

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### DRY PRESSED CERAMIC SLABS

Edition 1  
February, 2020

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#### 1. Product Identification

Ref.: **ERGON - SLABS USA**

Common Name: Dry-pressed ceramic slabs  
Synonyms: Ceramic Slabs  
Chemical Name : None  
Chemical Family: Natural inorganic products  
Chemical Formula: Not applicable to slab  
CAS Reg. No.: Not applicable to slab

Manufacturer: Emilceramica S.R.L. a socio unico  
Via Ghiarola Nuova, 29 41042 Fiorano M.se (Mo) - Italy  
Tel.+39 0536 835111 - [ambiente@emilceramicagroup.it](mailto:ambiente@emilceramicagroup.it)

Competent contact for the safety data sheet: Davide Gazzetti – HS Manager

Recommended use: Same as for Dry pressed ceramic slabs with low water absorption ( $E \leq 0,5\%$ ), Group B1a annex G according with ISO13006.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication standard, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200(g), SDS.

According with REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals – EU Regulation 18/12/2006), ceramic slabs and slabs are classified as “ARTICLE: object with physical properties more important to its function than any chemical properties” so that, a SDS is not required/mandatory. Nevertheless, this SDS also complies with CLP Regulation EC1272/2008 (CLP).

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## 2. Hazards identification

Ceramic slabs are made with a mixtures of predominately Clays,Sands, Feldspar and other naturally-occurring mineral, that have been mixed with water and fired in a very high temperature kiln (> 1200°C - >2190°F).

The finished, fired slabs are odorless, stable, non-flammable, and **pose no immediate hazard to health.**



If dust is produced by cutting slabs during installation or if dust is produced by any other operations (including demolition/removal projects) respiratory, hand and eye protection may be needed to prevent excess exposure to airborne particulates; only in this particular case an hazard to health could arise due to breathable crystalline silica.

Emergency Overview (dust/breathable crystalline silica): Danger! Lung injury and Cancer Hazard

GHS Classification (Global Harmonized Standard Classification):

- Carcinogenicity Category 1A (H350)
- Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation - Category 3 (H335)
- Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure - Category 1A (H372)

GHS Label, Hazards and Precautionary Statements GHS Pictogram:

Crystalline Silica:  Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation) (H335)  
 Category 1A(Carcinogenicity)(H372)

Label Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

(H350) May cause CANCER (inhalation)

(H335) May cause respiratory irritation

(H372) Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)

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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Slabs are mixtures of predominately Clays,Sands, Feldspar and other naturally-occurring mineral, that have been mixed with water and fired in a very high temperature kiln (> 1200°C - >2190°F). Slabs are manufactured in various shapes, sizes, and colors. These products do not contain asbestos.

Under normal condition these products do not release hazardous materials after installation and are not considered hazardous waste should disposal be necessary.

<b>Composition</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Estimated % by Wt.</b>
Silica vitreus	60676-86-0	70 - 80
Crystalline silica as quartz	14808-60-7	10 - 15
Mullite	1302-93-8	2.5 - 5
Plagioclase (Feldspar)	68476-25-5	1.5 - 4.5
Corundum	1344-28-1	0 - 2.5
Zirconium Silicate	10101-52-7	0 - 2.5
K-Feldspar	68476-25-5	0 - 0.5

#### **4. First aid measures**

##### ***Description of first aid measures***

Following skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Following eye contact: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice if irritation persists.

Following inhalation: Take the patient outdoors and keep them warm and still.

##### ***Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed***

During the floor installation process, cutting stage may produce breathable crystalline silica. Prolonged and/or large-scale inhalation of breathable crystalline silica dust may cause pulmonary fibrosis, commonly known as silicosis. The main symptoms of silicosis are coughing and shortness of breath. Occupational exposure to breathable crystalline silica dust must be monitored and controlled.

