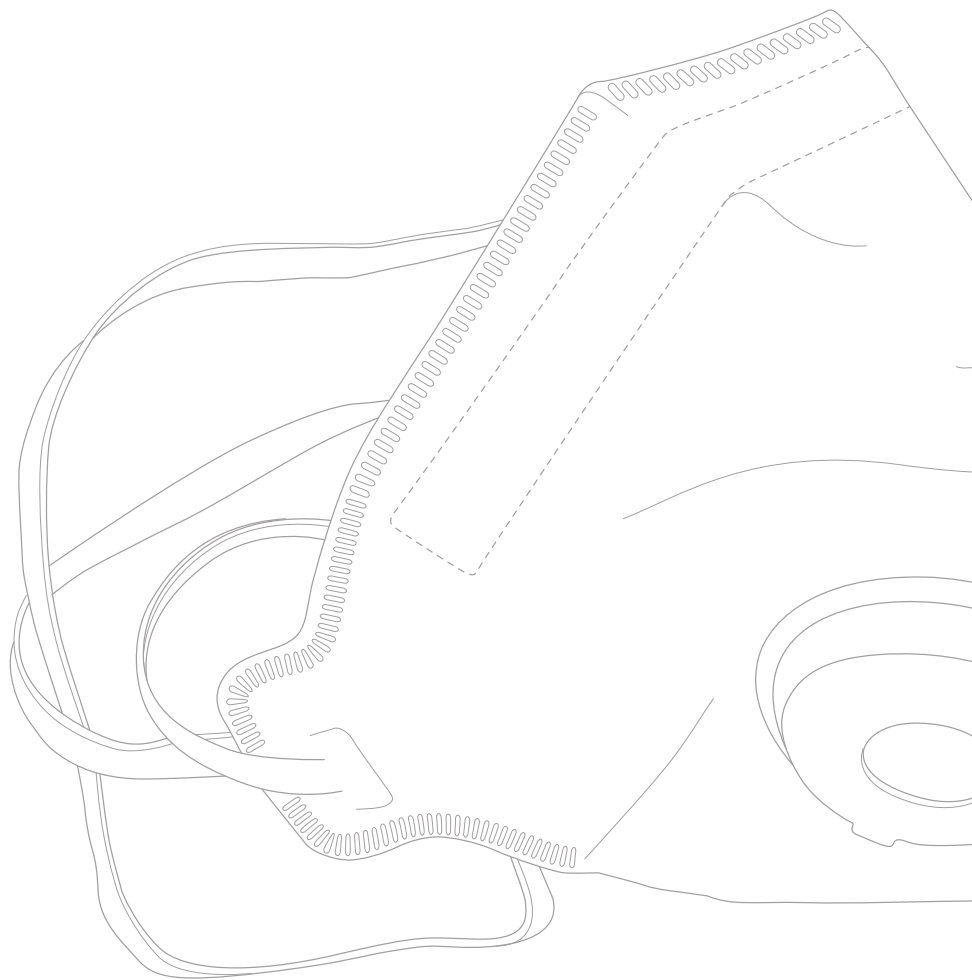


Safety DataSheet

Dekton® LITE



Rev 1 - 05/2020
Print date: May 2020

COSENTINO®



WARNING

If you are going to process this material in a way that could generate respirable dust, please read this information carefully.

These products contain different amounts of crystalline silica. Processing them incorrectly or without adopting the appropriate safety measures can cause serious illnesses.

IF YOU ARE A PROFESSIONAL, ALWAYS OBTAIN ADVICE IN REGARDS 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. RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE, NOR SHALL THEY BE CONSIDERED SUBSTITUTIVE OF THE LOCAL LEGAL OBLIGATIONS.

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.

Content

1. Identification of the substance or mixture and the company or firm
2. Hazard identification
3. Composition/component information
4. First aid
5. Fire suppression measures
6. Measures to take in case of accidental spillage
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure control/individual protection
9. Physical and chemical properties
10. Stability and reactivity
11. Toxicity information
12. Environmental information
13. Disposal considerations
14. Transportation information
15. Regulatory information
16. Other information

1. Identification of the substance or mixture and the company or firm

1.1. Product identification.

Sold as: Dekton® LITE.

