SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	Stoneworld - Porcelain, Ceramic or Mosaics tiles
Recommended use	Floor, wall, façade, splashback and decorative covering
Companies	All trading as Stoneworld : Salitrosa Holdings Pty Ltd – ACN: 003 307 015 Hicove Pty Ltd – ACN: 069 824 282 Stoneworld Concepts Pty Ltd – ACN: 105 594 894 Stoneworld WA Pty Ltd – ACN: 151 980 013
Address	1/25 Heales Road Lara, Vic 3212, Australia
Telephone	+61 3 5272 3300
Facsimile	+61
Website (URL)	http://www.stoneworld.com.au

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

This product contains crystalline silica. Crystalline silica dust is classified as **Hazardous** according to Safe Work Australia formerly (ASCC) the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (former NOHSC) (Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition).

- Dust either in/on the cured product or created from handling it, such as when the product is cut, drilled, abraded, shaped, or crushed contains crystalline silica some of which could be respirable, that is (small enough to reach deep into the lungs when breathing).

Warnings using Safe Work Australia Criteria

Risk Phrases: **R20:** Harmful by inhalation (applies to dust)

R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation (applies to dust)

Safety Phrases: **S22:** Do not breathe dust

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW HAZARD

GHS Classification

CARCINOGENICITY – Category 1A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) – Category 1

Warnings using the GHS criteria

H332 Harmful if inhaled (Dust only)

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged repeated exposure to inhalation (Dust only)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapour spray

Response

P304 + P340 Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

P304 + P351 + P338 if in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water, remove contact lenses

P312 Call doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The manufactured tile is made from a mixture of substances, predominately clays with other natural additional minerals. Once this material is blended with appropriate admixtures, the tile is then pressed into shape and put through a high temperature firing process that chemical reorganizing phase to form a solid structure (The tile). Once formed the tile is inert as it locks in the composition of materials. Material contains a Crystalline Silica known to be **hazardous** to health.

Composition

Chemical Name:	**Proportion (w/w):**	**CAS Number:**
Crystalline Silica ($Si0_2$)	**see below**	**14808-60-7**
SiO_2	up to 71%	**7631-86-9**
Al_2O_3	up to 20.9%	**142844-00-6**

Other mineral and clay material Ingredients determined not to be hazardous(balance) Not required.

- These products do not contain asbestos.
- Depending on the source materials, the Crystalline Silica content of any particular manufactured tile product from Stoneworld may range from 15 to 30%.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Eye: Flush thoroughly with flowing water, while holding eyelids open. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation of the skin.

Inhaled: Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. If respiratory irritation occurs, seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities: Eye wash station and normal wash-room facilities.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Not flammable or combustible

Hazards from combustion products: None

Suitable extinguishing media: Not applicable

Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters: None

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills: Dust and debris is best cleaned up by Hepa filtered vacuum device to avoid making dust airborne, wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask and gloves. Secure load of material if safe to do so. If spillage is to be swept or shovelled into containers, it may require wetting down with water to reduce dust generation. Larger or recoverable pieces are easily separated and stacked.

Recommendations on exposure control and personal protection should be followed during spill clean-up.

SECTION 7: HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling: Avoid breathing dust, limit all unnecessary personal contact and do not eat, drink or smoke. Respirable dusts can be generated during processing such as cutting, shaping or fragmenting during handling. Use adequate control measures such as ventilation, appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment refer to hierarchy of hazards controls for guidance. Always wash hands well with soap and water after handling and before eating.

Storage: When stockpiling and handling large quantities of tile products, care should be taken to avoid steep faces on the stockpile, which can cause the tiles to fall without warning. Also keep away from acids or etching products that will cause damage to the tiles if split on them.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards: Safe Work Australia formally Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) (former NOHSC) National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES)

Crystalline Silica (Quartz): 0.05 mg/m^3 time weighted average (TWA) as respirable dust, other respirable dust 1.5 mg/m^3 TWA

Total dust (of any other type): 10 mg/m^3 TWA

Dust must be kept to a minimum to ensure respirable dust level remains below exposure standards.

Engineering Controls: Avoid generating dust. Any activities which may generate dust must be performed in a well-ventilated space. Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation must be used if levels of respirable dust approach half the exposure standards. If dust generation cannot be avoided, personal respiratory protection is required, and the use of water or other means to suppress the dust.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Skin: Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Wear appropriate comfortable clothing suitable for work and gloves (gloves to be standard duty leather or equivalent compliant to AS/NZS 2161). Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash clothes regularly and separate from other clothes. Do not contaminate the home environment with dusty work clothes and shoes. Do not shake out work clothes before laundering.

Eyes: Safety goggles or spectacles (compliant to AS/NZS 1337) should be worn if exposed to dust.

Respiratory: Where engineering and handling controls are not enough to minimize exposure to total dust and to respirable crystalline silica, personal respiratory protection must be worn. Respiratory protection used must conform to AS/NZS 1716 and be used in accordance with AS/NZS 1715. An approved particulate “dust mask”, such as a class P2, may provide the required minimum protection factor for the ambient dust level in most cases. Where high levels of dust are encountered, more efficient cartridge-type or powered respirators or supplied-air helmets may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained accordingly.

Hearing protection: Wear appropriate hearing protection as required (compliant to AS/NZ 1270)

Foot: Wear appropriate safety boots to aid with foot protection (compliant to AS/NZ 2210.3)

Other: Eye wash unit, barrier cream, overalls and risk assess process to ensure appropriate PPE is to be used.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colour range and size: varies with colours and sizes
Odour:	Normally no odour
pH:	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range:	Not applicable
Freezing/Melting Point:	Not applicable
Solubility:	Insoluble
Density:	Approximately 2.5 - 3.0 t/m^3
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammability Limits:	Not applicable
Ignition Temperature:	Not applicable

Particle Size: A proportion of the dust that is generated during tiling may be respirable (below 10µm in size) and if it becomes airborne constitutes a potential exposure if inhaled.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Chemically stable in its current form
Conditions to Avoid:	Dust generation and to avoid contact spills of class 8 acid
Incompatible Materials:	Spills from class 8 acids
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None
Hazardous Reactions:	None

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects:

Short Term (Acute) Exposure:

Swallowed: Unlikely to occur under normal conditions of use. Swallowing of dust may cause throat and abdominal discomfort.

Eyes: Dust is irritating to the eyes, causing watering and redness. Exposure to dust may also aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.

Skin: Dust may be mildly irritating and abrasive to the skin due to its physical properties.

Inhaled: Dust is mildly irritating to the nose, throat and lungs, resulting in coughing and sneezing. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Long Term (Chronic) Exposure:

Eyes: Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.

Skin: Repeated heavy contact with dust may cause drying of the skin and can result in a rash (irritant contact dermatitis) typically affecting the hands. Over time this may become chronic and can also become infected.

Inhaled: Repeated exposure to dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. High level exposures can increase the risk of bronchitis and pneumonia. Repeated inhalation of dust containing crystalline silica may result in an irreversible pulmonary fibrosis (scarring of the lung) termed silicosis, including acute or accelerated silicosis. Secondary infections such as bronchitis and tuberculosis are often associated with silicosis. It may also increase the risk of scleroderma (a disease affecting the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs) and other auto-immune disorders. Tobacco smoking is considered to increase the adverse effects of exposure to dust, including crystalline silica.

Safe Work Australia classifies crystalline silica as a Hazardous Substance. Crystalline silica is recognised as a carcinogen by the IARC (International Agency for Research for cancer).

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Tile/stone offcuts pose no ecological risk. They are generally non-toxic to aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

Persistence and Degradability: Tile/stone products are persistent and are non-degradable.

Mobility: Low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Tile/stone products can be treated as a common waste for disposal or dumped into a landfill site in accordance with local authority guidelines. Measures should be taken to avoid dust generation during disposal and exposure to people and personal precautions should be observed (see section 8).

Large amounts of waste tile/stone product must be managed in compliance with EPA and state guidelines.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	None allocated
UN Proper Shipping Name:	None allocated
Class and Subsidiary Risk:	None allocated
Packing Group:	None allocated
Special Precautions for User:	See sections 7, 8, 10 & 13
HAZCHEM Code:	None allocated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Crystalline silica dust is classified as **Hazardous** according to Safe Work Australia formerly the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (former NOHSC) (Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition).
- Crystalline silica is also recognised as a carcinogen by the IARC (International Agency for Research for cancer.
- Persons who have potential for exposure above the Exposure standards is required by OHS/WHS Regulations to have periodic health surveillance done. (For further information visit the safe work Australia or WorkSafe Vic websites). Safe Work Australia has a Health Monitoring Guide for crystalline silica.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Smoking and other airborne particles: Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources of work, as well as those from tobacco smoking increases the risk of occupational respiratory diseases. It is recommended that storage and work areas should be smoke-free zones and that other airborne contaminants as well are kept to a minimum.

References:

Australian Standards:

AS/NZS 1337: Eye Protectors For Industrial Applications

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices

AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory Protective Devices

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational Protective Gloves

Other:

Model code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals

Guidance on the classification of hazardous chemicals under the WHS Regulations.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants 1 October 2022

OHS Regulations Vic 2017

Model WHS Regulations 2022

Safe Work Australia guide information

NOTICE: At the date of publication the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is, to the best of our knowledge, accurate and is given in good faith but no warranty expressed or implied is made. The suggested procedures are not necessarily all inclusive nor fully adequate for all circumstances in which these products may be used. Users of these tile/stone products are advised to make their own determination as to the suitability of the information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. We accept no responsibility for any resultant loss or damage as a result of any person acting or refraining from action as a result of the information provided in this document as it may be applied under conditions that are beyond our control. The information provided discloses potential hazards and hazardous ingredient, adequate warning should be provided to employees and users with appropriate precautions taken to ensure safe systems of work are in place.

This Safety Data sheet was prepared by John Rosani on the 6/04/2023 for Stoneworld.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET