caesarstone

MASTER™ OF STONE

Caesarstone Quartz Surfaces Safety Data Sheet

August 2023

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Caesarstone® quartz surfaces.

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) relates to Caesarstone quartz surfaces models 1111, 1141, 2040, 3100, 3142, 4004, 4011, 4030, 4130, 4600, 5000, 5003, 5031, 5100, 5101, 5112, 5130, 5133, 5143, 5151, 5171, 5211, 5222, 5810, 6313, 6600.

SDS Preparation Date: August 2023

Product Use: Caesarstone quartz surfaces are designed for indoor use, particularly kitchen and bathroom countertops, backsplashes and other similar uses.

Avoided Uses: Do not Fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes (such as sawing, grinding, routing, drilling and sanding, etc.) which generate hazardous dust.

Information on manufacturer and provider of the SDS:

Company	Address	Emergency Phone
Caesarstone Ltd. [manufacturer]	MP Menashe, 3780400, Israel www.caesarstone.com sdsinfo@caesarstone.com	+972-4-610-9368
Caesarstone USA Inc.	1401 W. Morehead, Charlotte, NC 28208, USA	+1-818-779-0999
Caesarstone Canada Inc.	350 Caldari Rd., Concord, Ontario L4K 4J4, Canada	+1-416-322-4000
Caesarstone Australia Pty Ltd.	Moorebank Business Park, Warehouse 3a East, 400 Moorebank Ave, Moorebank, NSW 2170, Australia	+61-13 11 26
Caesarstone South East Asia Pte Ltd.	10 Bukit Batok Cresent, #08-06, The Spire, Singapore 658079	+65-6316-1938
Caesarstone (UK) Ltd.	Unit 3, Navigation Park, Enfield EN3 4NQ, United Kingdom	+44-800-1588088
Caesarstone Scandinavia AB	Ölltorps Industriområde 6 524 32 HERRLJUNGA Sweden	+46 (0) 513-659320

2. Hazards Identification

Substance or mixture classification: Crystalline silica (SiO_2) content.

The finished Caesarstone® product is an inert, stable product that does not release hazardous materials in its fully intact form. However, dust derived from Fabrication Processes* contain respirable crystalline silica (SiO_2). Hence, workers involved in Fabricating Processes, whether at the Fabrication workshop or upon installing and removing/demolishing Caesarstone® slabs without correct safety controls in place, are at risk for significant respirable crystalline silica exposure which can cause serious illnesses including silicosis, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and, rarely, kidney disease and according to certain medical schools of thought, auto-immune disease. Additionally, a recent study suggested that some potentially irritant and carcinogenic volatile organic compounds may be generated during uncontrolled dry Fabrication Processes of engineered stone. Do not Fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes.

* "Fabrication Process/es" or "Fabricating" or "Fabrication" means cutting, grinding, chipping, sanding, drilling, polishing, etc. manufacturing processes, including during installation or removal of the product.

In this SDS Caesarstone® slabs are referred to also as "products".

During the Fabrication and installation of the product, it is necessary to consider the following information:

LABEL ELEMENTS - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) GHS ver.7:
The following relates to the formation of dust, e.g., during Fabrication Processes.

DANGER!

Category 1A (H350)
Category 1 (H372)

Category 3 (H335)

HAZARD STATEMENTS:[1]

- (H350) May cause CANCER (inhalation) - Category 1A
  Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure (STOT RE)
- (H372) Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) - Category 1
  Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOS-SE)
- (H335) May cause respiratory tract irritation - Category 3

PREVENTION:[1]

- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P284 In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection for particles and vapors (P3/N95 or higher). 
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260+P261 Do not breathe dust generated in the Fabrication, installation and/or removing/demolition processes including during cutting, grinding, and polishing.

[1] Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)-UNECE- GHS (Rev.7) (2017).

- P264 Wash face and hands thoroughly after handling and Fabricating.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 When processing the product ensure the area is well ventilated.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should be changed prior to leaving the workplace.
- P263 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Refer to Section 7 for Handling and Storage details and to Section 8 for dust Exposure Controls.

FIRST AID MEASURES:[1]

- P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P304+340 If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

DISPOSAL:[1]

P501 Dispose of remains in accordance with local waste management regulations.

Refer to Section 13 for Disposal Considerations.

Potential Health Effects

INHALATION:

Do not breathe dust.

Workers who are exposed to ongoing inhalation of very small crystalline silica particles are at risk for silicosis - an incurable, progressively disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease. Silicosis results in permanent lung damage. Silica dust particles become trapped in lung tissue, causing inflammation and scarring and reducing the lungs' ability to take in oxygen. Symptoms of silicosis can include shortness of breath, cough and fatigue, and may or may not be obviously attributable to silica. According to the USA OSHA alert of Feb 2015, workers exposed to airborne crystalline silica also are at increased risk for lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and, rarely, kidney disease. According to certain medical schools of thought, such workers are also at increased risk for auto-immune disease (for example rheumatoid arthritis). Risk of disease is dependent on the duration and level of exposure. Additionally, a recent study determined that some potentially irritant and carcinogenic volatile organic compounds may be generated during dry Fabrication Processes of engineered stone. Do not Fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT:

Mineral dust may produce transitory mechanical irritation to the skin and eyes.

AGGRAVATION OF PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS:

Persons with chronic respiratory disorders or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance and may be adversely affected by any airborne particulate matter exposure. Smoking can increase the risk of lung disease. Inhalation may increase the progression of tuberculosis. Persons with preexisting skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

OTHER HAZARDS:

This mixture does not meet bioaccumulative of toxic (PBT) or very persistent or very bioaccumulative (vPvB) standards according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

[1] Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)-UNECE- GHS (Rev.7) (2017).

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

SUBSTANCES:

N/A

MIXTURES:

The final product does not release hazardous materials or particles after installation.

The product is produced using natural occurring minerals such as feldspar, quartz, cristobalite in different concentrations depending on the product, mixed with polyester resin and different inorganic and titanium dioxide.

Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	%	Classification - Regulations (EC) No. 1272/2008
Crystalline silica (including <50% cristobalite)	14808-60-7 14464-46-1	~40-92	STOT RE 2, H373 STOT SE 3, H335 Carc. 1A, H350i
Polyester resin	Mixture	7-15	Not classified
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<4	STOT SE 3, H335 Carc. 2, H351i
Inorganic pigment mixture	N/A	<1	
Hydrous silicate mineral	14807-96-6	<4.2	Not classified

Percentage refers to maximum possible per slab; presence and percentage depend on specific slab model.

Refer to Section 8 for mixture components subject to occupational exposure limits.

4. First Aid Measures

General advice:

Caesarstone® surfaces are not hazardous in their solid form. However, Fabrication of the product, including sawing, grinding, routing, drilling and sanding can generate dust, and the following apply:

EYE CONTACT WITH DUST:

Rinse eyes with plenty of room-temperature water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention. Have an emergency eyewash station available in areas where the product is Fabricated.

SKIN CONTACT WITH DUST:

Wash affected area with soap and plenty of water. Seek medical attention if adverse effects occur.

INHALATION OF DUST:

Inhallation of dust generated from the Fabrication, installation, removing/demolition, and unloading process should be avoided. If a person has inhaled harmful amounts of dust immediately remove the person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION OF DUST:

Product in its solid form is inert. If large amounts are swallowed, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms, acute and delayed effects:

INHALATION:

Workers who inhale very small crystalline silica particles are at risk for silicosis - an incurable, progressively disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease. Silicosis results in permanent lung damage. Silica dust particles become trapped in lung tissue, causing inflammation and scarring and reducing the lungs' ability to take in oxygen. Symptoms of silicosis can include shortness of breath, cough and fatigue, and may or may not be obviously attributable to silica. According to the USA OSHA alert of Feb 2015, workers exposed to airborne crystalline silica also are at increased risk for lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and, rarely, kidney disease and according to certain medical schools of thought, such workers are also at increased risk for auto-immune disease (for example rheumatoid arthritis). Risk of disease is dependent on the duration and level of exposure.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Water, dry chemical, CO_2 and foam.

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

Not flammable.

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS:

Keep personnel away and upwind of fire. Use self-contained breathing apparatus with full face mask.

6. Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES; ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

N/A - The finished product does not represent a risk of spillage.

CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL OF SPILL:

Broken slab pieces can simply be gathered, double bagged, and responsibly disposed of per local waste management requirements. However, if large amounts of dust or waste is created by cutting during Fabrication Processes, use an 'H' Class vacuum cleaner or dampen spilled material with water and sweep up wet material to avoid dust generation - DO NOT DRY SWEEP. Wear suitable respiratory protection and protective clothing. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways, contact the Federal, State, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or local Waste Management Authority. Dispose of waste in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Refer to Section 8 for personal protective equipment and to Section 13 for waste treatment.

7. Handling and Storage

MANUAL HANDLING:

Use appropriate personal protective equipment such as safety shoes and gloves[2] during manual handling and storage operations of Caesarstone® slabs. The product is heavy and breakable; handle with care to avoid injury and prevent damage. Use mechanical aids and certified safe handling systems with appropriate adjustments to the product.

FABRICATING, INSTALLING AND REMOVING:

When Fabricating (cutting, grinding, polishing, drilling, etc. processes) the product, installing or removing/demolishing the installed product, use equipment with an integrated water delivery system and integral dust collection and/or use local exhaust ventilation to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the relevant occupational exposure limits.

Do not Fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes, which generate hazardous dust. Do not use dry sweeping or compressed air for cleanup, as it causes dust to be airborne. Avoid breathing dust when Fabricating, installing or removing/demolishing product.

Fabricate in a well-ventilated area or use local exhaust venting to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the relevant occupational exposure limits. Use respiratory protective equipment and other personal protective equipment. When Fabricating, installing and removing the products, safe systems of work must be implemented in addition to personal protective equipment. Restrict access to hazardous dust areas. Wash face and hands thoroughly after Fabricating, installing or removing/demolishing the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when Fabricating this product. Leave working clothes at the workplace and wash separately.

Employers should consult with trained occupational Health and Safety professionals in order to assess the employer's engineering controls and crystalline silica programs, policies and procedures and monitor the air in their workplace and in order to determine worker exposures to hazardous dust and comply with applicable local regulations.

Refer to Section 8 for Exposure Control and Personal Protection details.

It is also recommended to follow the Caesarstone Good Practice Guide relating to occupational Health and Safety in a respirable crystalline silica dust environment at: mos.caesarstone.com.au.

Where regulatory requirements include a valid Engineered Stone licence to Fabricate, this MUST be obtained prior to Fabricating, installing and removing Caesarstone products.

STORAGE:

Store properly in a closed and covered area, as UV radiation may affect the material.
Avoid strong impacts that could break the material.

SPECIFIC END USES:

No specific recommendations for end users.

[2] According to Standards for Gloves - EN 388: 2003.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

CONTROL PARAMETERS - OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL):

There is no provision for any risk associated with the finished Caesarstone® product.

However, in Fabrication Processes of the product, dust containing crystalline silica (SiO_2), other minerals and titanium dioxide may be generated. Additionally, a recent study determined that some potentially irritant and carcinogenic volatile organic compounds may be generated during dry Fabrication Processes of engineered stone.

Employers should consult with trained occupational Health and Safety professionals in order to monitor the air in their workplace and in order to determine worker exposures to hazardous dust. Data collected during these evaluations should be compared with Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) applicable to each country.

Safe Work Australia and WorkSafe New Zealand determined a total crystalline silica (SiO_2) WES (Workplace Exposure Standard) of 0.05 mg/m^3.

Exposure Control

MANUFACTURING AND INSTALLATION:

Dust derived from the manufacturing processes could contain crystalline silica (SiO_2). Long-term exposure to crystalline silica (SiO_2) dust without the use of suitable protection may cause serious diseases as detailed in Section 2 and Section 11.

When Fabricating (cutting, grinding, polishing, drilling, etc. processes) the product, installing or removing/demolishing the installed product, use equipment with an integrated water delivery system and integral dust collection and/or use local exhaust ventilation to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the relevant occupational exposure limits.

Do not Fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes, which generate hazardous dust. Do not use dry sweeping or compressed air for cleanup, as it causes dust to be airborne. Avoid breathing dust when Fabricating, installing or removing/demolishing product.

Fabricate in a well-ventilated area and use local exhaust venting and other engineering controls to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the relevant occupational exposure limits. Use respiratory protective equipment and other personal protective equipment. Restrict access to hazardous dust areas. Wash face and hands thoroughly after Fabricating, installing or removing/demolishing the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when Fabricating this product. Leave working clothes at the workplace and wash separately.

Employers should consult with trained occupational Health and Safety professionals in order to assess the employer's engineering controls and crystalline silica programs, policies and procedures and monitor the air in their workplace and in order to determine worker exposures to hazardous dust and comply with applicable local regulations.

It is also recommended to follow the Caesarstone Good Practice Guide relating to occupational Health and Safety in a respirable crystalline silica dust environment at: mos.caesarstone.com.au.

Exposure to dust may be monitored and controlled with suitable control measures such as:

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

CNC machines, wet cutting methods, and local exhaust ventilation are recommended to reduce generation of dust. When Fabricating the product, installing or removing/demolishing the installed product, use equipment with integral dust collection and/or use local exhaust ventilation in a safe manner to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the relevant occupational exposure limits.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE:

Use industrial rated 'H' Class vacuum cleaners and/or water cleaning systems. Never dry sweep or use compressed air, which cause dust to be airborne.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMMES:

Preventive maintenance programmes should be developed to ensure a correct procedure for the cleaning and operation of work equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Properly fitted and appropriately fit tested respiratory protection equipment approved by Australian Standards for eye, hand and full body protection for protection against dusts and organic vapours is necessary to avoid inhalation of crystalline silica and volatile organic compounds during the Fabrication Process of the product, and other processes that generate dust. The appropriate respirator selection depends on the type and magnitude of exposure.[3] Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is a potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or under any other circumstance where non-air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION:

During Fabrication and installation, use dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields.[4] Have an emergency eyewash station available in areas where the product is Fabricated.

HAND AND SKIN PROTECTION:

Cotton or leather work gloves[5] and steel-toed shoes should be worn when handling and transporting the product. During the Fabrication and installation Processes protective clothing should be worn to minimise skin exposure to dust and/or cuts. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Wash thoroughly after work using soap and water. Promptly remove dusty clothing and launder safely, preferably on site, separately from other clothes, before reuse. Dusty clothing is a source of respirable silica and dusty clothing should be handled cautiously.

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE:

Each worker should undergo relevant health surveillance prior to exposure and at regular intervals thereafter.

In no case are these Health and Safety measures and guides exhaustive or substitutive of the legal obligations in regards of Health and Safety under the applicable local regulations.

---

[3] According to 29 CFR 1910.134 for appropriate NIOSH approved respirators, NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication NO. 2001-145 for equipment selection and EN-143: 2001 and its revisions EN-143/AC: 2002, and EN-143/AC: 2005.

[4] According to 29CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

[5] According to Standards for Gloves - EN 388: 2003.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

- **Physical state:** Solid engineered stone
- **Appearance:** Multi-coloured solid engineered stone
- **Odour:** Odourless
- **pH:** *N/A
- **Melting Point/Freezing Point:** *N/A
- **Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Range:** *N/A
- **Flash Point:** *N/A
- **Evaporation Rate:** *N/A
- **Flammability:** *N/A
- **Upper and Lower Flammability/Explosive Limits:** *N/A
- **Fire Resistance (EN 13501-1):** B-s-1, d-0
- **Relative Density (EN-14617-1):** <2100 kg/m^3
- **Kinematic Viscosity:** *N/A
- **Solubility:** Insoluble in water
- **Partition Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (EN-14617-11):** ≤ 52 ·10-6 ºC-1
- **Vapour Pressure:** *N/A
- **Vapour Density:** *N/A
- **Auto-ignition Temperature:** *N/A
- **Decomposition Temperature:** *N/A
- **Particle characteristics:** *N/A
- **Viscosity:** *N/A
- **Fire Spreading Rating (ASTM E84):** Class A - FSI:0-25, SDI: 0-450

*N/A: there is no applicable information related to the finished product.

10. Stability and Reactivity

REACTIVITY:

The product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:

None

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Avoid subjecting the product to high temperature, as the material may deteriorate.
Avoid strong impacts that may cause the material to break.
Store properly in a closed and covered area, as UV radiation may affect the material.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS:

This product is incompatible with hydrofluoric acid.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Thermal decomposition can release various hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and water. Fumes of metal oxides and mica particles could also be released.

11. Toxicological Information

No acute or chronic effects are known from exposure to the intact product.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

None for intact product. Inhalation and potential exposure to eyes, hands or other body parts if contact is made with dust and vapours emitted from the Fabrication Process, and/or for operations involving the removal of the installed product.

ACUTE EFFECTS:

Breathing dust may cause acute mechanical respiratory irritation, including coughing, wheezing or difficulty breathing.

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:

Skin contact may cause mechanical irritation.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION:

Eye contact may cause mechanical irritation.

RESPIRATORY EFFECTS:

- **Crystalline Silica (SiO_2)**
  - ***Silicosis*** - Repeated, long-term exposure to respirable crystalline particles of a very small size (less than 10 microns) may cause silicosis, an incurable, progressively disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease. Silica dust particles become trapped in lung tissue, causing inflammation and scarring and reducing the lungs' ability to take in oxygen. Symptoms of silicosis can include progressive shortness of breath, cough and fatigue. Safety measures including wet processing and the use of effective respiratory protection will reduce the burden of inhaled dust and prevent the disease.
  - ***Acute silicosis*** Can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.
- **Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2)**
  Exposure to respirable titanium dioxide particles may cause lung fibrosis and nuisance particulate accumulation in lungs. NIOSH recommends exposure limits of 2.4 mg/m^3 for fine TiO_2 as time-weighted average (TWA) concentrations for up to 10 hours per day during a 40-hour work week. These recommendations represent levels that over a working lifetime are estimated to reduce risks of lung cancer to below 1 in 1,000.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds**
  A recent study determined that some potentially irritant and carcinogenic volatile organic compounds may be generated during dry cutting of engineered stone. Do not Fabricate the product by using dry processes.

CARCINOGENICITY:

The following components are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH, WES NZ, HCIS or EU (Directive 2004/37/CE) as carcinogens.

Material	IARC	NTP	OSHA	ACGIH	WES NZ	HCIS	EU
Silica, Crystalline (quartz and cristobalite)	Group 1 carcinogenic to humans	known to be a carcinogen	Yes regulates as carcinogen	A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen	Confirmed Carcinogenic	Category 1A	Carcinogenic Category 1A

TERATOGENICITY: No data

MUTAGENICITY: No data

NAME OF TOXICOLOGICALLY SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: No Data

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY SINGLE AND REPEATED EXPOSURE:

Silicosis is caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic and accelerated (acute). Chronic silicosis is the most common form of silicosis and can occur after many years of exposure to relatively low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Simple silicosis is characterised by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimetre in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Simple silicosis may not be associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function, or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterised by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimetre in diameter. Symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and sputum production.

A recent study determined that some potentially irritant and carcinogenic volatile organic compounds may be generated during dry cutting of engineered stone. Do not Fabricate the product by using dry processes.

TOXICITY TESTING DATA

Crystalline Silica:

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 0.3 mg/m^3/10Y
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16mppcf/8H/17,9Y
Intermittent; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dysponea
Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50mg/m^3/6H/71W
Intermittent; liver - tumors
Oral LD50 RAT: 500 mg/kg

SENSITISATION: No Data

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: No Data

DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS: No Data

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity is expected to be low, based on insolubility (pieces of the product, or silica dust) in water. The Caesarstone® product does not contain ecotoxins and also due to its physical-chemical nature, it is not conducive to the growth of micro-organisms on its surface.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY:

This product is not known to be toxic to the environment. No applicable data is available regarding persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential, mobility in soil, endocrine disrupting properties or other adverse effects.

RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT:

This mixture does not meet bioaccumulative of toxic (PBT) or very persistent or very bioaccumulative (vPvB) standards according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

ISO 14001 CERTIFICATION:

Caesarstone® is ISO 14001 certified for Environmental Management Systems.

