



July 13, 2023

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

NatGran® Water Dispersible Pelletized Dolomite

(As prescribed by OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D)

(Details of the abbreviations are on pages 3, 5 and 10)

Section 1: Identification

- **Product identifier used on the label and any other common names or synonyms by which the substance is known.**

NatGran® Pelletized Dolomite shipped in bulk or packaged. Products designated L145, L150, L100, DH46, DH66, DL47-220, DL47-145, DL47-100, DL58-100, DL58-150, DL58-220. ("BB" added to the product code signifies product packaged in "Bulk Bags". "40" or "50" in the product code signifies product packaged in 40-pound or 50-pound bags.)

- **Name, address, phone number of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party, and emergency phone number.**

Manufactured By: National Lime & Stone Co.

Corporate Office: 551 Lake Cascade Parkway, PO Box 120, Findlay, OH 45840

Manufacturing Plant: 370 North Patterson St., Carey, OH 43316

Phone: 419-422-4341 Emergency Phone: 419-396-7671

- **Recommended use of the chemical:** Carrier for active chemical agents, soil amendment. Extensive dust control measures required if contemplated for use as media blasting agent.

Section 2: Hazards Identification (see also Section 11: Toxicological Information)

Physical Hazards: Not classified.

The hazards below apply to dust generated from handling or processing.

Inhalation: Acute (immediate) - Dust may irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion and drying. Coughing, sneezing, shortness of breath may occur.

Inhalation: Chronic –

- Long term exposure to crystalline silica may cause a chronic lung disease, silicosis. Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) may cause cancer. Limestone is a naturally occurring mineral complex that contains varying quantities of quartz (crystalline silica). In its natural bulk state, limestone is not a known health hazard. Limestone may be subjected to various natural or mechanical forces that produce small particles (dust) which may contain RCS (Respirable crystalline silica particles less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter). Repeated inhalation of RCS (quartz) may cause lung cancer according to IARC and NTP; ACGIH® states that it is a suspected cause of cancer. Other forms of RCS (e.g., tridymite and cristobalite) may also be present or formed under certain industrial processes.
- Sawdust (wood dust) is listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or IARC – Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing association of exposure to wood dust and Adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and other cancers.

Eye contact: Acute (Immediate) - Dust particles can scratch the eye causing tearing, redness, a stinging or burning feeling, or swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Chronic – no known effects.

Skin contact: Acute (Immediate) - Dust particles can dry, scratch, and irritate the skin resulting in redness, itching, or burning feeling, swelling or the skin, and / or rash. Chronic – no known effects.

Ingestion: Ingestion of this product is not a likely route of entry.

Hazard category for limestone or sawdust:

(See <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghsguideoct05.pdf>)

- Carcinogen: Category 1A
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure: Category 2
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
- Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

NFPA Hazard Class Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard Class Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0 Personal Protection: E

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements: May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (lungs, nasal cavities, paranasal sinuses) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) – None Known



Pictograms:

Precautionary statements: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid Exposure to Dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling this product.

Respiration protection: NIOSH-MSHA approved dust respirators for conditions where dust levels may exceed exposure limits.

Ventilation: As required to maintain exposures below allowable OEL's – see Section 8. Vent dust to collector.

Eye protection: Dust goggles should be worn when visibly dusty conditions exist.

Skin Protection: Wear protective gloves and clothing. Wash skin and clothing thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Store in dry, well ventilated location; pellets are dispersible in water. Restrict or control access to stockpile areas. Engulfment hazard: To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bulk truck or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains pellets without an effective procedure for assuring safety.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with any and all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and practices.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Components	Formula	CAS No.	Weight %
			(Dry Solids Basis)
Dolomite	CaCO ₃ ·MgCO ₃	16389-88-1	>60
Silicon Dioxide (Quartz) (Indigenous to Dolomite)	SiO ₂	14808-60-7	>0.1 and <1.5
Sawdust	NA	None	>1 and <20
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde (Present in some sawdust materials)	NA	5/6/9011	<2
Magnesium Lignosulfonate	NA	8061-54-9	<25
Calcium Lignosulfonate	NA	8061-52-7	<25
Ammonium Lignosulfonate	NA	8061-53-8	<25
Sodium Lignosulfonate	NA	8061-51-6	<25
Cane Molasses	NA	8052-35-5	<25
Whey	NA	68608-58-2	<25
Soy Solubles	NA	None	<25

