



PORCELAIN SLABS SAFETY DATA SHEET



INTRODUCTION

This document provides comprehensive information on the handling and usage of Montecera Porcelain Slabs. Utilizing all available data on these products, Montecera has prepared a safety data sheet in accordance with the seventh revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

The primary purpose of this safety data sheet is to equip employees with general information and detailed guidance on safely handling during all stages of use. It is intended to enhance working conditions and minimize potential risks by adhering to the risk management guidelines outlined in this document.

Given the specific characteristics of these products, it is important for employees to recognize that during cutting and polishing processes, they may be exposed to airborne crystalline silica (quartz) particles. Prolonged inhalation or exposure to high concentrations of these particles can lead to pulmonary fibrosis, commonly known as silicosis, with symptoms including coughing and difficulty breathing.

To reduce exposure to respirable crystalline silica, we strongly recommend the use of wet cutting and polishing techniques.



CONTENTS

1.	IDENTIFICATION	4
1.1.	Product Identifier	4
1.2.	Relevant Identified Uses of The Substance Or Mixture And Non-Recommended Uses	4
1.3.	Information On Provider of The Safety Data Sheet.....	4
2.	HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.....	5
2.1	Classification of The Substance Or Mixture	5
2.2.	Label Information	5
3.	COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS	6
4.	FIRST AID MEASURES	7
4.1.	Description Of First Aid Measures	7
4.2.	Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed.....	7
4.3.	Indication Of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed.....	7
5.	FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES	8
5.1.	Extinguishing Media	8
5.2.	Specific Hazards Arising from The Substance or Mixture	8
5.3.	Advice For Fire-Fighters	8
6.	MEASURES TO TAKE IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SPILLAGE.....	8
6.1.	Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures	8
6.2.	Environmental Precautions	8
6.3.	Methods and Equipment for Cleaning and Containment	8
6.4.	Reference to Other Sections	8
7.	HANDLING AND STORAGE	9
7.1.	Precautions for Safe Handling	9
7.2.	Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Possible Incompatibilities	10
7.3.	Specific End Uses	10
8.	EXPOSURE CONTROL /INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION.....	10
8.1.	Control parameters	10
8.2.	Exposure control.....	13
9.	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.....	14
10.	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	15
11.	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	16
11.1.	Information on Hazard Classes as Defined in the Globally Harmonized System	16
12.	ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	17
13.	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION.....	17
14.	TRANSPORT INFORMATION	18
15.	REGULATORY INFORMATION.....	19
15.1.	Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations And Legislation Specific To The Substance Or Mixture. 19	
15.2.	Chemical Safety Assessment.....	19
16.	OTHER INFORMATION.....	20



1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Montecera Porcelain Slabs

1.2. Relevant Identified Uses of The Substance Or Mixture And Non-Recommended Uses

Identified uses: Ultracompact surface made of sintered minerals, intended for use in building interiors and exteriors, including worktops, sinks, wall paneling, façades, flooring, and other similar uses.

Contraindicated uses: Do not mechanically process the material using a dry method; avoid producing dust. Although the exposure potential during cutting and polishing of the product is much Lower than the legal limits, all advice and instructions given in the safety data sheet must Be followed to reduce exposure to the technical minimum for the worker. Therefore, the Personal protective equipment listed in section 8 must always be used.

1.3. Information On Provider of The Safety Data Sheet

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of The Substance or Mixture

Total crystalline silica content (SiO₂) of product: <25%

Regulation (EC) n° 1272/2008 (CLP) /GHS ver. 7 / Directive 2004/37/EC

STOT RE 2: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure. Category 1

H372: Causes damage to organs (lung) 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) n° 1272/2008 (CLP) / GHS ver. 7 / Directive 2004/37/EC does not provide for any hazards associated with the finished material. However, given that it contains crystalline silica (SiO₂) as quartz or cristobalite, dust particles may be generated during the mechanical processing or preparation of slabs (cutting, shaping, perforation, engraving, etc.). These particles, which include respirable crystalline silica, may remain suspended in the air. Large-scale inhalation of this portion of mineral dust and crystalline silica can cause serious illnesses, including pneumoconiosis, pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis), lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and kidney disease.

