

COSENTINO®

SAFETY
DATA SHEET

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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ÈCLOS BY COSENTINO®

Safety Document



ÈCLOS®
by COSENTINO



WARNING

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been prepared specifically for professionals (stonemasons, installers, etc.) who mechanically process material in a way that could generate respirable dust. If you are going to process material in this way, please read this information carefully.

These products may contain crystalline silica impurities (<1%). Processing them incorrectly or without adopting the appropriate safety measures can cause serious illnesses.

ALWAYS OBTAIN ADVICE REGARDING HEALTH AND SAFETY FROM YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND FROM A PROFESSIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST, TO IMPLEMENT THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY MEASURES REQUIRED TO MEET THE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND TO MITIGATE THE EXPOSITION TO DUST, AS THE REQUIRED SAFETY MEASURES DEPEND ON THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE WORKPLACE.

THE EMPLOYERS OF WORKERS PROCESSING THE MATERIAL ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMING THEIR EMPLOYEES ABOUT THE RISKS, AND FOR ENSURING THAT THE WORKPLACE COMPLIES WITH APPLICABLE OBLIGATIONS. THEY ARE ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE REQUIRED WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES.

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY OR FIRM

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Sold as: ĒCLOS®
 Identity of the substances that contribute to the mixture classification: Crystalline silica (SiO₂).
 UFI code: 4P80-100X-A001-NFRX

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND NON-RECOMMENDED USES

Identified uses: Construction and decoration surface intended for indoor use, primarily as a worktop in kitchens and baths, flooring, sinks, shower trays, wall panelling, and other similar uses.
Contraindicated uses: Do not mechanically process the material using a dry method; avoid producing airborne dust.

1.3 INFORMATION ON THE PROVIDER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

COSENTINO GLOBAL, S.L.U.

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info@cosentino.com / www.cosentino.com

Safety Data Sheet local provider (if different from above):

United Kingdom:
 Cosentino UK Ltd.
 Unit 10 Bartley Point,
 Osborn Way RG27 9GX,
 Hook, Hampshire

United States of America/Canada:
 C&C North America,Inc
 355 Alhambra Circle,
 Ste. 1000
 Coral Gables, FL 33134

Australia:
 Cosentino Australia Pty Ltd.
 153 & 155 Liverpool Street,
 128 Elizabeth Street
 Sydney NSW 2000

South Africa PTY:
 Cosentino South Africa Pty Ltd
 9 Gerhardus Road
 Elandsfontein, Johannesburg,
 Gauteng, 14066

Ireland:
 Cosentino Ireland Ltd.
 Unit 39, Fonthill Industrial Park,
 Fonthill Road -
 Dublin 22

Malaysia:
 Cosentino Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
 No. 1, Jalan TSB 8,
 Taman Industri Sungai Buloh,
 47000
 Petaling Jaya, Selangor

New Zealand:
 Cosentino New Zealand Ltd
 Level 27, Lumley Centre, 88
 Shortland Street
 Auckland Central, Auckland,
 1010

1.4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHONE NUMBER

ChemTel Inc. (24/7/365, multilingual):
 Worldwide: +1-813-248-0585
 United States: 1-800-255-3924 (toll free)
 Australia: 1-300-954-583
 China: 400-120-0751
 India: 000-800-100-4086
 Mexico: 01-800-099-0731
 Brazil: 0-800-591-6042
For information on emergency phone numbers of EU national authorities you may check:https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2322249/emergency_phone_numbers_en.pdf

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE CLASSIFICATION

Crystalline silica (SiO₂) content:
 less than 1%

Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) content
 0-2.5%.

Hazard classification:

STOT RE 2: Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure. Category 2.
H373: May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (via inhalation).
H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.
STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure. Category 3.
H335: May Cause respiratory irritation.

The product exhibits solidity, stability, and non-reactivity. It does not release any hazardous compounds during its intended use in its undisturbed state.