The above chemistries are provided for industrial hygiene and environmental purposes and are not intended to represent product specifications. Concentration values are shown as a range due to this SDS applying to various product compositions or to protect trade secret information. NA = Not Available.

Section 4: First-Aid Measures (see also section 2 of this SDS)

- Necessary first-aid instructions by relevant routes of exposure:**

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact physician if irritation persists or if breathing is difficult.

Skin: Wash affected areas thoroughly with mild soap and fresh water. Remove contaminated clothing. Contact physician if irritation persists or later develops. (Skin absorption is not known to occur.)

Eyes: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

Ingestion: If person is conscious, do not induce vomiting and get medical attention. Never attempt to make an unconscious person drink.

Pre-existing medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the eye, skin, and lung (including asthma and other breathing disorders). If addicted to tobacco, smoking will impair the ability of the lungs to clear themselves of dust.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media – Extinguish with powder, foam, carbon dioxide or water mist.

Unsuitable extinguishing media – Do not use water stream that may create a dust cloud or spread the fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters – Wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a chemical protection suit.

Specific hazards that develop from the material during the fire: Flash point – Not Applicable.

Auto-ignition Temperature – Destructive decomposition of organic components begins at 400-500°F depending upon duration of exposure to heat source and other variables.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) for sawdust: Depending on the moisture content and particulate diameter, sawdust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for sawdust. (Dust class St-1 for minus 40 mesh sawdust.)

Lignosulfonate dust - combustible dust characteristics: MIE: 1130 mJoule; Kst: Dust class St1 (0-200 bar*m/s); Particle size: 100% < 150 micron.

Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions. (See section 10 of this SDS.)

When heated at 1700°F or more for prolonged periods, dolomite decomposes into dolomitic quicklime (CaOMgO) releasing carbon dioxide gas (decomposition can begin at 1100°F). Dolomitic quicklime generates heat (and potentially steam) when exposed to water.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Cleanup procedures: Spilled materials, where dust is generated, may overexpose clean-up personnel to respirable dust. Use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary. Prevent generating airborne dust; do not use compressed air for clean-up. Pellets will disperse in water; prevent spilled materials from entering streams, drains, or sewers.

Waste disposal method: Pick up and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials in accordance with any and all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and practices .

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

- Store in a dry, cool, well ventilated area away from ignition sources (sparks or open flames). Pellets disintegrate when exposed to water. Keep formation of airborne dust to a minimum. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents, drying oils. Avoid contact with open flames.
- Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
- Bulk density can exceed 65 pounds per cubic foot. Verify storage structures (bins, silos, etc.) have sufficient strength to contain the material. Stack bagged product in a secure manner to prevent falling.
- Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains pellets. Dust can build up or adhere to the walls of a confined space and release, collapse, or fall unexpectedly.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage: Do not expose to water. May cause pitting of aluminum. Ignites on contact with fluorine and other strong oxidizing agents and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, and magnesium metal. Keep away from sparks, flames, or other ignition sources.

Section 8: Exposure, Controls, Personal Protection

Exposure limits vary with the % quartz in the dust.

Refer to ACGIH®, OSHA, NIOSH and MSHA for current exposure limits.

