
Material Safety Data Sheet – [AIRCOAT]®

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DOLOMITIC LIME BASED PAINT

1. Identification-

Suspension of dolomitic lime and pigments

Name on label:

AirCOAT

Manufactured by:

Cape Lime Company (PTY) Ltd
P.O. Box 400, Vredendal, 8160

Emergency Contact:

(+27) (023) 6263190

Identified uses:

Decorative and hygiene coating of buildings, heritage buildings and homes.



2. Hazards Identification- Hazardous

GHS classification:

Hazard pictograms

Health Hazards:

Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye damage.



Harmful/Irritant



Corrosives

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients-

Composition:

A complex mixture; calcium magnesium hydroxide,
calcium magnesium hydroxide oxide,

CaMg(OH) ₄	CAS No 39445-23-3	70-90%
Ca (OH) ₂ MgO	CAS No 58398-71-3	70-90%

Ingredient name	CAS number	Inclusion Mass%
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	9 - 17
Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	5 - 9
Magnesium Hydroxide	1309-42-8	7 - 12
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	1 – 3

Any concentration shown as a range is due to the chemical composition, batch variation or the dolomite mineral.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Appearance:

Coloured Suspension; Viscous liquid

4. First Aid Measures-

Specific Immediate Treatment

Inhalation:

Remove affected person/s to fresh air immediately. Obtain medical attention if necessary. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration and obtain immediate medical assistance.

Skin Contact:

Wash skin thoroughly with plenty of water.

Eye Contact:

Immediately irrigate affected eye/s with generous amounts of clean water for at least 20 minutes. Pull back the eyelid and ensure all lime dust has been washed out. Obtain medical attention immediately. Do not rub eyes.

Ingestion:

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

Most Important Symptoms:

Irritation of skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal tract.

Immediate medical attention/special treatment:

See first aid information above. Note to Physicians: Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

Where required seek immediate Professional Medical Assistance and/or Symptomatic treatment and supportive therapy as indicated.

5. Fire Fighting-

AirCOAT does not burn. Use extinguisher / firefighting media appropriate for material burning.

Suitable (and unsuitable) fire extinguishing media:

None known.

Specific hazards arising from the product:

No specific fire or explosion hazards.
This product can be very slippery and can result in a slip hazard.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters:

Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA) to prevent inhalation, skin, or eye contact.

6. Accidental Release-

Personal precautions, protective equipment, emergency procedures:

Avoid eye and skin contact. Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:

Small spills

Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in section 8.
Attempt to contain and recover as much of the spillage into containers as possible.
Residue on surfaces may be removed with copious amount of water.

Large Spillages

Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in section 8.
Prevent further spillage if safe. Clean spillage area thoroughly with plenty of water. Do not flush into surface water. Do not let product contaminate subsoil. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements, or confined areas. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage-

Safe Handling:

Adopt best Manual Handling considerations when handling, carrying and dispensing. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where this product is used or stored. Ensure adequate ventilation of the working area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in section 8.
An eye wash station should be readily available when this product is handled.

Safe Storage:

Store in original packaging protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Keep containers sealed until ready for use. Do not store in unlabelled packaging. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection -

Exposure Limits:	Calcium Hydroxide TWA OEL-RL: 5mg/m3	Short Term OEL-RL: 20mg/m3
	Magnesium Oxide TWA OEL-RL: 10mg/m3	

Respiratory protection, gloves and safety goggles are required in dusty conditions.

Engineering Controls:

Use with adequate general or local exhaust ventilation and / or containment enclosures to maintain exposure below occupational exposure limits.

Environmental Exposure Controls:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

Individual Protection Measures (Personal Protective Equipment)-**Hygiene measures:**

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Ensure that an emergency eye wash fountain and shower are close to the workstation location.

Specific Eye / Face Protection: Safety glasses with side shields are recommended in windy conditions, or if work activity generates splashing. Contact lenses should not be worn.

Specific Skin Protection:

When there is a risk of skin contact, wear appropriate clothing and gloves to prevent contact.

Rubber or PVC gloves and full overalls are required.

Specific Respiratory Protection:

None indicated for wet products.

Other skin protection:

Wear appropriate footwear.



9. Physical and Chemical Properties-

Appearance : Viscous Liquid (various colours)

Odour : Odourless

Melting point :

pH : Typical 12

Solubility : Soluble in water

Density : 1,1 g/cm³

10. Stability and Reactivity-**Reactivity:**

Reacts with acids to form calcium and magnesium salts, releasing heat. Reacts over time with carbon dioxide in air to form calcium magnesium carbonate. See also Incompatibility below.

Chemical stability:

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Vicinity of incompatible materials.

Incompatibility-

This product should not be mixed or stored with the following materials, due to the potential for violent reaction and release of heat:

- acids
- reactive fluoridated compounds
- reactive brominated compounds
- reactive powdered metals
- reactive phosphorous compounds
- aluminium powder

Hazardous decomposition products:

None

11. Toxicology-**Inhalation:**

The high pH may cause severe irritations to the respiratory system and mucous membranes.

Skin Contact:

Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of skin. Produces 3rd degree alkali burns on skins after 2 hours. (pH as high as 12,2).

Eye Contact:

May cause severe irritation. Suspended particles readily adhere to the conjunctiva, they often induce ulceration of the corneal epithelium and stromal opacities but rarely penetrate the iris or lens.

Ingestion:

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

Long Term Exposure:

May cause dermatitis.

12. Ecology-**Toxicity:**

Environmental fate, mobility, persistence, degradation, bioaccumulation, and effect on effluent treatment:
Calcium Hydroxide: LD₅₀/oral/rat 7340 mg/kg

Because of the elevated pH of this product, it might be expected to produce some ecotoxicity upon exposure to certain aquatic organisms and aquatic systems in high concentrations.

Persistence and Degradability:

Over time AirCOAT will recarbonate to form dolomite – a widely used agricultural liming material which may be taken up / utilised by plants.

Bio accumulative Potential:

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

Mobility in Soil:

AirCOAT is not mobile in soil. Over time AirCOAT will recarbonate to form dolomite – a widely used agriculture liming material which may be taken up / utilised by plants. AirCOAT will elevate the soil pH.

13. Disposal Considerations-

Waste Treatment Methods:

Disposal of material should comply with local, provincial, or national legislation. Bury on an authorized landfill site. Do not dispose of material in natural water ways including lakes, dams, rivers, or the ocean.

Disposal of Packaging:

AirCOAT is packaged in a non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in waste disposal container or offer for recycling, if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Physical / Chemical properties affect waste treatment options:

AirCOAT has an elevated pH that needs to be considered when handling the product for disposal.

Sewage Disposal:

AirCOAT in sewage or septic tank systems may negatively impact the bacteria populations because of its high pH.

Special Precautions:

AirCOAT has an elevated pH and needs to be considered when handling the product for disposal. Refer to sections 6, 7 and 8 as required.

14. Transport-

The product is not classified as dangerous for carriage.

AirCOAT should always be transported in sealed containers and adequately secured. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

15. Regulations-

Users should ensure that they comply with any relevant local, provincial, or national legislation.

16. Other-

All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy, and no responsibility is accepted for errors or omissions or the consequences thereof. It is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the material.