Airborne dust particles may be generated during mechanical processing, involving crushing, cutting, grinding, trimming, sanding, polishing or drilling, of the product.

This dust can remain suspended in air, and contains respirable particles, which may include respirable crystalline silica impurities (<1%).

Generation and inhalation of this dust shall be avoided, since in large scale, it can cause serious illnesses.

Inhalation of crystalline silica has been related with increased risk of pneumoconiosis, pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis), lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), autoimmune diseases and kidney disease.

2.2 LABEL INFORMATION

Hazard symbols:



Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard statements:

H373: May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (via inhalation).
H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260: Do not breathe dust.
P264: Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P284: Wear respiratory protection for particle filtering (at least P3 or N95).
 See Sections 7 and 13 for information on proper storage and disposal, and Section 8 for information on exposure control.

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

Results of the PBT and vPvB evaluations: This mixture does not meet PBT standards according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII. (Section 12).

3. COMPOSITION/COMPONENT INFORMATION

3.1 SUBSTANCES

Not applicable.

3.2 MIXTURES

Composition (%): The material is composed of inorganic fillers (85-95%) comprising mainly glass, and polymerised polyester resin (5-15%); and the rest (<8%) pigments and additives.

Substances in the mixture that constitute a health or environmental hazard under Regulation No. 1272/2008/EC or Directive 2004/37/EC.

INDICATORS	IUPAC NAME	CONCENTRATION	
CAS No.: 14808-60-7 CE No.: 238-878-4 CAS No.: 14464-46-1 CE No.: 238-455-4	Crystalline Silica (SiO ₂); Quartz and cristobalite	<1%	STOT RE 2, H373 STOT SE 3, H335 Carc. 1A, H350i
CAS No.: 13463-67-7 CE No.: 236-675-5	Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂)	0-2.5%	Carc. 2, H351*

*On 1 August 2024, the European Court of Justice confirmed the annulment of the classification of titanium dioxide in powder form as carcinogenic. OSHA classifies respirable titanium dioxide as Carcinogenic Category 2 (suspected of causing cancer) following IARC classification (Group 2B - possibly carcinogenic to humans)

Mixture components subject to occupational exposure limits: Section 8. The full text of the said hazard information is given in Section 16.

4. FIRST AID

4.1 FIRST AID DESCRIPTION

For the finished undisturbed material, no special measures are required, but there are some requirements for processing and preparation, as indicated below:

General recommendations:

Have the label or Safety Data Sheet to hand when you call the emergency number or consult a doctor.

Move the affected person away from the source of the exposure.

Give them fresh air and rest. Do not give the victim anything to drink if they are unconscious.

The symptoms of poisoning may appear after exposure, meaning that if there is any concern or if an illness persists, call a doctor and show them the SDS for this product.

Inhalation:

Do not inhale dust produced by the processing of the material. If poisoning symptoms appear, move the affected person out of the exposure area and get them some fresh air. Use assisted respiration if the victim is having a serious reaction. Call for medical attention if the symptoms worsen or persist.

Contact with skin:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Contact with eyes:

Rinse eyes with plenty of room-temperature water for at least 15 minutes. Prevent the affected person from rubbing or closing their eyes. If the victim wears contact lenses, these should be removed unless stuck to the eyes, as failure to do so may cause additional injury. Call for medical attention if the symptoms worsen or persist.

4.2 MAIN SYMPTOMS: ACUTE AND DELAYED EFFECTS

During the mechanical processing of this product, particularly if the processing requirements of using water and suitable air filtering and venting systems are not followed, a fraction of fine particles of inorganic dust and crystalline silica may be suspended in the air.

Prolonged and/or large-scale inhalation of this dust and respirable crystalline silica can cause pneumoconiosis, pulmonary fibrosis (commonly known as silicosis), lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and kidney disease. The main symptoms of silicosis are a cough and difficulty breathing (see Section 11).