Selected Occupational Exposure Limits (August 29, 2019).	All values for mg/m3 for 8 hour TWA (except NIOSH REL is up to 10 hour TWA)				
	REGULATORY			RECOMMENDED	
Substance	OSHA PEL	MSHA PEL	Cal/OSHA PEL	ACGIH® TLV®	NIOSH REL
Limestone (Dolomite) (Ca and Mg Carbonates)	15 (T) 5 (R)	10 (T)	10 (T) 5 (R)	**	10 (T) 5 (R)
Respirable dust containing >1% crystalline silica.	---	10mg/m3 ÷ (% RQ + 2) (See Note Below)	---	**	---
Respirable Crystalline Silica (Including Tridymite, Cristobalite and other forms of respirable silica)	0.05 (PEL) 0.025 (Action Level)	---	0.05	**	0.05
Airborne OEL's for Inert/Nuisance Dust (PNOS)	15 (T) 5 (R)	10 (T)	10 (T) 5 (R)	**	---
Sawdust (wood dust)	15 (T) ^E 5 (R)	10 ^A	2 (T) ^D	**	1 (T) ^B

NOTE: The MSHA PEL for dust containing respirable silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half the MSHA PEL for respirable dust containing silica as quartz.

References: OSHA & Cal-OSHA PEL's, and NIOSH REL's are from OSHA Annotated Z-1 and Z-3 (<https://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels/index.html>) (except OSHA respirable silica PEL is the 2016 updated value (information at https://www.osha.gov/silica/Silica_FAQs_2016-3-22.pdf)).
MSHA data from <https://www.kapa-krmca.org/Resources/Documents/Education/KAPA/LimestoneMSDS.pdf> and <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/08/29/2019-18478/respirable-silica-quartz>. Except...

^A <https://arlweb.msha.gov/Readroom/HANDBOOK/MNMIInspChapters/Chapter3.pdf> (see page 3-70; values for material with quartz <1%). ^B NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

^D https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5155table_ac1.html

^E https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/woodworking/production_wooddust.html

** Check for most recent ACGIH® TLVs® and BEIs®.

Abbreviations:

- T = Total Dust
- R = Respirable Fraction
- RQ = Respirable Quartz
- ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ACGIH® TLV® = Threshold Limit Value
- Cal/OSHA - California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
- mg/m3 = milligrams per cubic meter of air
- NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NIOSH REL = Recommended Exposure Limit
- MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration
- OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- OSHA PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
- OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit
- TWA = Time Weighted Average
- PNOS - Particles Not Otherwise Specified (or regulated)

Section 8 Exposure, Controls, Personal Protection Continued

- **Appropriate engineering controls:** Use ventilation and dust collection to control exposure to below applicable limits.

- **Recommendations for personal protective measures:**

Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly to determine worker exposure levels. Exposure levels in excess of allowable exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee workstations.

- **Any special requirements for PPE:**

Eye protection: Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visibly) dusty conditions are present or anticipated.

Skin protection: Use gloves to provide hand protection from drying dust and abrasion. In dusty conditions wear long sleeve shirt. Wash work clothes after each use.

Respiratory Protection: All respirators must be NIOSH-approved for the exposure levels present. (See NIOSH Respirator Selection Guide). The need for respiratory protection should be evaluated by a qualified safety and health professional. Activities that generate dust require the use of an appropriate dust respirator where dust levels exceed or are likely to exceed allowable exposure limits. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA (42 CFR 84) or OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134) standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator inspection, repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, medical surveillance, and other requirements.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.) - Tan or brown para-spherical solid particles ranging in size from approximately 6 mesh (approximately 0.13 inches) in diameter and smaller.

(b) Odor - Slight Odor

(c) Odor threshold – Not Applicable

(d) pH - Ranges between 6 and 9 in water solution

(e) Melting point/freezing point - Not Applicable

(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range - Not Applicable

(g) Flash point - Not Applicable

(h) Evaporation rate - Not Applicable

(i) Flammability (solid, gas) - Not readily flammable

(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits - Not Determined for dust from granules. An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter is often used as the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) for the sawdust component. For calcium lignosulfonate, the LEL is 0.2 oz / ft³ and the Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) is 3.5 oz. / ft³.

(k) Vapor pressure - Not Applicable

(l) Vapor density - Not Applicable

(m) Relative density - Ranges between 30 and 65 pounds per cubic foot

(n) Solubility(ies) - When exposed to liquid water, granules disintegrate into very fine dolomite stone dust and sawdust particles.

(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water - Not applicable for dolomite and sawdust; 100% water for Calcium Lignosulfonate.

(p) Auto-ignition temperature - Not determined for dust from granules.

(q) Decomposition temperature - Greater than 350°F for organic components. When heated at 1100 - 1700°F, dolomite decomposes into dolomitic quicklime releasing carbon dioxide gas.

(r) Viscosity - Not Applicable

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage, and transport

Chemical Stability: Reacts with acids evolving CO₂ gas. Stable if no acids or strong oxidizing agents are present.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Do not expose to acids or strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to Avoid: Do not expose to acids or strong oxidizing agents or ignition sources (sparks, open flames).

Incompatible Materials: Ignites on contact with fluorine and other strong oxidizing agents and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, and magnesium metal. May cause pitting of aluminum. Pellets disintegrate in water.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Hazardous decomposition products: When heated to destructive decomposition the organic components produce oxides of carbon and potentially toxic fumes and gases. When heated at 1100 - 1700°F, dolomite decomposes into dolomitic quicklime releasing carbon dioxide gas.

Section 11: Toxicological Information (See also Section 2: Hazards Identification)

Potential Health Effects: No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with provisions of this SDS.

Inhalation - Acute (immediate): May cause respiratory irritation

Inhalation - Chronic: Long term exposure to crystalline silica may cause a chronic lung disease, silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis is irreversible and may be fatal. Silicosis increases the risk of contracting pulmonary tuberculosis. Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung cancer according to IARC and NTP; ACGIH® states that it is a suspected cause of cancer.

Sawdust (i.e., wood dust) is listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or IARC – Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing association of exposure to wood dust and Adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and other cancers.

Skin contact – Acute (immediate): May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion and drying.

Skin Contact – Chronic: No Data Available

Eye contact – Acute (immediate): May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion.

Eye contact – Chronic: No Data Available

Ingestion: Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:

Dust from granules: Discomfort in the chest. Shortness of breath. Coughing.

Information on toxicological effects: (See <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghsguideoct05.pdf>)

Acute toxicity – Pellets are not acutely toxic. Dust may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation – GHS category 2 irritant

Serious eye damage/eye irritation – GHS Category 2A irritant

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Respiratory sensitization - No respiratory sensitizing effects known.

Skin sensitization - Not known to be a dermal sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity - No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity - Respirable crystalline silica has been classified by IARC and NTP as a known human carcinogen and is classified by ACGIH® as a suspected human carcinogen. Sawdust (wood dust) is listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or IARC - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. GHS Carcinogenicity Category 1A.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity Crystalline Silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7), Respirable Tridymite and Cristobalite (and other forms of Crystalline Silica) (CAS Mixture), and sawdust (wood dust) are Group 1, Carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens: Crystalline Silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) and sawdust (wood dust) are both – “Known to be Human Carcinogen”

Reproductive toxicity - Not expected to be a reproductive hazard.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure - Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure – See “Inhalation – Chronic” - above in this section.

Aspiration hazard - Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects - Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may be harmful. May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure. There are reports in the literature suggesting that excessive crystalline silica exposure may be associated with autoimmune disorders and other adverse health effects involving the kidney. In particular, the incidence of scleroderma (thickening of the skin caused by swelling and thickening of fibrous tissue) appears to be higher in silicotic individuals. To date, the evidence does not conclusively determine a causal relationship between silica exposure and these adverse health effect. See also “Inhalation – Chronic” above in this section of the SDS.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Discharging granules into waters will release:

- Dolomite stone dust and sawdust particles which may increase total suspended particulate (TSP) levels that can be harmful to certain aquatic organisms.
- Water soluble lignosulfonate (which is partially biodegradable):
 - Biological Oxygen Demand BOD = 0.14 - 0.26 lbs/lb of solids
 - Chemical Oxygen Demand COD = 0.49 – 0.91 lbs/lb of solids.