Identity of the substances that contribute to the mixture

classification: Crystalline silica (SiO₂) (quartz, cristobalite)

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and non-recommended uses.

Identified uses: Modules of Dekton® laminated to polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam. Dekton® is a ultracompact surface made of sintered minerals. The modules are intended for use as surfaces in building interiors and exteriors, including worktops, vanity tops, counters, and other similar uses.

Contraindicated uses: Do not mechanically process the material using an uncontrolled dry method; avoid dust generation.

1.3 Information on manufacturer and provider of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer:

COSENTINO, S.A.U.

Autovia A-334, salida 60. 04850 Cantoria (Almería) - Spain
Tel.: +34 950 41 75 / Fax: +34 950 42 26
info@cosentino.com / www.cosentino.com

Safety data sheet provider (if different than the manufacturer):

United Kingdom

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

Australia

Cosentino Australia Pty Ltd.
270 Beech Road,
Casula Nsw 2170

Ireland

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

New Zealand

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

United States of America/Canada

CGC North America, Inc.
355 Alhambra Circle, Ste. 1000
Coral Gables, FL 33134

South Africa PTY

Cosentino South Africa Pty Ltd
3 Sandown Valley Crescent,
Sandown, Sandton, Gauteng, 2196

Malaysia

Cosentino Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Unit 5,05, Level 5,
Menara MBMR, No. 1
Jalan Syed Putra,
58000 Kuala Lumpur

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

2. Hazards identification

2.1 Substance or mixture classification

Total crystalline silica content (SiO₂) of product: 3-9 %

Regulation (EC) n°1272/2008 (CLP) / GHS ver. 7:

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

CLP Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 does not classify any hazards associated with the finished Dekton® LITE modules. However, given that Dekton® contains crystalline silica (SiO₂) as quartz or cristobalite, dust particles may be generated during the mechanical processing or preparation of Dekton® LITE (cutting, shaping, perforation, engraving, etc.). These particles, which include respirable crystalline silica (RCS), may remain suspended in the air. Exposure to high airborne concentrations of RCS over a short period of time, or low to medium airborne concentrations of RCS over a long period of time, can cause serious work-related illnesses, including pneumoconiosis, pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis), lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and kidney disease. Also, inhalation of inert dust generated by mechanizing the polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam may cause respiratory tract irritation.

The Dekton® exposed layer of the modules has received certifications attesting its harmlessness to human health, including an NSF* International certificate guaranteeing the material is food-contact-safe.

*Please, obtain information about the products certified by NSF under in www.nsf.org

2.2 Label information

Regulation (EC) n°1272/2008 (CLP) / GHS ver. 7:

Hazard symbols:



Signal Word:

DANGER

Warning information:

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.

Safety advice:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume.

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 (P3).

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) This mixture does not meet vPvB standards according to Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

Combustion of the PIR foam may generate toxic fumes.

3. Composition/component information

3.1 Substances: Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

Composition (%): Dekton® LITE are laminated modules consisting of a 4 mm thick reinforced Dekton® sheet adhered to a reinforced polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam.

Dekton® is produced by sintering various compacted minerals at high temperatures (up to 1300°C). The mineral proportions vary depending on the product, and primarily include aluminosilicates (clays, feldspars), silica (amorphous and crystalline), zircon (depending on product) and < 7% inorganic pigments. After the minerals have been sintered, the main crystalline mineral phases present in the material are quartz, mullite, zircon (by product), hematite (by product), corundum (by product) and anorthite/albite (by product), distributed in a matrix of predominantly vitreous material.

In the modules, Dekton® is reinforced on the "back" side with a type E 300 g/m² fibreglass mesh attached to Dekton® using an embedding polymerised resin (epoxy or polyurethane).

The polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam is close cell foam derivative from polyurethane, reinforced on its 'free' side with an E 200-300 g/m² fibreglass mesh, optionally using an embedding polymerised resin (epoxy or polyurethane). The PIR foam may be covered with a sheet of paper on its exposed surface.