4.3 MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENTS THAT SHOULD BE PROVIDED IMMEDIATELY

If uncertain or if symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

5. FIRE SUPPRESSION MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHERS

Suitable fire-fighting tools: Any suitable tool for fighting the type of fire at hand. Polyvalent powder extinguishers are recommended.

5.2 HAZARDS SPECIFIC TO THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Not flammable. No dangerous thermal decomposition.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

If a fire is declared: depending on the size of the fire, it may be necessary to wear complete protective gear and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Personal protective equipment:

Depending on the fire at hand.

6. MEASURES TO TAKE IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SPILLAGE

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Not applicable. The finished material poses no spillage risks.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Not applicable. The finished material poses no spillage risks..

6.3 CLEANING CONTAINMENT METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Not applicable. The finished material poses no spillage risks.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

Personal protective equipment: Section 8.

Waste treatment: Section 13..

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

The user should take responsibility for carrying out a risk evaluation in accordance with workplace risk prevention regulations.

It is advisable to take the precautions listed below:

→ Safe handling systems (crane, racks with safety bars, etc.) should be used. Slings should be durable and well protected, as this material has greater cutting capabilities than natural stone.

→ Personal Protective Equipment should be used. Wear a helmet, safety shoes, safety glasses and gloves while handling and storing the product.

Processing and installation:

The employers of professionals who process the material should equip the workplace with the relevant occupational health and safety measures for limiting worker exposure to dust and respirable crystalline silica and ensuring that the workplace complies with applicable local regulations on this subject.

It is very important that mechanical processing of the material during fabrication and installation be carried out using tools with integrated water delivery system, and/or with on-tool dust extraction system. Uncontrolled dry mechanical processing must be avoided. The dust produced may contain respirable crystalline silica (SiO₂).

Dust exposure should be monitored and controlled using appropriate control measures, such as:

→ Machines and tools with water supply systems or “wet methods”, with an appropriate water treatment system.

→ Natural and/or forced-air ventilation systems that ensure air renewal in work areas..

→ Cleaning and maintenance. Use of vacuum and/or water cleaning systems; sweeping and use of compressed air is to be avoided, as are other methods that may cause dust to be airborne. Put preventive maintenance programmes in place at facilities to ensure suitable tidiness, cleanliness and operational conditions for work equipment..

For working with the material, it is advisable to consult the “Good Practices Guide”, available via the website osh.cosentino.com or upon request from the supplier of this SDS.

However, in no case are these measures and guide exhaustive or substitutive of the legal obligations in regards of health and safety under the applicable local regulations.

7.2 SAFE STORAGE CONDITIONS, INCLUDING POSSIBLE INCOMPATIBILITIES

No specific conditions are needed for safe storage. Store in an appropriately enclosed and covered area. Avoid hard impacts that could break the material.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USES

There are no specific recommendations for end uses.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/ INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

European Directive 2004/37/EC was modified by European Directive 2017/2398 dated 27/12/2017 to include a limit value for occupational exposure to the respirable fraction of crystalline silica of 0.1 mg/m³ (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa).

RESPIRABLE DUST FRACTION IN EUROPEAN UNION:

SUBSTANCE	INDICATORS	COUNTRY/AUTHORITY	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS 8H TWA (mg/m³)
Crystalline silica: Quartz Respirable fraction	CAS No: 14808-60-7 CE No: 238-878-4	Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany ² , Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Portugal	0.05
		Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, UK, Bulgaria	0.1
		Cyprus ¹	10k/Q
		Netherlands	0.075
		Switzerland	0.15
		Turkey	10 mg/m3 / %SiO ₂ + 2
Crystalline silica: Cristobalite Respirable fraction	CAS No: 14464-46-1 CE No: 238-455-4	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany ² , Greece, Lithuania, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden	0.05
		Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, UK, Bulgaria	0.1
		Malta ³	-
		Netherlands	0.075
		Portugal	0.025
		Switzerland	0.15
Inert dust Not Specified Respirable fraction		Austria, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal	5
		Belgium, Italy, Spain	3
		Bulgaria, Ireland, UK	4
		Germany ⁴	0.5
		Lithuania, Romania	10
		Luxembourg, Switzerland	6
		Malta ³	-
		France	0.9
Sweden	2.5		

Source: IMA-Europe. <https://ima-europe.eu/eu-policy/health-and-safety/dust-and-oels/>.