##### ***Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed***

Treatment: None

#### **5. Firefighting measures**

Flash point (Method Used): Not Applicable  
Flammable limits: LEL-Not Applicable  
UEL- Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temperature: Not Applicable  
Fire Extinguishing Media: Non Required – Non Flammable  
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None required  
Fire and Exposition hazards: None required

#### **6. Accidental release measures**

Avoid creating excessive dust. Clean up dust with a vacuum system with a High-efficiency particulate (HEPA) air filter vacuum or damp sweeping. See Section 8 of this SDS concerning PPE information for clean-up.

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## 7. Handling and storage

When cutting, grinding or removing, use equipment with integral dust collection and/or use local exhaust ventilation. **Use wet cutting methods to reduce generation of dust.** Use respiratory protection in the absence of effective engineering controls.

Do not store near acids. If slabs contact some acids, damage/discoloration to the surface may occur. Shelf life is unlimited.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Control parameters (ACGH)**

Total dust (TLV/TWA)

TLV TWA - 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TLV STEL - n.d.

Breathable Dust fraction (TLV-TWA)

TLV TWA - 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TLV STEL - n.d.

Crystalline Sylica as QUARTZ – Brethable fraction:

TLV TWA - 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TLV STEL - n.d.

### **Exposure controls**

**Ventilation:** Use adequate ventilation to keep exposure to dust below recommended exposure levels. Avoid inhalation of dust. The highest probability of silica exposure occurs during installation using dry cutting methods or during removal of installed slab.

**Wet cutting methods are recommended.**

**Eye protection:** Not required for normal use. In the absence of effective engineering controls, se dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Do not wear contact lenses in work areas.

**Hand/Skin protection:** When cutting this product, cotton or leather work gloves should be worn to minimize skin exposure to dust and/or cuts. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, or smoking, and at the end of the work shift, after cutting operations are conducted.

**Respiratory protection:** In the event of exposure levels higher than those stated in point 8.1, wearing a respiratory protection device compliant with national legal requirements is mandatory. Use of proper PPE it is still always recommended during slabs cutting, grinding and removing stages.

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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance and colour:	brittle solid, color may vary
Odour:	odourless
Melting point/freezing point:	N.A. (> 2200°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	N.A.
Flammability (solid/gas):	not flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limit:	N.A.
Vapour density:	N.A.
Flash point:	N.A.
Evaporation rate:	N.A.
Vapour pressure:	N.A.
Solubility in water:	insoluble
Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	> 2
Solubility in oil:	N.A.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	N.A.
Auto-ignition temperature:	not self-inflammatory
Decomposition temperature:	N.A.
Viscosity:	N.A.
Explosive properties:	N.A.
Oxidising properties:	N.A.
Volatility:	0 g/L Volaslab Organic Comp.(VOCs)

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity :	Inert
Chemical stability:	Stable in normal conditions
Conditions to avoid:	Contact with acid
Stability:	Stable in normal conditions
Incompatible materials:	Acid (e.g. hydrofluoridric)
Hazardous decomp. products:	None
Hazardous Polymerization:	None

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## 11. Toxicological information

Slab products are mixtures of predominately Clays, Sands, Feldspar and other naturally-occurring mineral, that have been mixed with water and fired in a high temperature kiln. Slabs are odorless, stable, non-flammable, and pose no immediate hazard to health.

Respiratory, hand and eye protection may be needed to prevent excess exposure to airborne particulates if dust is produced by cutting slabs or if dust is produced by any other operations, including removal.

### **Primary Routes of Exposure**

#### **None for intact slab.**

Inhalation and potential eye exposure to eyes, hands, or other body parts if contact is made with broken, and/or during procedures involving the cutting of slabs, and/or for operations involving the removal of installed slabs.

### **Acute Effects**

#### **No acute effects from exposure to intact slab are known.**

Working with broken or cutted slab produces a potential for cuts to the hands and exposed body parts. Acute effects such as eye irritation may occur if associated with high dust operations such as dry cutting slab or during the removal of slab surfaces.