The reinforced Dekton® sheet and the reinforced polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam are adhered to each other using an epoxy or polyurethane resin. The edges of the modules are finished with mitered strips from the same materials, adhered with a polyurethane resin.

Substances in the mixture that constitute a health or environmental hazard under Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, are classified as PBT/vPvB or are included on the Candidate List:

INDICATORS	IUPAC NAME	CONCENTRATION	CLASSIFICATION - REGULATION (EC) NO. 1272/2008
CAS No: 14808-60-7 CE No: 238-878-4	Crystalline silica (SiO ₂): Quartz and cristobalite	3-9 %	STOT RE 2, H373 STOT SE 3, H335 Carc. 1A, H350i
CAS No: 14464-46-1 CE No: 238-455-4			

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 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 material processing. 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

In case of dust contacting with the 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 Inhalation

During the mechanical processing of this product, particularly if the processing recommendations are not followed using water and suitable air filtering and venting systems, mineral dust and crystalline silica may be suspended in the air. Prolonged contact and/or large-scale inhalation of this respirable dust 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). Processing polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam might generate inert dust which if inhaled, is irritant to respiratory tract.

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. Use of full-covering protective clothes and self-contained breathing apparatus

5.2 Hazards specific to the substance or mixture

Combustion of polyisocyanurate (PIR) generates thermal decomposition products, including carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and traces of hydrogen cyanide.

5.3 Recommendations for fire-fighters

If a fire is declared: depending on the size of the fire, it is necessary to wear complete protective gear and self-contained breathing apparatus. At least minimal emergency facilities and tools must be available (fire blankets, portable first-aid kit, etc.) in accordance with R.D.486/1997 and later regulations.

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

The product is inert for the environment. 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 Safe handling precautions

Manual handling

Handling of Dekton® LITE requires no special measures. The user should take responsibility for carrying out a risk evaluation in accordance with local workplace risk prevention regulations.

It is advisable to use safe handling systems (crane, racks with safety bars, etc.), should their use be needed to transport large packages of Dekton® LITE.

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 respirable crystalline silica, to inert dust, and for ensuring that the workplace complies with applicable local regulations on this subject.

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

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

- Use appropriate respiratory protection with particle filtering.
- Natural and/or forced-air ventilation systems that ensure air renewal in work areas.
- Cleaning and maintenance: Use of Dust Class H vacuum and/or water cleaning systems; sweeping and using 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.

It is advisable to consult the "Good Practices Guide" and the "Dekton® LITE Elaboration Manual" for working with Dekton® and Dekton® LITE materials available via the manufacturer's 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

Store safe in an appropriately enclosed and covered indoor area. Avoid hard impacts that could break the material.

It is recommended to store the product horizontally, although short-term vertical storage in its original package is possible.

Keep away from direct sunlight exposure. Polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam degrades superficially during long-term direct sunlight exposure.

7.3 Specific end uses

There are no specific recommendations for end uses.

8. Exposure control/ individual protection

8.1 Control parameters: Occupational exposure limits

European Directive 2004/37/EC has been 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 BEFORE TRANSPOSITION OF DIRECTIVE 2004/37/EC:

SUBSTANCE	INDICATORS	COUNTRY/AUTHORITY	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS 8H TWA
Crystalline silica: Quartz Respirable fraction	CAS No: 14808-60-7 CE No: 238-878-4	Germany	0.05 ² mg/m ³
		Austria ⁴ , Hungary, Luxembourg, Switzerland	0.15 mg/m ³
		Belgium ⁴ , Denmark, Slovakia, France ⁴ , Greece, Lithuania, Norway ⁴ , UK, Romania, Czech Republic, Sweden, Slovenia, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland	0.1 mg/m ³
		Bulgaria	0.07 mg/m ³
		Cyprus ⁴	10 mg/m ³ K/Q ¹
		Spain ⁴ , Estonia, Finland, Italy ⁶	0.05 mg/m ³
		Portugal	0,025 mg/m ³
		Latvia ⁴	-
		Malta	- ³
		Netherlands	0.075 mg/m ³
Crystalline silica: Cristobalite Respirable fraction	CAS No: 14464-46-1 CE No: 238-455-4	Germany	0.05 ² mg/m ³
		Austria ⁴ , Luxembourg, Switzerland	0.15 ² mg/m ³
		Belgium ⁴ , Denmark, Estonia, Spain ⁴ , France ⁴ , Greece, Lithuania, Norway ⁴ , Romania, Sweden, Finland, Italy ⁶	0.05 mg/m ³
		Bulgaria	0.07 mg/m ³
		Cyprus ⁴ , Latvia ⁴	-
		Slovakia, Hungary, UK, Czech Republic, Slovenia ⁴ , Ireland, Poland	0.1 mg/m ³
		Portugal	0.025 mg/m ³
		Malta	- ³
		Netherlands	0.075 mg/m ³
		Inert dust Not Specified Respirable fraction	
Belgium, Italy, Spain	3 mg/m ³		
Bulgaria, Ireland, UK	4 mg/m ³		
Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Malta ³ , Slovakia, Slovenia	-		
Germany	0.5 ⁵ mg/m ³		
Lithuania, Romania	10 mg/m ³		
Luxemburg, Switzerland	6 mg/m ³		
Poland	0.3 mg/m ³		

Source: IMA-Europe. Date: September 2019. / 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 Values under revision as of January 2020. / ⁵ 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. / ⁶ Inspection authorities use the ACGIH recommended limit value of 0.025 mg/m³

Respirable dust fraction in the United States:

SUBSTANCE	CRYSTALLINE SILICA (RESPIRABLE)	ZIRCON (ZIRCONIUM COMPOUNDS)	INERT DUST (RESPIRABLE)
CAS No	14808-60-7 (Quartz) 14464-46-1 (Cristobalite)	10101-52-7	-
OSHA – PEL (8 hour TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³ as Zr (ST) 10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³
NIOSH – REL (10 hour TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³ as Zr (ST) 10 mg/m ³	-
ACGIH – TLV (8 hour TWA)	0.025 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³ as Zr (ST) 10 mg/m ³	-
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/dsg/annotated-pels>

Respirable dust fraction in Australia and New Zealand:

SUBSTANCE	Crystalline silica: Quartz, Cristobalite	Zircon (zirconium compounds)	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)
CAS NO	14808-60-7 (Quartz) 14464-46-1 (Cristobalite)	10101-52-7	-
AUSTRALIA OEL	Respirable dust 0.05 mg/m ³ (8 hour TWA)	5 mg/m ³ as Zr (8 hour TWA)	-
NEW ZEALAND (WES)	Respirable dust 0.05 mg/m ³ (8 hour TWA)	5 mg/m ³ as Zr (8 hour TWA)	3 mg/m ³

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (update 16/12/2019) - Safe Work Australia: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au; New Zealand Workplace exposure standards and biological exposure indices: <https://worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/work-related-health/monitoring/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 tolerância 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 Mineraias.

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.

8.1.2 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:**

Always follow your local regulation regarding health and Safety. If you are a professional, consult a competent health and safety professional to monitor exposure to mineral and inert dust, and dust containing crystalline silica. Reduce the generation of airborne dust as much as possible. Use closed areas for processing, local exhaust venting or other technical controls to keep the particle concentration in the air below the exposure limits specified by applicable regulations. If operations create dust, smoke or vapour, use a ventilation system to ensure that exposure to airborne particles 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 Dekton® LITE.



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 Dekton® LITE, 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. PIR foam is light yellow
 Odour: Odourless
 Olfactory threshold: N/A*

Product characteristics:

Density (EN-14617-1): 300-700 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
 Comburent properties: Not comburent

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.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not reactive under normal storage and usage conditions.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal storage and usage conditions. Polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam degrades superficially if exposed to direct sun light.

Potential for dangerous reactions: No dangerous reactions are expected.

Conditions to be avoided: During handling or processing, avoid contact with hot surfaces as the resin or the foam materials may deteriorate. Avoid hard impacts that could break the material.

