

Lime Information and Safety Sheet

Lime is a white powdery substance that is primarily calcium based and is derived from natural materials. Lime is often applied to mud after flood waters recede to help control odors and the breeding of flies and bacteria. It is also used to temporarily cover animal carcasses. Extreme caution should be used when applying lime as it can cause chemical burns to the skin, and precautions should be taken to protect the feet and legs of children and animals. It is recommended that straw be placed on top of the lime in areas where it will be walked on (i.e., foot paths). Lime is not intended for use in standing water.

Protective Recommendations

Eye Hazards - Lime can cause severe eye irritation or burning, including permanent damage. Eye protection (chemical goggles, safety glasses and/or face shields) should be worn where there is risk of lime exposure. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with lime products.

Skin Hazards - Lime can cause irritation and burns to unprotected skin, especially in the presence of moisture. Prolonged contact with unprotected skin should be avoided. Protective gloves and clothing that fully cover arms and legs are recommended.

Inhalation Hazards - Lime dust is irritating if inhaled. In most cases, nuisance dusts masks provide adequate protection. In high exposure situations, further respiratory protection may be appropriate, depending on the concentration and length of exposure.

First Aid

If skin contact occurs, brush off dry lime and then wash exposed skin with large amounts of water. If skin burns occur, seek medical attention, if necessary.

If lime comes in contact with eyes, flush with large amounts of water and seek medical attention immediately.

For inhalation, remove exposed person to fresh air and seek medical attention immediately.

For further and detailed information, consult the product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).