In very rare cases, symptoms of acute silicosis, a form of silicosis (a nodular pulmonary fibrosis) associated with exposure to respirable crystalline silica, may develop following acute exposure to extremely dusty environments generated from slab dust.

Signs such as labored breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis; however, these symptoms can arise from many other causes.

### **Chronic Effects**

#### **No chronic effects are known for exposure to intact slab.**

Long-term, continual exposure to respirable crystalline silica at or above allowable occupational exposure limits may lead to the development of silicosis (a nodular pulmonary fibrosis), and are associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, emphysema, and other airway diseases.

This type of exposure may also be related to the development of autoimmune disorders, chronic renal disease, and other adverse health effects.

Recent epidemiologic studies demonstrate that workers exposed to elevated silica concentrations have a significant risk of developing chronic silicosis. Signs such as labored breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis; however, these symptoms can arise from many other causes.

### **Potential Adverse Interactions**

Silicosis may be complicated by severe mycobacterial or fungal infections and result in tuberculosis (TB). Epidemiologic studies have established that silicosis is a risk factor for developing TB. Any existing respiratory or pulmonary diseases may be complicated by exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Smoking may increase the risk of adverse effects if done in conjunction with occupational exposure to.

### **Carcinogen Status**

Breathable crystalline silica is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IRAC) as a Group I Carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans). The National Toxicology Program (9th Report) lists respirable crystalline silica as Known to be a Human Carcinogen. USDOL/OSHA and NIOSH have recommended that crystalline silica be considered a potential occupational carcinogen.

### **Overview of Animal Testing Data**

Short term experimental studies of rats have found that intratracheal instillation of quartz particles leads to the formation of discrete silicotic nodules in rats, mice and hamsters.

### **Oral (silica) Lethality**

LD50 Rat oral >22,500 mg/kg  
LD50 Mouse oral >15,000 mg/kg  
LC50 Carp >10,000 mg/l (per 72 hr)

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## **12. Ecological information**

Toxicity: Adopt good working practices and do not discharge the product into the environment.

Persistence and degradability : N.A.  
Bioaccumulative potential : N.A.  
Mobility in soil : N.A.  
Other adverse effects : None

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## **13. Disposal considerations**

Ceramic slabs are building materials. Waste treatment methods: Recover if possible or dispose in a certified landfill aouthorized to accept such material in accordance with the relevant local and national legislation.

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## **14. Transport information**

D.O.T Shipping Name: Not applicable  
Hazard Class: Non-regulated  
(for disposal purposes material is non-hazardous Class III regulated material)  
ID Number: Not applicable  
Marking: Not applicable  
Label: None  
Placard: None  
Hazardous Substance/RQ: Not applicable  
Shipping Description: Porcelain/Ceramic Slabs  
Packaging References: None



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## 15. Regulatory information

This product and/or its components have been previously introduced into U.S. commerce and is listed in the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory of Chemicals in Commerce. Hence, it is subject to all applicable provisions and restrictions under TSCA 40 CFR Section 721 and 723.250.

This slab contains <1 percent by weight each of the following elements, which are SARA 313 Recordable: Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Lead, Silver, Thallium, Tin, Titanium, Vanadium, and Zinc.

Title 22 Division 2, California Code of Regulation Chapter 3 (Proposition 65): This product contains a chemical or chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

This product or its components meets the following hazard definition(s) as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Section 1910.1200):

<input type="checkbox"/> Combustible Liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Aerosol	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidizer
<input type="checkbox"/> Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Explosive	
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Hazard	<input type="checkbox"/> Unstable
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/> Water
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Solid		

Based on information presently available, this product does not meet any of the hazard definitions of 29 CFR Section 1910.1200.

Based on information presently available, this product does not meet any of the hazard definitions of 29 CFR Section 1910.1200.

**Note: The information in this data sheet provides information related to the potential hazards associated with dusts which may be produced during cutting or otherwise changing the shape of the slab during installation and/or removal.**

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## 16. Other information

NONE