PART I  What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): DeWALT CHALKS
SYNONYMS: DeWALT Black Chalk; DeWALT Blue Chalk
DeWALT Red Chalk; DeWALT White Chalk

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Calcium Carbonate/Pigment/Silica Mixtures

PRODUCT USE: Chalks

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: DeWALT

ADDRESS: 701 E. Joppa Road
Baltimore, MD 21286

BUSINESS PHONE: 1-800-262-2161

EMERGENCY PHONE: 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC) U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico. U.S. Virgin Islands
01-703-527-3887 (outside areas above, call collect)

DATE OF PREPARATION: December 11, 2007

NOTE: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR. All WHMIS (Controlled Products Regulations), European Union [Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 Annex II] required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 format.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION: These products do not meet the definition of any hazard class, as defined by European Union Council Directives.

EU CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable.
EU RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Risk and Safety Phrases

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: These products are colored, finely powdered, odorless chalks.

Health Hazards: Inhalation of dusts from this product may irritate the respiratory system. Skin and eye contact may cause mechanical abrasion. These chalks contain Crystalline Silica, a known human carcinogen by inhalation.

Flammability Hazards: These chalks are not flammable. Finely divided dusts from these products can form explosive mixtures in air. If involved in a fire, these products may decompose to form iron oxides, aluminum oxides, silicon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, magnesium oxides, carbon oxides and calcium oxides.

Reactivity Hazards: These chalks are not reactive.

Environmental Hazards: These products are not expected to pose significant harm to the environment, however all release to the environment should be avoided. Emergency Recommendations: Emergency responders must wear the personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>EINECS #</th>
<th>% w/w</th>
<th>EU CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Limestone/Calcium Carbonate (CaCO₃)    | 1317-65-3| 215-279-6| 70-100%| Hazard Classification: Not Applicable
|                                        |          |          |       | Risk Phrases: Not Applicable / Safety Phrases: Not Applicable  |
| Crystalline Silica                     | 14808-60-7| 238-878-4| 0.1-1.5%| SELF CLASSIFICATION: Hazard Classification: Harmful
| The following are pigments in each of the chalks: |          |          |       |----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Blue Chalk: Sodium Alumino Sulphosilicate/C.I. Pigment Blue 29 | 57455-37-5 | Unlisted | 20-30% | Hazard Classification: Not Applicable
|                                        |          |          |       | Risk Phrases: Not Applicable / Safety Phrases: Not Applicable  |
| Black Chalk: Carbon Black              | 1333-86-4| 215-609-9| 17-23%| Hazard Classification: Not Applicable
|                                        |          |          |       | Risk Phrases: Not Applicable / Safety Phrases: Not Applicable  |
| Red Chalk: Hematite/Iron Oxide (Fe₂O₃)| 1317-60-8| 215-275-4| 20-30%| Hazard Classification: Not Applicable
|                                        |          |          |       | Risk Phrases: Not Applicable / Safety Phrases: Not Applicable  |
| White Chalk: Magnesium Carbonate (MgCO₃)| 546-93-0| 208-915-6| 0-2% | Hazard Classification: Not Applicable
|                                        |          |          |       | Risk Phrases: Not Applicable / Safety Phrases: Not Applicable  |

PART II  What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to health professional with the contaminated individual.
4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with copious amounts of running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse health effect continues after flushing.

EYE EXPOSURE: If the product enters the eyes, open the contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have the contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Contact medical personnel if adverse effect persists after flushing.

INHALATION: If dusts or particulates are inhaled, remove the contaminated individual to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. The contaminated individual should seek immediate medical attention if any adverse effects occur.

INGESTION: If product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Have victim rinse mouth with water or drink several cupfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Preexisting respiratory problems, dermatitis, and other skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:
- Water Spray: YES
- Carbon Dioxide: YES
- Foam: YES
- Dry Chemical: YES
- Halon: YES
- Other: Any "ABC" Class.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS NOT TO BE USED: None known.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Finely divided dusts from these products can form explosive mixtures in air. If involved in a fire, these products may decompose to form iron oxides, aluminum oxides, silicon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, magnesium oxides, carbon oxides and calcium oxides.

- Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Finely divided dusts from this material pose a hazard of an air/dust explosion in presence of an ignition source.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural fire-fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water fog or spray can also be used to cool fire-exposed containers. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly before returning such equipment to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Eliminate all sources of ignition before clean-up begins. Use non-sparking tools. The atmosphere must have levels of the components of this product lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Limits and Personal Protection) and at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

- Small Spills: Wipe up spilled solid with damp sponge or sweep up spilled material or vacuum with explosion-proof vacuum, avoiding generation of dusts, wearing gloves, goggles and apron. Place spilled material in appropriate container for disposal, sealing tightly. Clean spill area with soap and water.