Status: July 2024. (1) Q: quartz percentage - K = 1; (2) Assessment criterion (reference value); (3) When needed, Maltese authorities refer to values from the UK for OELVs which do not exist in the Maltese legislation; (4) Defined for a density of 1 g/cm3, i.e. for minerals with a common density of 2.5 g/cm3, a calculated OEL of 1.25 mg/m3 applies. Belgium will apply exposure limit 0.05 mg/m3 for quartz from 01/09/2025.

RESPIRABLE DUST FRACTION IN THE UNITED STATES:

Substance	Quartz (respirable)	Cristobalite (respirable)	Inert Dust (respirable)
CAS No.	14808-60-7	14464-46-1	-
OSHA – PEL (8 hour TWA)	0.05 mg/m³	0.05 mg/m³	5 mg/m³
NIOSH – REL (10 hour TWA))	0.05 mg/m³	0.05 mg/m³	-
ACGIH – TLV (8 hour TWA)	0.025 mg/m³	0.025 mg/m³	-
Adopted by / law name	See Section 16		
OEL name (if specific)	Permissible exposure limit (PEL) / Recommended exposure limit (REL) / Threshold Limit Value (TLV)		

Source: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits – Annotated Tables <https://www.osha.gov/annotated-pels>

RESPIRABLE DUST FRACTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:

SUBSTANCE	CRYSTALLINE SILICA: QUARTZ	CRYSTALLINE SILICA: CRISTOBALITE	NUISANCE DUST
CAS No.	14808-60-7	14464-46-1	Not applicable
Australia OEL	Respirable dust 0.05 mg/m³ (8 hour TWA)	Respirable dust 0.05 mg/m³ (8 hour TWA)	10 mg/m³ (8h TWA)
New Zealand (WES)	Respirable dust 0.025 mg/m³ (8 hour TWA)	Respirable dust 0.025 mg/m³ (8 hour TWA)	10 mg/m³ (8h TWA)

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (update January 2024) - Safe Work Australia: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/workplace-exposure-standards-airborne-contaminants-2024>; New Zealand Workplace exposure standards and biological exposure indices: <https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/monitoring/workplace-exposure-standards-and-biological-exposure-indices/>

Respirable dust fraction in Brazil:

O limite de tolerância para poeira respirável, expresso em mg/m³, é dado pela seguinte fórmula:

$$L.T.R. = \frac{8}{\% \text{ quartzo} + 2} \text{ mg/m}^3$$

O limite de tolerancia para poeira total (respirável e não – respirável), expresso em mg/m³, é dado pela seguinte fórmula:

$$L.T.T. = \frac{24}{\% \text{ quartzo} + 3} \text{ mg/m}^3$$

Siempre será entendido que “Quartzo” significa sílica livre cristalizada.

Fonte: NR15 – Atividades e Operações Insalubres Anexo n.º 12 Portaria 3214/78 - Limites de Tolerância para Poeiras Mineradas.

OTHER SUBSTANCES WITH AN OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT:

SUBSTANCE	INDICATORS	COUNTRY/AUTHORITY	ENVIRONMENTAL LIMIT - DAILY EXPOSURE
Soot/ Carbon black	CAS No.: 1333-86-4 CE No.: 215-609-9	Spain	3.5 mg/m³
		USA	3 mg/m³
		Australia	3 mg/m³
		New Zealand	3 mg/m³
Titanium dioxide	CAS No.: 13463-67-7 CE No.: 643-044-1	Spain	10 mg/m³
		USA	15 mg/m³ (total dust)
		Australia	10 mg/m³
		New Zealand	10 mg/m³
Calcium carbonate	CAS No.: 1317-65-3 CE No.: 615-782-4	USA	5 mg/m³ (respirable frac.)
		Australia	10 mg/m³
		New Zealand	10 mg/m³
Iron (III) oxide (dust & smoke), as iron (Fe)	CAS No.: 1309-37-1 CE No.: 215-168-2	Spain	5 mg/m³
		USA	5 mg/m³
		Australia	5 mg/m³
		New Zealand	5 mg/m³

