

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (EG 1907/2006/EC - 1272/2008)

Artisan Stucco - Original Lime Putty

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Substance name:	Artisan Stucco Original Lime Putty
Synonyms:	Hydrated lime, Slaked lime, Air slaked lime, Building lime, Fat lime, Chemical lime, Finishing lime, Mason's lime, Calcium dihydroxide, Calcium hydroxide, Calcium hydrate, Lime, Lime water.
CAS:	1305-62-0 (calcium hydroxide)
EINECS:	215-137-3 (calcium hydroxide)
REACH registration number:	N/A

1.2 Relevant uses and restrictions

Intended Use:	Mortar for stonemasonry, flint and blockwork, brickwork, plastering & render, restoration of stone and mortars.
Uses advised against:	None given.
Reason why advised against:	None given.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name:	Artisan Mortars VOF
Address:	Bentismaheerd 204 97 36 EL Groningen The Netherlands
Phone:	+31 (0)50 311 59 47
Email:	info@artisanstuccomortars.com

1.4 Emergency contact number

Netherlands:	General public should call 112 for emergencies National Poison Information Center (NVIC): +31 88 755 8000 <i>(For health care professionals only)</i>
Belgium/ Luxembourg:	Belgian Poison Control Center: +32 70 245 245 (24/7 available for poisoning cases)
Germany:	Giftinformationszentrum (Poison Information Center): Berlin: +49 30 19240 Bonn: +49 228 19240 Munich: +49 89 19240

General public emergency: 112

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Skin Irritation (Category 2)
Eye Damage (Category 1)

H315: **Causes skin irritation.**
H318: **Causes serious eye damage.**

2.2 Label Elements

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statements:

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

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

P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

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

P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.



2.3 Other Hazards

No other hazards identified.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

This product is classified as a mixture of Calcium Dihydroxide and pigments.
Refer to Section 3.2 for detailed information.

3.2 Mixtures

Primary Component:	Calcium Dihydroxide (Lime Putty)
CAS Number:	1305-62-0
EC Number:	215-137-3
Concentration:	>95%
Classification:	H315: Causes skin irritation. H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Pigments:	Up to 5% (for coloured Lime Putty, 0% for White Lime Putty).
Note:	Non-hazardous mineral pigments are used.
Additional Information:	This product complies with REACH regulations and is manufactured within the European Union.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First-Aid Measures

General Advice:	In all cases of doubt, or if symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Show this safety data sheet to medical personnel if possible.
If Inhaled:	Move the person to fresh air. Keep them at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical advice if symptoms such as coughing or irritation develop.
If on Skin:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical advice.
If in Eyes:	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention due to the risk of serious eye damage.
If Swallowed:	Rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist or if large quantities have been ingested.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Acute:	Local pH effects are the primary health hazard, particularly causing irritation to skin, eyes, and respiratory tract.
Delayed:	Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may result in irritation or dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of high dust concentrations may lead to ulceration of the nasal septum, as well as pneumonitis.

4.3 Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Follow guidance as per 4.1

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide for surrounding fires.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Avoid using water directly on Lime Putty spills, as it can cause slippery surfaces.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Non-flammable: Lime Putty is not combustible.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

Protective Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing if exposure to fumes or hazardous decomposition products is possible.

Other Considerations: Avoid inhaling dust or mist generated by surrounding materials or in cases of Lime Putty drying out and becoming airborne.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

For Non-Emergency Personnel: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear suitable personal protective equipment (PPE), including gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

For Emergency Responders: Use personal protective equipment (PPE) as required for handling hazardous materials. Avoid generating dust if the product dries out. Use a face mask or respirator if dust formation is possible.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Contain any spillage, avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Containment: Contain the spill with inert absorbent materials (e.g., sand or earth) to prevent spreading.

Cleaning Up: Carefully collect the spilled material and place it in a suitable container for disposal according to local regulations. Avoid using water directly on the spill, as this can make surfaces slippery and may spread the material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid skin, eye, and clothing contact. Use protective gloves, clothing, and eye protection. Wash hands after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke during use.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed to prevent drying. Protect from freezing. Avoid contact with acids.

7.3 Specific End Use(s)

For use as Lime Putty (CL90-S PL). Refer to separate usage instructions for detailed handling.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits for Calcium Dihydroxide (Calcium Hydroxide)

Country	OEL (8-hour TWA)	Type
Netherlands	5 mg/m ³	Total Dust
Belgium	5 mg/m ³	Total Dust
Germany	1 mg/m ³	Inhalable Fraction
Luxembourg	5 mg/m ³	Total Dust

Notes:

TWA: Time-Weighted Average over 8 hours.
These limits are set to reduce respiratory and skin irritation risks in occupational settings.

Calcium Dihydroxide (Lime Putty) may have national exposure limits.
Refer to your local regulations for specific limits.

8.2 Exposure Controls

Engineering Controls:	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially when handling large quantities or in confined spaces.
Personal Protective Equipment:	<p>Eye Protection: Use safety goggles to prevent eye contact.</p> <p>Skin Protection: Wear protective gloves and clothing to avoid skin contact.</p> <p>Respiratory Protection: Not typically required for wet Lime Putty. If mist or spray is present, use respiratory protection as needed.</p>
Environmental Exposure Controls:	Prevent release to waterways or drains to avoid pH impact and clogging of drains.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value
Appearance	White, viscous liquid (putty form)
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	Not applicable
pH	~12.4 (strongly alkaline)
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Freezing point ~0°C (similar to water)
Boiling Point/Range	Approximately 100°C (similar to water)
Flash Point	Not applicable (non-flammable)
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Non-flammable
Upper/Lower Flammability	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Vapor Density	Not applicable
Density	~1.35 g/cm ³
Solubility	Slightly soluble in water
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	580°C (forms CaO and H ₂ O)
Viscosity	Thick, putty-like consistency

9.2 Other information

Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Lime Putty is stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
It is highly alkaline and may react with acidic substances.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Avoid freezing and drying out, as this can alter the consistency and usability of the product.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Exothermic Reaction with Acids:	Calcium Dihydroxide reacts with acids, releasing heat.
Thermal Decomposition:	Above 580°C, Calcium Dihydroxide decomposes to Calcium Oxide (CaO) and water vapor (H ₂ O).
Calcium Oxide Reaction with Water:	CaO (if formed) reacts with water, releasing heat that could ignite nearby flammable materials.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Avoid temperatures below freezing and exposure to air while stored.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids.

Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids to form salts. Calcium dihydroxide reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture leading to the production of hydrogen.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

None

Note: Calcium hydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity

Oral: LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg (OECD 425)
Dermal: LD50 (rabbit): > 2500 mg/kg (OECD 402)
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation; low risk for wet Lime Putty.

Calcium Dihydroxide is not classified as acutely toxic; classification for acute toxicity is not warranted.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Classified as Skin Irritant (Category 2) – Causes irritation upon contact, especially with prolonged exposure.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Classified as Eye Damage (Category 1) – Causes serious eye damage upon contact, potentially resulting in pain, redness, and vision impairment.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

Classification for sensitization is not warranted.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Calcium Dihydroxide is not considered mutagenic; classification for mutagenicity is not warranted.

Carcinogenicity

Classification for carcinogenicity is not warranted.

Reproductive Toxicity

Classification for reproductive toxicity is not warranted.

Single Exposure (STOT-SE)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE)

Classification for repeated exposure toxicity is not warranted.

Aspiration Hazard

Calcium hydroxide is not known to present an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Aquatic Toxicity

Freshwater Fish (Rainbow Trout):	96-hour LC50 of 50.6 mg/L.
Marine Water Fish (Threespine Stickleback):	96-hour LC50 of 457 mg/L.
Freshwater Invertebrates (Daphnia magna):	48-hour EC50 of 49.1 mg/L.
Marine Water Invertebrates:	96-hour LC50 of 158 mg/L.

Aquatic Plants

Freshwater Algae (*Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata*): 72-hour EC50 of 184.57 mg/L and NOEC (no observed effect concentration) of 48 mg/L, based on growth rate.

Micro-organisms

Calcium Dihydroxide can be used to disinfect sewage sludge due to its high pH effect.

Chronic Toxicity

Marine Invertebrates: 14-day NOEC of 32 mg/L, indicating a low level of chronic toxicity for prolonged exposure in marine environments.

Soil Organisms

Soil Macro-organisms:	EC10/LC10 or NOEC at 2000 mg/kg soil dry weight.
Soil Micro-organisms:	EC10/LC10 or NOEC at 12000 mg/kg soil dry weight.
Terrestrial Plants:	NOEC of 1080 mg/kg for terrestrial plants in 21-day exposure.

General Environmental Impact

Calcium Dihydroxide can cause a pH increase in water, which may harm aquatic life at concentrations above 1 g/L. This effect diminishes as the compound dilutes and undergoes carbonation, lowering pH over time.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Calcium Dihydroxide is slightly soluble in water and may be mobile in moist soils. However, it will react with CO₂ to form calcium carbonate.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

No other adverse effects are identified.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Product Disposal: Dispose of Lime Putty in accordance with local regulations. Do not flush Lime Putty or rinse water down pipes, as it may harden and cause blockages. Avoid releasing it into waterways or soil to prevent pH disruption. Once fully dried and converted to Calcium Carbonate, it is non-hazardous and can be disposed of in standard waste streams.

Packaging Disposal: Empty and dry packaging may be disposed of as non-hazardous waste. Our sturdy buckets, if well cleaned, can be reused or recycled according to local guidelines.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number

Not applicable (product is not classified as hazardous).

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

Not applicable.

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Not regulated as a hazardous material for transport.

14.4 Packing Group

Not applicable.

14.5 Environmental Hazards

None.

14.6 Special Precautions for User

Avoid transporting in conditions where it could freeze, as this may affect product quality.

14.7 Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Not applicable, as Lime Putty is not classified as a dangerous substance for bulk transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

Restrictions on Use: None.

EU Regulations

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006: Compliant as manufactured within the EU.

CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Classified as an irritant to skin and eyes; all labeling requirements are met.

SEVESO Directive: Not a SEVESO substance.

Ozone Depleting Substance: Calcium hydroxide is not an ozone-depleting substance.

Persistent Organic Pollutant: Not classified as a persistent organic pollutant.

National Regulations

Germany: Water Hazard Class 1 (slight hazard to water) under the AwSV.

Belgium, Luxembourg, and Netherlands: Follows standard EU regulations; no additional specific classifications.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been conducted for this substance, as it is classified for low hazard levels when used as directed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

CLP:	Classification, Labelling, and Packaging regulation
REACH:	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals regulation
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
LD50:	Lethal Dose for 50% of test organisms

EC50:	Effective Concentration for 50% of test organisms
NOEC:	No Observed Effect Concentration
PBT:	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic
vPvB:	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

16.2 Key Literature References and Data Sources

ECHA, Calcium Dihydroxide dossier
OECD guidelines for toxicity testing
National regulatory databases for Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg

16.3 Date of Revision

Date: 29 October 2024

16.4 Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief at the date of publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification.