

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

**Company Details:** Granite Transformations Pty Ltd  
ABN 61 074 218 778

**Address:** 16/167 Prospect Hwy, Seven Hills, NSW 2147

**Tel / Email:** (02) 8817 5900 info@granitetransformations.com.au

**Emergency Contact No:** 0427 195 691 OR (02) 8817 5900

**Product** TREND Q

**Other Names / Synonyms:** Engineered Stone

**Use:** Kitchen, Vanity, Laundry, Benchtops & Splashbacks.  
Flooring & Wall Tiles.

**Other Information:** NA

## Section 2: Hazards Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE NON-DANGEROUS GOODS

This product contains Crystalline Silica. Crystalline Silica is classified as Hazardous.

- The Solid state product as supplied is classified as non-hazardous
- Dust created when the product is cut or crushed contains crystalline silica which may be respirable

### Hazard Category:

Category 4 – Harmful if Inhaled

### Signal Word:

Health Hazard



### Hazard Statement

H344 May cause breathing difficulties

### Precautionary Statement

#### Prevention

P261  
Avoid breathing  
Dust/Fume/Gas/Mist/  
Vapours/Spray

#### Response

P304 & P341  
IF INHALED and  
breathing is difficult,  
remove person to  
fresh air and keep at  
rest in a position

#### Storage

P403  
Store in a well  
ventilated place

#### Disposal

P501  
Dispose of  
Contents/Container in  
accordance with  
relevant regulations

P285 comfortable for breathing.  
 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection P342 & P311  
 If experiencing respiratory symptoms call A POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician  
 P301 & P330 & P331:  
 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P303 & P361 & P353  
 IF ON SKIN (or hair):  
 Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

### Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS	Proportion
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	>90%
Resins & Trace Minerals including Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , TiO <sub>2</sub> , CaO, MgO, Na <sub>2</sub> O, K <sub>2</sub> PtO <sub>5</sub>	N/A	Balance

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

**Inhaled** Remove the person to clear/fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and if breathing is difficult have a qualified person give oxygen via a face mask. If irritation persists seek medical attention

**Swallowed** Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms persist contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia wide) or seek immediate seek medical attention.

**Eye** Flush thoroughly with flowing water while holding eyelids open to remove all traces for a minimum of 15mins. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin** Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.

**First Aid Facilities** Eye Wash and normal washroom facilities

## Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability	Not flammable or combustible
Hazards from combustion products	None
Suitable extinguishing media surrounding fire	Use appropriate extinguishing media for
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters	Firefighters should wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear including approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	When heated to decomposition, may release various hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and water. Fumes of metal oxides and mica particles could also be released.
Hazchem code	None allocated

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Cleanup and Disposal of Spill	Solid slabs can simply be gathered as necessary. If large amounts of dust or wastes are created by cutting process, vacuum or sweep up material avoiding dust generation or dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust. Wear sufficient respiratory protection and protective clothing where necessary. Dispose of waste in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
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## Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling	Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Wash thoroughly after work using soap and water. Good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Product is heavy and breakable; handle with care to avoid injury and prevent damage. Wear correct PPE (Gloves).
Storage Precautions	No special storage requirements
Transport	Not classified as a Dangerous Goods, according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Edition 7.5 – 2017)
Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated

## Section 8: Exposure Control / Personal Protection

The following applies to dust from this product:

### Exposure Limits

- National Workplace Exposure Standard (WES). Established by Safe Work Australia (SWA)
- Exposure to dust should be kept as low as practicable, and below the following NES:-  
Crystalline silica (quartz): 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA ( time-weighted average) as respirable dust. Total dust (of any type, or particle size): 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

### Engineering Controls

- All work should be carried out in such a way as to minimise dust generation, and exposure to dust.
- Mechanical ventilation: Dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels.
- Work areas should be cleaned regularly.