GREENGUARD CERTIFICATION:

Caesarstone® surfaces are compliant with the GREENGUARD and GREENGUARD Gold standard.

NSF CERTIFICATIONS:

Please refer to the NSF website at www.nsf.org regarding products certified by NSF.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Disposal of the product should be done in accordance with local regulations.

All disposal must be carried out in accordance with all the laws, requirements and guidelines applicable in the location of the user of Caesarstone® products.[6]

The product packaging material should be disposed of in dedicated recycling bins, according to applicable local regulations.

14. Transportation Information

The product is not classified as dangerous according to land transport, air and sea regulations.

ADR[7]/UN Number/ RID[7]/IMO[8]/ ICAO[9]/US DOT[10]/ Packaging group	Proper Shipping Name	Not Regulated
	Hazard Class	Not Regulated
	ID Number	Not Regulated
	Packaging Group	Not Regulated
	Environmental hazards	No
	Special Precautions for User	Not Regulated

[6] 91/156/EEC and 199/31/CEE and the law 10/98, April 21 and RD 1481/2001, 27 December.

[7] ADR and RID stand for the European Agreements Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) and by Road (ADR) and the Joint meeting of RID Safety Committee and the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (WP.15). The RID Safety Committee and WP.15 administer the European Agreements governing the Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) and Road (ADR), respectively.

[8] International Classes for Dangerous Goods

[9] International Civil Aviation Organization

[10] Department of Transportation

15. Regulatory Information

This SDS is according to (EC) No 1272/2008, (EC) No. 2020/878 and the CLP Regulation.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION:

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (Latest 2017 edition) - UN

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND REGULATIONS:

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals: http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES): https://worksafe.govt.nz
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

16. Other Information

Product should be used according to manufacturer using instructions and local regulations Hazard Ratings according to: NFPA(R)[11] and HMIS.[12]

- **Health Hazard:** 1
- **Flammability:** 0
- **Reactivity:** 0

Key Legend Information:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
HCIS	Hazardous Chemical Information System - Safe Work Australia
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NA	Not Applicable
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
WES NZ	Workplace Exposure Standards New Zealand
WES AUS	Workplace Exposure Standards (Australia)

[11] National Fire Protection Association

[12] Hazardous Materials Identification System

References

- Registry for Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), 2006.
- OSHA/NIOSH Worker Exposure to Silica during Countertop Manufacturing, Finishing and Installation, 2015 http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2015-106/pdfs/2015-106.pdf
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports, Silicosis mortality trends and new exposures to respirable crystalline silica - U.S., 2001-2010. (February 13, 2015).
- NIOSH Hazard Review – Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica, April 2002 and health risks of exposure – https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica/risks.html October 6, 2019.
- NTP Eleventh Report on Carcinogens, 2005.
- IARC Monograph Volume 68, Silica, Some Silicates and Organic Fibres, 1997.
- IARC Monograph; 14th Report on Carcinogens. 2016. Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size) https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/pubhealth/roc/index-1.html#toc1
- Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB), 2004, 2006.

  Documentation of the TLV – Silica, Crystalline: α-Quartz and Cristobalite, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2006.

The information contained herein is believed to be correct and represents the best information currently available for Caesarstone®. However, Caesarstone makes no warranties, expressed or implied, of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from the use thereof. Under no circumstances does the data contained in this SDS constitute a guarantee of specific properties other than such properties explicitly mentioned in this SDS or create any contractual relationship. The user of the product only is responsible for determining the suitability of Caesarstone's products for its particular application.

It is the exclusive responsibility of the recipient of our product to find out the applicable laws, rules, practices and regulations prior to using the product and to comply with them in all respects. You should note that applicable national and international regulations and laws may change from time to time and it is your responsibility to follow such changes.

The contents of this SDS must not be interpreted as a recommendation to use any product in violation of the laws or safety practices.

Further information is available at https://www.osha.gov/silica and at http://www.nepsi.eu and in the Guide to Good Practice for the Agreement on Workers' Health Protection Through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing It, published by NEPSI. See also the Caesarstone website for safety instructions and recommendations at: mos.caesarstone.com.au.

caesarstone®

mos.caesarstone.com.au

MASTER™ OF STONE