Persistence and degradability: Sawdust and calcium lignosulfonate are partially biodegradable. Dolomite stone dust will react slowly with acid soils and increase soil pH into ranges generally favorable to plant life.

Bioaccumulative potential: None Expected. No evidence is currently available on sawdust effects on plants and animals. Sawdust may contain compounds that are considered hazardous to aquatic organisms.

Mobility in soil: Not determined for dolomite stone dust or sawdust. Lignosulfonate is completely miscible in water.

Other adverse effects: No other adverse environmental effects are expected from the ingredients in these granules.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Instructions: Do not allow fine particulate matter to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways, or ditches with fine particulates. Dispose of contents in accordance with any and all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and practices.

Hazardous waste code: Not Regulated

Waste from Residue / Unused Products: Dispose of residue or unused product in accordance with any and all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and practices.

Contaminated Packaging: Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty packaging materials should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with any and all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and practices.

Section 14: Transport Information (Not intended to be all-inclusive)

None of the ingredients are classified as a hazardous material by US DOT and none are regulated by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) when shipped by any mode of transport.

UN number - Not Regulated

UN proper shipping name - Not Regulated

DOT Transport hazard class – Not Applicable

DOT Packing group – Not Applicable

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) – Not regulated as dangerous goods.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) – Not regulated as dangerous goods

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC Code)). Not Applicable

Section 15: Regulatory Information (Not intended to be all-inclusive.)

US Federal Regulations: This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpart. D) – Not Regulated

U.S. TSCA Inventory List. All Chemical ingredients are listed.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not Listed (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): Not Classified

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4) Not listed

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): not listed

Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Hazard categories

Immediate hazard – No

Delayed hazard – Yes

Fire hazard – No

Pressure hazard – No

Reactivity hazard - No

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical : Yes SARA 313 (TRI Reporting) – Not Regulated

SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): not listed

SARA 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substance): Not Listed

Mine Safety Health Administration – Not Listed

Additional State or Province regulations may be applicable. For Example:

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Acts Hazardous Substance List includes Crystalline Silica(Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7), Respirable Tridymite and Cristobalite (other forms of crystalline silica) (CAS Mixture) and sawdust (wood dust).

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance:

Crystalline Silica(Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) and sawdust (wood dust).

Section 16: Other Information

Original Issue Date: July 23, 2019. Revision Date: July 8, 2022 (Updated USPTO trademark registration)
Revision July 13, 2023 to add Soy solubles and Whey to the ingredient list.

Abbreviations (See also Section 8 – table of Selected Occupational Exposure Limits)

CAS — Chemical Abstract Service	NOEC — No Observed Effect Concentration
CFR — Code of Federal Regulations	NTP — National Toxicology Program
DOT — Department of Transportation	RCRA — Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
GHS — Globally Harmonized System	TPQ — Threshold Planning Quantity
HEPA — High Efficiency Particulate Air	TSCA — Toxic Substances Control Act
IARC — International Agency for Research on Cancer	UN — United Nations

Note: US EPA has approved NatGran® DL47 and DL58 under 40CFR 180.910 (inert ingredient for use in pesticide formulations which is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance).

The information reported in this SDS relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of National Lime and Stone Company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty, or guarantee is made as to its accuracy, reliability, or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulations, rules, or insurance requirements.

NATIONAL LIME & STONE COMPANY MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE DETERMINATION OF PRODUCT SUITABILITY FOR ANY PARTICULAR USE IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURCHASER AND USER.

This Product is NOT intended to be used as a food source, component or ingredient. It is NOT produced in compliance with state or federal regulations governing products consumed or intended for consumption by humans or animals and should not be used for such purposes.

IN THE EVENT OF BREACH OF ANY WARRANTY OF ANY TYPE, THE SOLE REMEDY OF THE PURCHASER AND/OR USER SHALL BE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT PURCHASED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL SELLER BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES INCLUDING INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, REGARDLESS OF THE LEGAL THEORY UPON WHICH A CLAIM MAY BE BASED.

End of SDS 2823