1. Identification of the substances / preparation and company

1.1 Product identifier: Thistle DriCoat

1.2 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Supplier: British Gypsum
East Leake
Loughborough
Leicestershire
LE12 6HX

Telephone: 0115 945 6123
Email: bgtechnical.enquiries@bpb.com

This information reflects typical values and is not a product specification.

1.3 Emergency telephone number:
0115 945 6123 (+44 115 945 6123)
Opening hours: 8:30am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday (GMT)

NB: Language of the phone service is English.

2. Hazards identification

2.1 Labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008:

Category 1

Signal Word: DANGER

THE MOST IMPORTANT HAZARDS ARE:

H315 - Causes skin irritation

Dust from mixing or sanding may irritate the respiratory system, skin and eyes.

Hazard Statements:

H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
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 + P330 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician
P302 + P352 + P333 + P313 - Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P261 + P264 + P340 + P312 - Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container according to local regulations. Skin contact with wet mortar may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns.

May cause damage to products made of aluminium or other non-noble metals.
2.3 Other hazards:
The product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substance.
Lime based products can cause serious and permanent damage to the eyes.

3. Composition / information on ingredients
3.1 Mixtures:
Cementitious based pre-blended and dry bagged. They generally comprise of variations in blends of ordinary and specialist cements, expanded perlite aggregate, limestone flour and hydrated lime, dried and graded fillers and fine aggregates and chemical modifiers to achieve specific properties.

4. First aid measures
4.1 Description of first aid measures:
4.1.1 Routes of exposure
Eye contact: Lime base products can cause serious and permanent damage to the eyes and therefore speed is essential. Immediately wash eyes with plenty of eyewash solution or running water, holding eyelids apart for 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes in order to avoid possible cornea damage as a result of mechanical stress. Always seek immediate further specialist medical/eye specialist attention to check that all particles have been removed and examine eye for damage.

Skin contact: Remove affected clothing, footwear, watches, jewellery etc. Wash skin with soap and water immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Ingestion: Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical advice if person becomes uncomfortable. Show the container or label used.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Seek medical attention if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms persist.

General: Get medical attention if any symptoms persist. When contacting further medical advice, show container, label or this SDS.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic via the oral, dermal or inhalation route. The substance is classified as irritating to the skin and the respiratory tract, and entails a risk of serious damage to the eye. There is no concern for adverse systemic effects because local effects (pH effect) are the major health hazard.

5. Fire fighting measures
5.1 Extinguishing media:
Suitable extinguishing media – water, foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:
The product does not pose a fire hazard. However, some packaging materials may burn.

6. Accidental release measures
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
6.1.1 For Non-emergency personnel
Wear suitable personal protective equipment (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions:
Do not wash product down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:
Use cleanup methods (for dry product) such as vacuum cleaning or vacuum extraction fitted with EPA/HEPA air filters which do not cause airborne dispersion. Never use compressed air. Alternatively, wipe up dust by mopping, wet brushing or by using water spray or hoses (fine mist to avoid duct becoming airborne) and remove slurry. If not possible, remove by slurring with water (see wet product). If only dry cleaning by brushing can be done, ensure all appropriate personnel wear correct PPE including dust mask and eye protection at all times (see section 8). Avoid inhalation of dust and place in a container to dispose of as detailed in section 13.

For wet product, clean up wet material and place in container or controlled location. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal as detailed in section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections:
See section 8 and 13 for more information on exposure controls/personal protection on disposal considerations.
Health & Safety

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

7.1.1 Protective measures
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective equipment (refer to section 8). Do not wear contact lenses when handling this product. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimise dust generation. Enclose dust sources, use exhaust ventilation (dust collector at handling points). Handling systems should preferably be enclosed. When handling bags usual precautions should be paid to the risks outlined in the Council Directive 90/269/EEC.