Source: USA: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits – Annotated Tables <https://www.osha.gov/annotated-pels>; Spain: Instituto Nacional de Salud y Seguridad en el Trabajo: www.insst.es; Australia: Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (update January 2024) - Safe Work Australia: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/workplace-exposure-standards-airborne-contaminants-2024>; New Zealand: Workplace exposure standards and biological exposure indices: <https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/monitoring/workplaceexposure-standards-and-biological-exposure-indices/>

To obtain up-to-date specific limits or limits for countries not listed here, please consult a competent health and safety professional or the local regulatory authority of the country in question. The occupational exposure levels herein are provided for information purposes only. They are not binding and do not need to be fully accurate.

ADDITIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS UNDER USAGE CONDITIONS

DNEL; Human exposure: No information available.
PNEC values. Environmental exposure: No information available..

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROL

General measures:

Consult a competent health and safety professional to monitor exposure to inorganic particle dust and dust containing crystalline silica. Reduce the generation of airborne dust as much as possible. Use enclosed areas for processing, local exhaust ventilation or other technical controls to keep the particle concentration in the air below the exposure limits specified by applicable regulations. If user operations create dust, smoke or vapour, use a ventilation system to ensure that exposure to airborne substances is below the exposure limit. Take organisational measures, such as separating dust-generating areas from areas frequented by staff. Work clothes should be removed and washed separately.

Personal protective equipment:



1. Respiratory protection:

Suitable respiratory protective equipment with a particle filter as per Regulation EN 143:2001 and its revisions EN 143/AC 2002, EN 143/AC 2005 (type P3), or N95, R95, P95 or superior according to Occupational Safety and Health Standard OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, approved by NIOSH, P1, P2 protection or higher according to Australian AS/NZS 1716), or equivalent protection that complies with relevant applicable local law.

Use appropriate respiratory protection even when working with water as a dust reduction measure when processing the product..



2. Hand protection:

Use of mechanical protection gloves is recommended to prevent being cut by pieces during handling.



3. Eye protection:

The use of eye protection is recommended in accordance with EN166:2001, Occupational Safety and Health Standard OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or equivalent protection that complies with applicable relevant local regulation.



4. Skin protection:

Skin protection is not needed, but the use of work clothing that prevents dust from coming into contact with skin is recommended.

Wash hands and face with soap and water to remove dust from processing before work breaks and at the end of shifts.

Work clothing:

When processing the product, wear work clothing made of a fabric that does not trap dust. Do not clean using compressed air; use vacuum cleaning methods. Wear rubber boots if work is to be performed in wet areas during water processing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The information in this Section pertains to the product unless specifically listed as giving information about a substance.

Physical aspect: Physical state at 20°C: Solid

Pattern: Solid by line

Colour: By line

Odour: Odourless

Olfactory threshold: N/A*

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS:

Density (EN-14617-1): 2133-2460 kg/m³

Dynamic viscosity: N/A*

pH: N/A*

Vapour density at 20°C: N/A*

N-octanol/water partition coefficient at 20°C: N/A*

Water solubility at 20°C: N/A*

Decomposition temperature: N/A*

Melting point/freezing point: N/A*

Explosive properties: Not explosive

Oxidising properties: Does not oxidise

Particle characteristics: N/A*

VOLATILITY:

Boiling point at atmospheric pressure: N/A*

Vapour pressure at 20°C: N/A*

Evaporation rate at 20°C: N/A*

INFLAMMABILITY:

Flash point: Not flammable

Inflammability (solid, gas): N/A*

Spontaneous combustion point: N/A*

Lower combustion limit: N/A*

Upper combustion limit: N/A**

(*) N/A: Not applicable due to the nature of the product; provides no information about its hazardousness.