### Personal Protection:

- **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.
- Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with tepid water and non-abrasive soap. If irritation develops and persists seek medical attention.
- During cutting, grinding or sanding operations use body protection appropriate for task including work gloves if handling sharp or rough edges and steel-toed shoes if lifting product.
- **Eyes** : Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1336) or a face shield should be worn
- **Respiratory**: Where engineering and handling controls are not enough to minimise exposure to total dust and to respirable crystalline silica, personal respiratory protection may be required.
- The type of respiratory protection required depends primarily on the concentration of the respirable crystalline silica dust in the air, and the frequency and length of exposure time.
- A suitable P1or P2 particulate respirator chosen and used in accordance with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 may be sufficient for many situations, but where high levels of dust are encountered, more efficient cartridge type or powered respirators or supplied-air helmets or suits may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly.
- For dust levels approaching or exceeding the NES (see above) a more effective particulate respirator providing a greater protection factor should be worn.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance Multi Coloured Engineered Stone

Odour None

Ph NA

Water Solubility	Insoluble
Vapour Pressure	Not determined
Boiling Point/range	Not determined
Freezing/melting point	Not determined
Viscosity	ND
Specific gravity	2.4
Flash Point	Not applicable
Percent Volatiles by Volume	Not applicable
Explosion Limits	Lower – ND: Upper - ND
Autolgnition Temp	Not applicable

#### **Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

Chemical Stability	Chemically Stable
Incompatible Materials	This product is incompatible with hydrofluoric acid. Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce the corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride
Conditions To Avoid	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Upon Decomposition, various hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide fumes, and water may be released
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

#### **Section 11: Toxicological Information**

##### Acute Effects

Swallowed: Unlikely under normal industrial use. Mildly abrasive to mouth and throat if swallowed

Eyes : Dust is irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate pre-existing eye conditions

Skin: Dust may be mildly irritating and drying to the skin due to its physical characteristics

Inhaled : Dust is mildly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may cause coughing and sneezing. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and aggravate pre-existing eye conditions

For Crystalline Silica: Inhalation (human) LCLo: 0.3mg/m<sup>3</sup>/10Y Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16mppcf/ 8H/17.9Y  
Intermittent; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea. Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6H/71W  
Intermittent; liver – tumors

## Chronic Effects

**Silicosis:** The major concern is **silicosis**, caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Symptoms include:

**Chronic or ordinary 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 characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not 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 characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pulmonale).

**Accelerated silicosis** can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid.

**Acute silicosis** can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

**Carcinogenicity:** The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1).”

**Scleroderma:** There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of scleroderma, an immune system disorder manifested by a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs, skin and other internal organs.

**Tuberculosis:** Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis.

**Nephrotoxicity:** There are several recent studies suggesting that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney disorders.

**Mutagenicity:** No Data

**Reproductive Effects:** No Data  
**Developmental Effects:** No Data

**Section 12: Ecological Information**

Ecotoxicity	Crystalline Silica pose no ecology risk. It is non-toxic to aquatic and terrestrial organisms and not biodegradable.
Persistence and Degradability	Product is persistent and is non-degradable
Mobility	Low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation

**Section 13: Disposal Considerations**

- Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility
- Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above)
- Wear sufficient respiratory protection. Dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust, then transfer material to a suitable container for reuse
- May be disposed in local landfill. Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

**Section 14: Transport Information**

UN Number	None Allocated
UN proper Shipping name	None Allocated
Class and subsidiary risk	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated
Hazchem Code	None Allocated
Special precautions for user	See above
DG class	None Allocated

**Section 15: Regulatory Information**

- Crystalline silica is classified as non-Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
- Crystalline silica in the form of respirable dust is classified as Hazardous according to the Code Of Practice for the preparation of SDS for Hazardous Chemicals (NSW WorkCover:Dec 2011)

- Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State and Territory) as they are applicable to Respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, and control of inhalation exposure below the NES
- Persons who have potential for exposure above the NES may be required by Regulations to have periodic health surveillance including Chest X-ray (see relevant State Government Regulations and ASCC/NOHSC documentation)

**Section 16: Other Information**

Emergency Contact No (All hours): 0427 195 691 OR (02) 8817 5900

Authorised By: John Grigg, Director

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**Notice:** The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is given in good faith, but no warranty expressed or implied is made. The suggested procedures are based on knowledge and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive nor fully adequate in every circumstance. Users are advised to make their own independent determination of suitability and completeness of information at their own risk, in relation to the particular purposes and specific circumstances. Since the information contained in this document may be applied under conditions beyond our control, no responsibility can be accepted by us for any loss or damage cause by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any information contained in this Safety Data Sheet. Where the information provided herein disclosed a potential hazard or hazardous ingredient, adequate warning should be provided to employees and users and appropriate precautions taken.