SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE: 1.1.2016 Rev 4

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
PRODUCT NAME: Marking Chalk Red
USE OF PRODUCT: Chalk Box Marking Chalk
MANUFACTURER: Keson Industries
ADDRESS: 810 Commerce St., Aurora, Il. 60504
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-345-3766 (8am to 5pm Central Time, Monday – Friday)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
OSHA GHS Hazard Statements (Warning Label)
DANGER: May cause cancer (lung)

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.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
EYES: May cause irritation. Chalk dust is discomforting and abrasive to the eyes.

SKIN: Prolonged contact may cause irritation. When the product is used as intended, it is unlikely to cause problems.

INGESTION: Ingestion of large amount may cause internal irritation. Ingestion is considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial or industrial environments.

INHALATION: May irritate the respiratory system. When the product is used as intended, it is unlikely to cause problems.

Chronic: Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure to crystalline silica dust beyond exposure limits may cause chronic lung injury (silicosis). Prolonged inhalation of iron oxide dust is known to produce a benign lung condition known as siderosis. When the product is used as intended, dust levels should not exceed exposure limits. See Sections 8 and 11.

WARNING

DANGER

Obtain special instructions before use. May cause cancer by inhalation. Avoid breathing dust or fume. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes mild skin irritation. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance name	Value (%)	CAS No.	EC No.
Calcium carbonate (1)	85-90	471-34-1	207-439-9
Red Iron Oxide	10 - 15	1317-61-9	215-168-2
Silica (crystalline quartz) (1)	0.1 - 1	14808-60-7	238-878-4

1 Calcium carbonate may contain crystalline silica at levels between 0.1 and 1.0 % and varies naturally.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: If product enters the eye do not rub, rubbing may cause abrasions. Flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower eyelids. If adverse effects persist after flushing with water, get medical aid.

SKIN: Wet clothing first to minimize dust generation, then; remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before wearing again. Wash infected areas with water and soap. Get medical attention in the event of irritation.

INGESTION: If this material is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION**.** If professional advice is not available, seek immediate medical attention. If alert, victim should drink up to three glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain emergency medical attention.

INHALATION: If dust or particulates are inhaled, Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Encourage to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS: Show this data safety sheet to medical professionals.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Substance is noncombustible, however; the containers may burn, releasing carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Use appropriate extinguishing media for the combustible material involved in a fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand and full protective gear.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Unless incompatibilities exist for surrounding materials, carbon dioxide, water spray, "ABC" type chemical extinguishers, foam, dry chemical and halon extinguishers can be used to fight fires involving this material.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Finely divided dusts from this material pose a hazard of an air/dust explosion in presence of an ignition source

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: If oxidation of this product should occur, heat will be liberated which could cause surrounding combustibles to burn.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not allow this material to be released into the environment. Recover the product whenever possible. Avoid generating dust when sweeping or shoveling up. If required, wet the material with water to prevent creating dust. Pick up and place in a suitable container for reclamation or disposal.

Cleanup of Small Spills: Solids should be gently covered with wet absorbent pads. Clean spill with pad and dispose of properly. Decontaminate the spill area (three times) using a bleach and detergent solution and then rinse with clean water.

Large Spills: Restrict access to the spill areas. For spills of greater than 5 g, be sure not to generate dusts by gently covering with damp absorbent sheets, spill-control pads, pillows, cloths, or towels. The dispersion of particles into surrounding air and the possibility of inhalation is a serious matter and should be treated as such. Do not apply chemical in-activators as they may produce hazardous by-products. Sweep up or vacuum spilled solid (an explosion-proof vacuum should be used), avoiding the generation of airborne dusts. Decontaminate the area thoroughly.