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

Water absorption (EN-14617-1): ≤ 0.05% W₄.

Flexural strength (EN-14617-2): ≥ 25 MPa.

Coefficient of thermal expansion (EN-14617-11): (27-46) · 10⁻⁶ °C⁻¹.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

Not reactive under normal storage and usage conditions.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable under normal storage and usage conditions.

10.3 POTENTIAL FOR DANGEROUS REACTIONS

No dangerous reactions are expected.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO BE AVOIDED

Do not store outside or use for outdoor applications as UV radiation may affect the material. Avoid hard impacts that could cause breakage. Avoid subjecting the material to high temperatures, as this may cause it to deteriorate. In its intended final use, do not place hot objects or pans recently taken off the hob onto the surface; use a trivet.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

No information available.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

None known.

11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

11.1 TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

a) Acute toxicity:

Does not meet classification criteria.

ACUTE TOXICITY ESTIMATE (ATE) OF THE MIXTURE

Oral ATE	> 2,000 mg/Kg
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Dermal ATE	> 2,000 mg/Kg
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Inhalation ATE	No information available
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CRYSTALLINE SILICA (SiO₂): QUARTZ, CRISTOBALITE

Oral LD ₅₀	> 2,000mg/Kg weight (rat)
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Dermal LD ₅₀	> 2,000 mg/Kg weight (rabbit)
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Inhalation LC ₅₀	No specific data are available on acute toxicity that would permit a 100% categorical decision on the classification for acute toxicity by inhalation for any kind of crystalline silica. No acute toxicity by inhalation is expected based on extrapolations of OECD-compliant studies carried out with a substance containing 45% cristobalite with no sign of lethality. As a result, animal welfare concerns make further experiments unjustifiable.
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b) Dermal corrosion or irritation:

According to current information, the classification criteria are not met.

c) Serious eye injury or eye irritation:

According to current information, the classification criteria are not met.

d) Respiratory or dermal sensitivity:

According to current information, the classification criteria are not met.

e) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure:

The respirable dust from the products is classified as STOT RE 2, with a crystalline silica content of less than 1% (weight based).

The prolonged and/or large-scale inhalation of the respirable fraction of inorganic particle dust and crystalline silica (< 10µm) can cause pneumoconiosis and **pulmonary fibrosis** such as silicosis, as well as worsening other respiratory conditions (bronchitis, emphysema, etc.). The main symptom of silicosis is a loss of lung capacity.

Prolonged or large-scale exposure to dust containing respirable crystalline silica increases the risk of other illnesses such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), autoimmune diseases and kidney disease.

f) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure:

This product is classified as STOT SE 3 according to the criteria set out in Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

The dust generated by the mechanical processing of this material can cause respiratory irritation if appropriate protective measures are not taken.

g) Carcinogenicity::

Quartz and cristobalite (SiO₂): Prolonged or large-scale exposure to dust containing respirable crystalline silica may cause lung cancer.

MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION	CRYSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ AND CRISTOBALITE)
Directive 2004/37/CE	Carcinogenic. Category 1A.
IARC	Group 1. Carcinogenic to humans
NTP	Known to be carcinogenic
OSHA	Yes. Regulated as carcinogenic
ACGIH	A2. Suspected to be carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Worksafe	Carcinogen category 1
HCIS	Carcinogenic Category 1A

Depending on the product specific reference, small amounts of titanium oxide (< 2.5%) may be present in the product. These may be released into the air along with dust during mechanical processing.

→ Titanium dioxide: Frequent inhalation of smoke/dust for a prolonged period may raise one’s risk of developing respiratory illnesses, even though epidemiological studies carried out on titanium dioxide production workers have not been able to demonstrate this. Evidence of carcinogenicity was reported in rodents exposed to very high concentrations. Two large epidemiological studies carried out on titanium dioxide production workers in the USA and Europe were unable to demonstrate an increased risk of lung cancer. The IARC and the European Chemicals Agency classified TiO₂ as carcinogenic Category 2 via inhalation.

On 1 August 2024, the European Court of Justice confirmed the annulment of the classification of titanium dioxide in powder form as carcinogenic. Among others, the Court found that the previous classification relied heavily on a single study in rats involving extremely high dust concentrations, which was not sufficiently verified for reliability and acceptability, and not reflecting human exposure scenarios.

An Australian human health assessment (NICNAS, Titanium Dioxide: Human health tier II assessment) on the risk of TiO₂ found that there is not enough evidencen to conclude that it is hazardous to human health.

h) Mutagenicity in germ cells:

According to current information, the classification criteria are not met.

i) Reproductive toxicity:

According to current information, the classification criteria are not met.

j) Danger if inhaled:

According to current information, the classification criteria are not met.

11.2 INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER HAZARDS

Endocrine disrupting properties: Not relevant.

Other information: Not relevant.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

12.1 TOXICITY

Products are not toxic to the environment. It is specifically recommended that water-cooled tools be used for mechanical processing, along with suitable air filtration and venting systems, to prevent the creation of dusty areas.s.

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Not applicable.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Not applicable.

12.4 SOIL MOBILITY

Not applicable.

12.5 RESULTS OF THE PBT AND VPVB EVALUATION

This mixture is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulable or toxic (PBT). This mixture is not considered to be very persistent or very bioaccumulable (vPvB).

12.6 ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING PROPERTIES

Not applicable.

12.7 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

None known.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods:

In accordance with European Directives 2006/12/EC and 2018/850, as well as Spanish Law 7/2022 of April 8th and its pursuant R.D. 646/2020 of July 7th, defective and waste products, along with small pieces, may be disposed of in landfills for non-hazardous materials. In case of being disposing in landfills, the sludge produced by the wet processing of the material should is to be considered non-hazardous waste.

Small pieces are classified as 01 04 13 in the European List of Waste (LoW), and sludge is classified as 01 04 99. In any case, please get information and respect your local applicable regulation for the management of waste. As an alternative to landfilling, check for local options that may be available to valorize this waste.

Product packaging must be disposed of following local applicable standards. In general, they shall be placed in bins specific for paper or plastic rejects if they are recyclable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

ADR-RID, IMDG, IATA: Not regulated.
 UN number or ID number: Not regulated.
 Official UN transport designation: Not regulated.
 Danger classifications for transport: Not regulated.
 Packaging group: Not regulated.
 Environmental dangers: Ocean contamination: No.
 Specific user precautions: Not regulated.
 Bulk transport under IMO instruments: Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SPECIFIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS OR LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

International legislation:


→ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (Latest 2023 edition) - UN.

Applicable European legislation:

- Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006, concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015, which modifies Regulation EC) No. 1906/2006.
- European Directive 2004/37/EC, modified by European Directive 2017/2398 dated 27/12/2017.
- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 REACH, Annex XIV List of substances subject to authorisation, with its later modifications: Not present, or not present in regulated quantities.
- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XVII, Substances subject to restrictions on manufacture, placing on the market and use: Not present, or not present in regulated quantities.
- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
- REGULATION (EU) 2016/918 OF THE COMMISSION of 19 May 2016 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification,

Specific legislation in the United States:

- Safety and Health Regulations for Construction 1926.1153 (<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.1153>).
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards 1910.1053 (<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1053>).
- Californian Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 – Proposition 65:



WARNING:: This product can expose you to chemicals including crystalline silica and titanium dioxide (airborne particles of respirable size), which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65warnings.ca.gov

Specific legislation in Australia and New Zealand:

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals: <https://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au>
- Safework Australia - Model Work Health and Safety Regulations (July 2024): <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-whs-regulations>
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES): <https://www.worksafe.govt.nz>
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals. <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0030/latest/DLM381222.html>

15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY EVALUATION

The supplier has not carried out a chemical safety evaluation.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with ANNEX II- Guide to the compilation of Safety Data Sheets in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH), updated in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830 of 28 May 2015, and in line with GHS ver. 10 (2023).