7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene
Avoid inhalation or ingestion and contact with the skin or 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 in the work place. Shower and change clothes at end of work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
Store in dry conditions. Any contact with air and moisture should be avoided. Bulk storage should be in purpose-designed silos. 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 if there is a risk of contact with water.

8. Exposure control / personal protection

8.1 Control parameters:
Workplace exposure limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Total Inhalable</th>
<th>Respirable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Dihydroxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1mg/m³ 8hr TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airborne dust</td>
<td>10mg/m³ 8hr TWA</td>
<td>4mg/m³ 8hr TWA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls
Measures to reduce generation of dust and to avoid dust propagating in the environment such as regular housekeeping, exhaust ventilation and dry clean-up methods which do not cause airborne dispersion.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye / Face
Lime based products can cause serious and permanent damage to the eyes. Do not wear contact lenses. For powders, tight fitting goggles with side shields, or wide vision full goggles. It is also advisable to have individual pocket eyewash.

Skin
Overall, and/or long sleeved jackets and full length trousers should be worn to protect skin from contact with wet products. Outer clothing should be waterproof if contact with wet product is likely. Wear impermeable boots to protect feet. Safety wellington boots should be worn if working with wet product, with waterproof trousers pulled over them to prevent product entering the boots. If the product saturates clothing, or enters gloves or boots, remove the articles immediately and wash before wearing again.

Respiratory
When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, an appropriate respirator must be used dependant on expected exposure levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance: Grey or pink powder.
Odour: None.

pH: 12.4 (saturated solution at 20°C in water).

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:
In aqueous media Ca(OH)₂ dissociates resulting in the formation of calcium cations and hydroxyl anions (when below the limit of water solubility).

10.2 Chemical stability:
Stable product under the recommended handling and storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:
Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids. When heated above 580°C, calcium dihydroxide decomposes to produce calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H₂O): Ca(OH)₂ → CaO + H₂O. Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This may cause risk to flammable material.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:
Dry products - avoid humid conditions which may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.

10.5 Incompatible materials:
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. Ca(OH)₂ + 2 Al + 6 H₂O → Ca[Al(OH)₄]₂ + 3 H₂.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:
Calcium dihydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is a common material in nature.
Health & Safety

11. Toxicology information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation  Dust exposure may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits.

Skin contact  When in contact with wet skin may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring on the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion risk of severe burns.

Eye contact  Lime based products are severely irritating to the eyes and can cause serious permanent damage. Direct contact may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact will cause effects ranging from moderate irritation to chemical burns and blindness.

Ingestion  Long term exposure to dust can lead to lung disease. Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure: Delay in treating eye contact can lead to serious and permanent eye damage.

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity  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 a result of dilution and carbonation.

13. Disposal consideration

13.1 Waste treatment methods:  
Product - unused residue or dry spillage  
Pick up dry unused residue or dry spillage as is (refer to section 6). Mark up containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirements to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose of as solid waste. This is not classed as dangerous waste.

Product - slurries  
Allow to harden, avoid entry in sewerage and drainage systems or into bodies of water. Dispose of as solid waste. This is not classed as a dangerous waste.

Packaging  
Completely empty, clean packaging to be disposed of in accordance with local legislation.

14. Transport information

Not classified as hazardous for transportation.

15. Regulatory information

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this substance.

16. Other information

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations  
The Manual Handling Operations Regulations  
HSE Guidance Note EH40: Workplace Exposure Limits  
Gypsum Wastes – Environment Agency Information Sheet  
The British Gypsum White Book  
The British Gypsum Site Book  
The British Gypsum website: british-gypsum.com

Note to user: This Safety Data Sheet does not constitute a workplace risk assessment for COSHH.

There are a number of situations where the approach to manual handling of British Gypsum products should be considered. For further guidance, please refer to the Manual Handling Section of the Site Book or the Manual Handling Guide, available to download from british-gypsum.com.

Date of previous version: May 2017.

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British Gypsum  March 2018  BG-SDS-106-03

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