All Spills: Use procedures described above and then place all spill residues in an appropriate, labeled container and seal. Move to a secure area. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. 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 area. Ensure this product 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.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: 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 direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store 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 END 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 residue and dispose of according to applicable or applicable federal, state, provincial and local standards.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limit 8-Hour TWA1(mg/m3)

Component	CAS No.	% by weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Calcium Carbonate (Limestone) (4)	471-34-1; (1317-65-3)	85-90	15(2), 5 (3)	10(2)	10(2), 5(3)
Red Iron Oxide	1317-61-9	10-15	10	5(3)	5
Silica-Crystalline Quartz (4)	14808-60-7	0.1-1.0	10(2,5),3.3(3,5)	0.05(3)	0.05(3)

1TWA = Time-weighted average
2Total dust.
3Respirable dust.
4Calcium carbonate may contain crystalline silica at levels between 0.1 and 1.0 % and varies naturally.
5Using the OSHA quartz formula, this PEL was calculated assuming crystalline silica content of 1.0% in this ingredient.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following information is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hand Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear), or 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should have potable water available for washing of eyes and skin. Use sufficient general area ventilation. To ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this section if applicable.

VENTILATION: Local ventilation should be used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above. For materials without listed exposure limits, minimize respiratory exposure. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized under appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 20% are considered IDLH by U.S. OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-face piece pressure/demand SCBA or a full face piece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under U.S. OSHA‟s Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety goggles/glasses as appropriate for the task if dust or other particulates are present. Face shields maybe recommended if solutions are made. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use appropriate protective clothing for the task. Full-body protective clothing and gloves are recommended for emergency response procedures. If necessary, refer to the U.S. OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or other appropriate regulations.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: No information found.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES: No information found.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
APPEARANCE: Powder – Red Color
ODOR: Odorless
pH AS SUPPLIED: 8.5-9.5 (at 10% solids)
BOILING POINT: No Data Available
MELTING POINT: Decomposes
F: 1517 Deg
C: 825Deg
FREEZING POINT: No Data Available.
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg): No Data Available.
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): No Data Available.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1): No Data Available.
EVAPORATION RATE: No Data Available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
STABILITY: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY): Incompatible materials

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): Strong oxidizing agents, acids, aluminum, fluorine, magnesium, peroxides, hydrazine, calcium hypochlorite, performic acid, and bromine pentafluoride.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, calcium oxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Does not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE 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 roentgen graphic 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 and repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Direct eye contact with these products may cause stinging, abrasions, and redness. Dust can cause mechanical irritation to the eye. Repeated contact of dust with the eyes can cause conjunctivitis a disease that may cause eyes to become pink and sore), 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.

Chronic: Repeated inhalation exposure of crystalline silica above safe levels 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.

SECTION 11 NOTES: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified (quartz) crystalline silica (cs) as a probable carcinogen and in 1997 reclassified it as a Group 1 carcinogen, i.e., that there was sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals and sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in humans. In its Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) listed crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated crystalline silica and determined that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)."

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Safe practices must be in place to prevent environmental contamination.

SECTION 12 NOTES: These products have not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste from residue of this product is NOT hazardous waste according to the EPA regulations. Disposal by landfill may be acceptable. Waste disposal must follow all US Federal, State and Local (EPA) regulations, Canadian and European Governmental Guidelines.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: (DOT) These products are not classified as dangerous goods under the DOT regulations 49CFR: 172.101

WATER TRANSPORTATION: (IMO) Not classified as dangerous

AIR TRANSPORTATION: (ATA) Not classified as dangerous

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION
U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

OSHA: Components are listed as air contaminates. Regulation standards -29CFR. Standard number 1910.100 Table 2-1

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT): All components are listed on the TSCA inventory

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT): Not Listed

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT): The components of this product has been reviewed on the EAP Hazards Categories in section 311-312 and is considered a chronic health risk.

STATE REGULATIONS: California: (Proposition 65) WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm (Silica Caystalline Quartz, CAS Number: 14808-60-7)

CANADA WHIMS: (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) This SDS sheet contains all of the information needed by the CPR. (Controlled Products Regulation)

WHIMS CLASSIFICATION D2A: Very toxic (carcinogenicity)

EU CLASSIFICATION, LABELING: This product does meet the definition of hazard class described by the EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL DIRECTIVE EC# 1272/2008.Classification information for components Crystalline Silica. EU Classification (xn) Harmful EU risk r68/20 harmful: Risk of irreversible damage through inhalation.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Ratings:
Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS): Health 1*, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0*chronic effects
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA): Health 1, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0

The contents and format of this SDS are in accordance with the U.S. Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200; the Canadian CPR, and Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS); and EEC Commission Directive 1999/45/EC, and EEC Commission Regulation 1907/2006/EC (REACH) Annex II.
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