16.2 LEGISLATIVE TEXTS AND PHRASES INCLUDED IN SECTION 3 REGULATION NO1272/2008 (CLP)

STOT RE 2: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure). Category 2.

STOT SE 3: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure). Category 3.

Carc. 1A: Carcinogenic. Category 1A.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.

H351i: Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

16.3 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACGIH: Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health.

ADR: European agreement concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (Division of the American Chemical Society).

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 per cent.

CLP: European Regulation of the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemical Substances and Mixtures.

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 per cent.

DNEL: Derived no-effect level (REACH).

GHS: Global harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemical products (UN).

HCIS: Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System.

HCS: The Hazard Communication Standard.

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System.

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

vPvB: Very persistent, very bioaccumulable substances.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

NTP: Technical Notes on Prevention.

OEL: Occupational exposure limit.

UN: United Nations.

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulable and toxic substances.

PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration (REACH).

REACH: Regulation concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals.

RID: Regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by rail.

WES: Workplace Exposure Standards.

16.4 MAIN SOURCES

<https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

<https://echa.europa.eu>

<https://echemportal.org>

<https://inchem.org>

<https://www.epa.gov>

<https://www.osha.gov>

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

IARC publications. Overall carcinogenicity evaluation.

Access to European law, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu>

European agreement concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road.

16.5 INFORMATION EVALUATION METHODS

Article 9 Regulation No. 1272/2008 (CLP):

The classification of the mixture is generally based on calculation methods using substance data in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. If data is available for some mixture or the weighting of the tests can be used for their classification, this will be indicated in the pertinent Section of the Safety Data Sheet. See Section 9 for physico-chemical properties, Section 11, for toxicological information and Section 12 for environmental information.

16.6 RISK RATING SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH NFPA AND HMIS

Health: 1.

Inflammability: 0.

Reactivity: 0.

16.7 OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

Consult COSENTINO GLOBAL, S.L.U.

(info@cosentino.com) if you have any questions, or before using or supplying this material for other applications not discussed here.

The information contained in this document is, to our knowledge, up-to-date and precise. However, we cannot vouch for the recommendations or suggestions given here, as the usage conditions of the materials are out of our control. In addition, the contents of this Safety Data Sheet should not be interpreted as a recommendation for using any product that violates the law, safety practices or current patents regulating any material or its use.

The recipient of the material is responsible for verifying their own compliance with the relevant rules and regulations.

Under no circumstances should the information in this Safety Data Sheet be taken to guarantee specific properties or generate a contractual relationship.

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is in accordance with CLP Regulation (CE) No. 1272/2008, and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Products (GHS).

For more information, contact Cosentino Global, S.L.U. and follow the instructions in the Good Practices Guide for the processing of material available on the website osh.cosentino.com.

You can find more information about the risks posed by respirable crystalline silica at:

- Good practice guide for the Agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it, published by the European Network on Silica NEPSi (<https://www.nepsi.eu/>).
- Technical Prevention Sheet 890 of the Spanish National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety: <https://www.insst.es/documentacion/colecciones-tecnicas/ntp-notas-tecnicas-de-prevencion/25-serie-ntp-numeros-856-a-890-ano-2011/nota-tecnica-de-prevencion-ntp-890>
- OSHA Standard for Respirable Crystalline Silica: <https://www.osha.gov/silica-crystalline>
- Californian Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 – Proposition 65: <https://oehha.ca.gov/chemicals/silica-crystalline-respirable>
- Safe Work Australia - Crystalline silica and silicosis: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/hazards/silica/what-crystalline-silica>
- CDC - NIOSH - Silica and Worker Health: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/silica/about/>
- OSHA - NIOSH - Hazard Alert: <https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/OSHA3768.pdf>

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