- Large Spills: Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be the following: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Monitor the surrounding area for oxygen levels. The atmosphere must have at least 19.5 % oxygen before personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with damp cloths or towels. Sweep up or vacuum spilled solid (an explosion-proof vacuum should be used), avoiding the generation of airborne dusts. The dispersal of particles into surrounding air must be avoided. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and sealed. Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.
PART III  How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:  As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing airborne dusts generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Ensure this substance is used with adequate ventilation and personal protective equipment (see Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection). Avoid airborne dusts generated by this product. Clean work areas routinely to prevent accumulation of dust. Clean up spills promptly.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:  All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Refer to NFPA 654, Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids for additional information on storage.

SPECIFIC USE(S): These products are used in chalk line devices in construction. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:  Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment thoroughly, before maintenance begins. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures, or applicable federal, state, provincial and local standards.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this Section if applicable. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLVs</th>
<th>OSHA-PELs</th>
<th>NIOSH-RELs</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>15 (total dust); 5 (resp. fract.)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>10 (total dust); 5 (resp. fract.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>3.5 (0.1 in presence of PAHs, as PAHs; 10-hr TWA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Pigment Blue 29</td>
<td>57455-37-5</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.025 (resp. fraction)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>30 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>0.05 (resp. dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Oxide/Hematite</td>
<td>1317-60-8</td>
<td>2 (resp. fraction)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>20 mppcf (containing &lt; 1% quartz)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>2 (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Carbonate (talc, containing no asbestos fibers)</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>30 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established.  NIC = Notice of Intended Change.  See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:  Currently, the following international exposure limits are established for some components of this product.

**CALCUL CARBONATE:**
- Belgium: TWA = 10 mg/m³, MAR 2002
- Hungary: TWA = 10 mg/m³, SEP 2000
- Japan: OEL = 1 mg/m³ (respirable), 4 mg/m³ (total), APR 2007
- Korea: TWA = 10 mg/m³, 2006
- Mexico: TWA = 10 mg/m³, STEL 20 mg/m³ (inhalable), 2004
- The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 10 mg/m³, 2003
- New Zealand: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (respirable dust), JAN 2002
- Poland: MAC(TWA) dust = 10 mg/m³, JAN 1999
- Russia: STEL = 6 mg/m³, JUN 2003
- Switzerland: MAK-W = 3 mg/m³, DEC 2006
- United Kingdom: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (inhalable), 2005
- United Kingdom: TWA = 4 mg/m³ (respirable), 2005
- In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

**CARBON BLACK:**
- Australia: TWA = 3 mg/m³, JUL 2008
- Belgium: TWA = 3.6 mg/m³, MAR 2002
- Denmark: TWA = 3.5 mg/m³, OCT 2002
- Finland: TWA = 3.5 mg/m³, STEL = 7 mg/m³, SEP 2009
- France: VME = 3.5 mg/m³, FEB 2006
- Japan: OEL = 1 mg/m³ (respirable), 4 mg/m³ (total), APR 2007
- Korea: TWA = 3.5 mg/m³, 2006
- Mexico: TWA = 3.5 mg/m³, STEL = 7 mg/m³, 2004
- The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 3.5 mg/m³, 2003
- New Zealand: TWA = 3 mg/m³, JAN 2002
- Norway: TWA = 3.5 mg/m³, JAN 1999
- The Philippines: TWA = 3.5 mg/m³, JAN 1993
- Russia: STEL = 4 mg/m³, JUN 2003
- Sweden: TWA = 3 mg/m³, JUN 2005
- United Kingdom: TWA = 3.5 mg/m³, STEL = 7 mg/m³, 2005

**CARBON BLACK (continued):**
- In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

**CRYSTALLINE SILICA:**
- Australia: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable), JUL 2008
- Belgium: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³, MAR 2002
- Denmark: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable), OCT 2002
- Denmark: TWA = 0.3 mg/m³ (total), OCT 2002
- Finland: TWA = 0.05 mg/m³, resp. dust, SEP 2009
- France: VME = 0.1 mg/m³, (resp), FEB 2006
- Japan: OEL-C = 0.03 mg/m³ (respirable), APR 2007
- Korea: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³, 2006
- Mexico: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable), 2004
- The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 0.075 mg/m³, 2003
- New Zealand: TWA = 0.2 mg/m³ (respirable dust), JAN 2002
- Norway: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp), JAN 1999
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued):

INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (continued):

CRYSSTALINE SILICA (continued):

Norway: TWA = 0.3 mg/m³ (total dust), JAN 1999
Russia: TWA = 1 mg/m³; STEL = 3 mg/m³, JAN 2003
Sweden: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp. dust), JUN 2005
Switzerland: MAK-W = 0.15 mg/m³, DEC 2006
Thailand: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (resp. dust), JAN 1993
Thailand: TWA = 30 mg/m³ (total dust), JAN 1993
United Kingdom: TWA = 0.3 mg/m³ (respirable), 2005

In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check AGSH TLV

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.3-02 and CSA Standard Z94.3-02), standards of EU member states (including EN 529:2005 for respiratory PPE, CEN/TR 15419:2006 for hand protection, and CR 13464:1999 for face/eye protection). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None needed under normal conditions of use and handling. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above if applicable. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-02, or the European Standard CR 13464:1999. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA’S Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following are NIOSH Respiratory Protection Equipment Guidelines for some components of these products:

CARBON BLACK

CONCENTRATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Up to 17.5 mg/m³: Any Dust and Mist Respirator.
Up to 35 mg/m³: Any Dust and Mist Respirator except single-use and quarter-mask respirators, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).
Up to 87.5 mg/m³: Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a dust and mist filter.
Up to 175 mg/m³: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any PAPR with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.
Up to 1750 mg/m³: Any SAR operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

In Presence of Polycyclic aromatic Hydrocarbons:

Based on NIOSH REL at Concentrations Above the NIOSH REL, or Where There is No REL, at Any Detectable Concentration: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand mode or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

CRYSSTALINE SILICA

CONCENTRATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Up to 0.5 mg/m³: Any Air-Purifying Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter.
Up to 1.25 mg/m³: Any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous-flow mode.
Up to 2.5 mg/m³: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any PAPR with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter.
Up to 25 mg/m³: Any SAR operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: None needed under normal use and handling. Wear safety goggles if dusts or other particulates are present. If necessary refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-02, or the European Standard CR 13464:1999.

HAND PROTECTION: None needed under normal conditions of use and handling. Wear appropriate glove for work being done. Resistance of specific materials can vary from product to product. Evaluate resistance under conditions of use and maintain gloves carefully. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138, appropriate Standards of Canada and the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures. If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) appropriate Standards of Canada, or the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee’s feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear.
9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SOLUBILITY IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS: Not known.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Black and Blue Chalks: Insoluble. Red Chalk: 0.1%; White Chalk: Insoluble.
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established. EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Not established.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established. BOILING POINT: Not established.
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not established. pH: Not available.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable. DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: 120 °C (248 °F)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Black and Blue Chalks: Insoluble. Red Chalk: 0.1%; White Chalk: Insoluble.
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established. EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Not established.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established. BOILING POINT: Not established.
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not established. pH: Not available.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable. DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: 120 °C (248 °F)
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established. BOILING POINT: Not established.
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not established. pH: Not available.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable. DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: 120 °C (248 °F)

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE IN EVENT OF ACCIDENTAL SPILL (warning properties): The color of these products may be a method to identify them in event of an accidental spill.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal: Thermal decomposition of this product can produce iron oxides, aluminum oxides, silicon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, magnesium oxides, carbon oxides and calcium oxides. The Blue Chalk may release hydrogen sulfide in contact with acids. Hydrolysis: None known.
MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Calcium carbonate ignites on contact with fluorine. It is incompatible with acids, aluminum, and ammonium salts and mercury/hydrogen mixtures. Due to other components, these products may also be incompatible with formaldehyde, strong oxidizing agents, hydrofluoric acid, manganese trifluoride, sodium, and xenon hexafluoride.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposure to or contact with light, extreme temperatures, and incompatible chemicals.

PART IV Is there any other useful information about this material?

