosive properties: non-explosive
- ➔ Vapour pressure: not applicable
- ➔ Relative density: 1.5 to 2.2 Kg/L
- ➔ Solubility: (lime) 1844.9 mg/L
- ➔ Oxidising properties: N/A
- ➔ Particle Characteristics: Particle size ranges from <63µm up to 5mm.



SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

Reacts with water to form a solid mass.

10.2 Chemical stability:

Product is stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

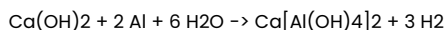
Minimise exposure to air and moisture.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Reacts exothermically with acids.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Calcium dihydroxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture, leading to the production of hydrogen. Avoid contact with acidic materials, oxidisers, aluminium, and brass.



10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

None

Further information: Calcium dihydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:

- Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic.
- Oral LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)
- Dermal LD50 > 2500 mg/kg bw (OECD 402, rabbit)
- Inhalation no data available.
- Classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.

Excessive exposure may affect human health as follows:

- Skin contact: Calcium dihydroxide is irritating to skin
- Eye contact: Calcium dihydroxide entails a risk of serious damage to the eye
- Inhalation/ingestion: From current data it is concluded that Ca(OH)₂ is irritating to the respiratory tract. Long term respiratory exposure to airborne respirable crystalline silica may result in silicosis which is a disabling respiratory disease causing decreased pulmonary function. It also has a link to an increased risk of lung cancer.
- Sensitisation: Calcium hydroxide is considered not to be a skin sensitiser, based on the nature of the effect (pH shift) and the essential requirement of calcium for human nutrition.
- Long Term Toxic Effects: Silicosis from silica inhalation
- Evidence for human carcinogenicity: none
- Current classification: Group 1 (IARC Monograph 100, 2012)

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

12.1.1 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to fish

LC50 (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg/l

LC50 (96h) for marine water fish: 457 mg/l

12.1.2 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/l

LC50 (96h) for marine water invertebrates: 158 mg/l

12.1.3 Acute/Prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 (72h) for freshwater algae: 184.57 mg/l

NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48 mg/l

12.1.4 Toxicity to micro-organisms e.g. bacteria

At high concentration, through the rise of temperature and pH, calcium dihydroxide is used for disinfection of sewage sludges.

12.1.5 Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

NOEC (14d) for marine water invertebrates: 32 mg/l

12.1.6 Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw

EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil microorganisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw

12.1.7 Toxicity to terrestrial plants

NOEC (21d) for terrestrial plants: 1080 mg/kg

12.1.8 General effect

Acute pH-effect: Although this product is useful to correct water acidity, an excess of more than 1 g/l may be harmful to aquatic life. pH-value of > 12 will rapidly decrease as result of dilution and carbonation.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No further relevant information available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No further relevant information available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Carbonation occurs when the product reacts with water and air. The product will carbonate and harden, after which it is minimally soluble as calcium carbonate. The product has low mobility in soils.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No further relevant information available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects identified.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal of calcium dihydroxide should be in accordance with local and national legislation, including but not limited to, EWC code 20 01 15* alkalines. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options due to its high pH.

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with applicable member state and local requirements. Waste mixture should not be disposed of by release to sewers. EWC code 17 09 03*, other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing hazardous substances.

The used packing is only meant for packing this product; it should not be reused for other purposes. After usage, empty the packing completely before disposal according to local and national guidance.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number: n/a

14.2 UN proper shipping name: n/a

14.3 Transport hazard classes: n/a

14.4 Packing group: n/a

14.5 Environmental hazards: n/a

14.6 Specific precautions for user: n/a

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: n/a

Calcium dihydroxide is not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR (Road), RID (Rail), IMDG /

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Regulatory information

Authorisations: Not required

Restrictions on use: None

Other EU regulations: Calcium dihydroxide is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.

National regulations: Water endangering class 1 (Germany)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The provided data is based on our latest knowledge but do not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and does not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

This SDS includes the relevant information needed to produce a COSHH; we cannot supply COSHH statements as this is a site-specific assessment which includes handling methods and identification of other relevant hazards on site.

For any further information please contact the manufacturer on 01208 79779: 7.30am to 5pm, Monday to Friday.

16.1 Document Control

Datasheet version and issue date is listed on the first page of this document. More modern versions of this document will supersede this SDS, with no exclusions.

The information provided in this datasheet is based on the data available to us at the date of its publication.

It is the user's responsibility to take appropriate precautionary measures and apply the recommendations described previously. The information presented in this datasheet should not be considered exhaustive.

Any use of the product not specified in the instructions on the packaging, our website, or other documents provided by our company is entirely the responsibility of the user.