Incompatible materials: Contact of the polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam with solvents shall be avoided (acetone, dimethylformamide)

Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic fumes might be produced during combustion of the polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam.

11. Toxicity information

Information on toxic effects

a) Acute toxicity: Does not meet classification criteria

ACUTE TOXICITY ESTIMATE (ATE) OF THE MIXTURE

Oral ATE	>2000 mg/Kg
Dermal ATE	>2000 mg/Kg
Inhalation ATE	No information available

CRYSTALLINE SILICA (SiO₂): QUARTZ

Oral LD ₅₀	>2000mg/Kg weight (rat)
Dermal LD ₅₀	>2000 mg/Kg weight (rabbit)
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. As a result, animal welfare concerns make further experiments unjustifiable.

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:

This product is classified as STOT RE 2 according to the criteria set out in Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

The prolonged and/or large-scale inhalation of the respirable fraction of mineral 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 may increase the risk of other work-related illnesses such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 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 (SiO₂): Prolonged or large-scale exposure to dust containing respirable crystalline silica may cause **lung cancer**.

MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION	CRYSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ)
CLP	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
WES	6.7A Confirmed carcinogenic; (r)
HCIS	Carcinogenic Category 1A

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: See sections e) and j) above. Dust produced from polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam mechanizing is irritant to the respiratory tract.

12. Environmental information

Toxicity: Dekton® LITE is 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.

Persistence and degradability: Not applicable. Polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam is degraded superficially after prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.

Bioaccumulation potential: Not applicable. It does not contain any CFC's or HCFC's.

Soil mobility: Not applicable.

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).

Other adverse effects: None known.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

In accordance with European Directives 91/156/EEC and 2018/850, as well as Spanish Law 22/2011 of June 28th and its pursuant R.D. 1481/2001 of 27 December, defective and waste products, along with small pieces, may be disposed of in landfills for non-hazardous materials.

Dekton® LITE 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: 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 annex II of the MARPOL 73/78

Agreement and IBC Code: 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 2017 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) n° 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, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

Specific legislation in the United States:

- Hazard Communication, 29 CFR 1910.1200 [HCS 1994]. <https://www.osha.gov/lawsregs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200>
- OSHA's Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard: The material manufacturer strongly urges that business owners that operate in the U.S. comply with the requirements established in the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standards for Construction (accessible at <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline>).
- Californian Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 – Proposition 65:



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including crystalline silica (airborne particles of respirable size), which is 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: <http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/>
- Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES): <https://worksafe.govt.nz>
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

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) n° 2015/830 of 28 May 2015, and in line with GHS ver. 7 (2017).

16.2 Legislative texts and phrases included in section 3 Regulation no 1272/2008 (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.

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.

IMA: Industrial Minerals Association

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: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards.

16.4 Main sources

- <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu> - <http://echa.europa.eu>
- <http://europhrac.eu> - <http://echemportal.org>
- <http://toxnet.nlm> - <http://inchem.org>
- <http://epa.gov> - <https://www.osha.gov>
- <http://insh.es>
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- IARC publications. Overall carcinogenicity evaluation
- Access to European law, <http://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, S.A.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, consult the manufacturer and follow the instructions in the Good Practices Guide for the processing of material available on the manufacturer's website www.dekton.com or 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 (<http://www.nepsi.eu/>).
- Website on Crystalline Silica and Health created by the Industrial Mineral Association of Europe (IMA-Europe): <https://www.crystallinesilica.eu/>
- Technical Prevention Sheet 890 of the Spanish National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety: <http://www.insht.es/InshtWeb/Contenidos/Documentacion/FichasTécnicas/NTP/Ficheros/821a921/890w.pdf>
- OSHA Standard for Respirable Crystalline Silica: www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/index.html
- Californian Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 – Proposition 65: <https://oehha.ca.gov/chemicals/silica-crystalline-respirable>
- Australian SafeWork NSW – Crystalline Silica Fact Sheet <http://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/media/publications/health-and-safety/hazardous-chemicals/crystalline-silica-technical-fact-sheet>

COSENTINO®

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