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant routes of industrial exposure to this product are by skin or eye contact and inhalation.
INHALATION: If dusts or particulates from these products are inhaled, irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs can occur. Symptoms may include sneezing, coughing, nasal congestion, and difficulty breathing. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon exposure to fresh air. If heated, chronic exposure to concentrations of silicon dioxide fume may cause chronic obstructive lung disease. Inhalation of iron oxide fume or dust is cause of pulmonary roentgenographic appearance called siderosis, or an accumulation of iron that leads to reduced lung capacity. These products contain Crystalline Silica, which is a known human carcinogen. Chronic inhalation exposure to this material may cause silicosis, pulmonary fibrosis, bronchitis or present a hazard of cancer, due to the presence of Crystalline Silica.
CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Skin contact may cause abrasion, redness, and discomfort. Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Direct eye contact with these products may cause stinging, tearing, and redness. Dust can cause mechanical irritation to the eye. Repeated contact of iron dusts with the eyes can cause conjunctivitis, or can cause discoloration of the eyes.
SKIN ABSORPTION: This product does not pose a hazard of skin absorption.
INGESTION: Ingestion is an unlikely route of occupational exposure to this product. In the unlikely event that dusts from the product are ingested nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may result. Repeated ingestion of iron compounds can cause vomiting, diarrhea, pink urine, black stool, and liver or kidney damage. Repeated ingestion of iron compounds can also cause siderosis, which is an accumulation of iron in tissues. INJECTION: These products do not pose a hazard of injection.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. In the event of overexposure, the following symptoms may be observed:
ACUTE: Acute exposure to the skin and eyes cause mechanical irritation. Inhalation of dusts can cause pulmonary irritation.
CHRONIC: Repeated inhalation exposure may cause adverse effects to the respiratory system. Chronic inhalation may result in pulmonary fibrosis. This product contains crystalline silica, which is a known human carcinogen.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE (continued):

TARGET ORGANS: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. CHRONIC: Skin, respiratory system.

TOXICITY DATA: Currently, toxicity data are available for the following components of these products:

LIMESTONE/CALCIUM CARBONATE:

- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 84 mg/m³/4 hours/40 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis (interstitial); Kidney; other changes; Bladder: Bladder effects

- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 7 mg/m³: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis, focal (interstitial)

CARBON BLACK:

- LD50 (Inhalation-Rat) 150 mg/m³: Behavioral: somnolence (general depresed activity)
- LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) > 3 g/kg
- LD50 (Intravenous-Rat) 10 mg/kg/2 minutes: Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
- TCLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 16 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

CRYSTALLINE SILICA, CRYSTALLINE-QUARTZ:

- Micronucleus test (Human-Lung) 40 µg/m³/4 hours/40 weeks-intermittent:
- Micronucleus test (Human-Lung) 16 mcppp/8 hours/17.9 years-intermittent: Pulmonary system effects
- Micronucleus test (Human-Rat) 55 mg/m³/71 weeks-intermittent: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other, effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

- Micronucleus test (Human-Mouse) 80 mg/m³/24 hours/39 weeks-intermittent: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other, effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

HEMATITE/IRON OXIDE:

- Hematite test (Hamster-Lung) 150 µg/cm²/4 hours: Autopsied death

HEMATITE/IRON OXIDE/HEMATITE:

- Uptake test (Human-Lung) 1 g/cm³/4 hours/24 weeks-intermittent: Pulmonary: other changes

IRON OXIDE/HEMATITE:

- IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS: The components of these products are listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

CARBON BLACK:

- ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen): Notice of Intended Change: ACGIH TLV-A3 (Confirmed Animal Carcinogen)
- NIOSH-Ca (Potential Occupational Carcinogenic, with No Further Categorization)
- IARC-1 (Carcinogenic to Humans: MAK-1 (Substances that Cause Cancer in Man and Can Be Assumed to Make a Significant Contribution to Cancer Risk))
- IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

CRYSTALLINE SILICA:

- Micronucleus test (Human-Lung) 40 µg/m³/4 hours/40 weeks-intermittent: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other

IRON OXIDE/HEMATITE:

- IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE (TALC):

- LD50 (Oral-Rat) 7000 mg/kg
- LD50 (Oral-Mouse) 8000 mg/kg
- LD50 (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 1033 mg/kg
- LD50 (Intratracheal-Rat) 76 mg/kg/4 hours: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other

The remaining components of this product are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: These products may cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Components of these products are not known to cause human skin or respiratory sensitization.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of these products and their components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: The components of these products are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: The components of these products are not reported to cause embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: The components of these products are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of these products are not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of these products.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: These products have not been tested for mobility in soil; due to form they are not expected to be mobile.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: These products have not been tested for persistence or biodegradability.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: These products have not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

ECOTOXICITY: These products have not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: The components of these products are not listed as having ozone depletion potential.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: These products have not been tested for aquatic toxicity. Releases of large quantities of this material may be detrimental to an aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

EUROPEAN EWC CODE: Wastes Not Otherwise Specified: 16 10 99

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: These products are NOT classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: These products are NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): These products are NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION: These products are NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IMO.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR): These products are NOT classified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of these products are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of these products. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Components of these products are on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): Crystalline Silica is on the California Proposition 65 lists. Carbon Black, with particles of respirable size, is on the Proposition 65 Lists as well. WARNING! These products contain compounds known to the State of California to cause cancer.
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:  Continued:

CAS #:  This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

CEILING LEVEL:  The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories:  1: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals.  2: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans.  3A: Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals in vivo and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form.  3B: Substances which are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cells in vivo; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no in vivo data, but which are clearly mutagenic in vitro and structurally related to known in vivo mutagens.  4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action.  By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic.  Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply.  At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.)  5: Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification:  Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated.  Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed.

EUROPEAN UNION INFORMATION:

EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION:  These products do meet the definition of any hazard class, as defined by the European Union Council Directive 67/548/EEC or subsequent Directives.

EU Classification:  Not applicable.  EU Risk Phrases:  Not applicable.  EU Safety Phrases:  Not applicable.

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION FOR COMPONENTS:

Crystalline Silica:
- The following is a self-classification per requirements in Directive 67/548/EEC or subsequent Directives.
- Classification:  These components are not classified in the European Union Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC or subsequent Directives.
- EU Classification:  [Xn] Harmful
- EU Risk Phrases:  [R: 68/20]: Harmful; possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation.
- EU Safety Phrases:  [S: 22]: Do not breathe dust. [S: 38]: In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.

All Other Components:
- Classification:  Official classifications have not been published under EU Directives for these compounds.

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DATE OF PRINTING:
March 9, 2011

REVISION INFORMATION:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS
A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on an MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

CAS #: The Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each component.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification (continued):  Group B: Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable.  Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed.  Group C: There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed.  Group D: Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health:  This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOG: Limit of Quantitation.

Mak:  Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established.  When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday.  If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELS: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

RATINGS:

- Essentially non-irritating: Skin irritation: Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours (e.g. mechanical irritation). Irritants: > 20 mg/kg.
- Slightly or mildly irritating: Eye irritation: Slightly or mildly irritating. Oral Toxicity LD_{50}: > 500 mg/kg.
- Moderate: Skin: Moderately irritating, or major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. Skin irritation: Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. Oral Toxicity LD_{50}: > 1 mg/kg.
- Severe: Skin: Severe irritation may occur; slight or moderate irritation. Eye irritation: Severe irritation. Oral Toxicity LD_{50}: > 50 mg/kg.
- Very Severe: Skin: Very severe irritation. Eye irritation: Severe irritation. Oral Toxicity LD_{50}: > 5 mg/kg.
- Corrosive: Severe irritation. Skin irritation: Severe irritation. Eye irritation: Severe irritation. Oral Toxicity LD_{50}: < 5 mg/kg.

Unstable Reactives:

- Substances that may polymerize, decompose, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.
- Materials that may react violently with water.

Organic Peroxides:

- Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition, or are used for initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or that react explosively with water.

Compressed Gases:

- Gases and vapors whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg.
- Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg.
- Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20 °C (68 °F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity. If the LC_{50} is less than or equal to 500 mg/kg, materials whose LC_{50} for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg have a significant heat generation or explosion.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

1. Materials that are flammable or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. Compressed Gases: No Rating. Pyrophorics: Add to the definition of Flammable. Explosives: Add to the definition of Explosive. Oxidizers: Add to the definition of Explosive.

2. Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressure, or are used for initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or that react explosively with water.

3. Materials that are capable of deceleration or explosive decomposition, or are used for initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or that react explosively with water.

4. Materials that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. Compressed Gases: Pressure < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1 °C (70 °F) [50 psi]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group II: Solids: any material that, either in concentrated test, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Unstable Reactibles: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion.

5. Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition, or are used for initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or that react explosively with water. Explosives: Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. Explosive materials must be handled with care to prevent almost the entire contents of the package. Compressed Gases: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1 °C (70 °F) [50 psi]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group II: Solids: any material that, either in concentrated test, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Unstable Reactibles: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion.
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 8 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically non-combustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. 1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. below 234°C (457°F) and having a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations (current edition) and the related Manual of Tests and Criteria (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash Point of Petroleum Products by Cleveland Open Cup, or a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at ambient or moderate heat. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperature or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Flammable gases.

UNSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) or at above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Limits of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. BCF = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TdLo - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC50 - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m³ concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include TDL0, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCoLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TdLo, LDL0, and Lo, or Tc, TcLo, LC50, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. Cancer Information: The sources are: IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP - the National Toxicology Program, RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, OSHA and CAL/OSHA. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause harm, a rank of 1 indicating a substance is not recognized or there is insufficient evidence, through animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. Other Information: BEI - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA: ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. DOT and TC are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (DSL/NDSL); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.