2.2. Label Information

Regulation (EC) n° 1272/2008 (CLP) /GHS ver. 7 / Directive 2004/37/EC

Hazard symbols:



Signal Word: DANGER



Hazard statements

Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
H372	Causes damage to organs (lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure (via inhalation).
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements

Precautionary Code	Precautionary Statement
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).

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Kalesinterflex, T-One consists of a glassy matrix incorporating crystalline silica, aluminosilicates, zircon, and inorganic pigments. The content of crystalline silica is maintained at less than 25%.

IDENTIFIER	CAS	EC	CONCENTRATION	CLASSIFICATION
Crystalline silica (SiO ₂) - Quartz	14808- 60-7	238- 878-4	< 25%	STOT RE 1, H372 Carc. 1A, H350i

No tests on the product have detected the presence of cristobalite or tridymite, which are known to be the most siliceous and hazardous forms of silica.



4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description Of First Aid Measures

Inhalation	If the product is inhaled directly, immediately move the individual to an area with fresh air. Ensure they are at rest and seek medical attention if necessary.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing. The product generally does not cause skin irritation. Any dust can be washed off with water. If skin irritation persists, consult a healthcare professional.
Eye Contact	Thoroughly rinse the eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Avoid rubbing the eyes to prevent potential corneal damage caused by mechanical stress. If irritation continues, seek medical assistance
Ingestion	In the event of ingestion, move the person to a well-ventilated area and keep them in a comfortable position that facilitates breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

The most significant health risk associated with the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica is the development of silicosis, a common form of pneumoconiosis. Prolonged and excessive exposure can overwhelm the body's natural defense mechanisms, preventing the clearance of crystalline silica from the lungs. Over time, the accumulation of dust can lead to irreversible health effects, including fibrosis in the deep regions of the lungs. This fibrosis may result in respiratory difficulties, an increased risk of lung cancer, and in severe cases, death. Larger, non-respirable particles typically accumulate in the primary airways of the respiratory system and can be expelled through mucociliary action.

4.3. Indication Of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If symptoms persist, it is crucial to seek immediate medical attention.



5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing means: The product is not flammable. The extinguishing agent must be selected according to the environment.

5.2. Specific Hazards Arising from The Substance or Mixture

No further data available.

5.3. Advice For Fire-Fighters

Depending on the environment and size of the fire, self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing may be recommended.

6. MEASURES TO TAKE IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SPILLAGE

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Not applicable. The finished material does not present any spillage risks.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Not applicable. The finished material does not present any spillage risks.

6.3. Methods and Equipment for Cleaning and Containment

Not applicable. The finished material does not present any spillage risks.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

For personal protective equipment, see Section 8.
For waste treatment considerations, refer to Section 13.



7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Manual Handling:

No special precautions are required for the manual handling.. However, users are responsible for conducting a risk assessment in accordance with workplace safety regulations. The following precautions are recommended:

- Use safe handling systems (e.g., cranes, racks with safety bars). Given that the material has greater cutting capability than natural stone, slings must be durable and well-maintained.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used. When handling and storing slabs, wearing a helmet, safety shoes, protective glasses, and gloves is essential.

Processing and Installation:

Employers of professionals who process the material must ensure the workplace is equipped with the necessary occupational health and safety measures to limit exposure to respirable crystalline silica and comply with applicable local regulations. During the processing and installation of the material, mechanical work should be conducted with tools that have an integrated water supply system or a dust extraction system. Uncontrolled dry mechanical processing should be avoided as it may produce dust containing respirable crystalline silica (SiO₂).

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

- Machines and tools equipped with a water supply system with a proper water treatment system, or the "wet method."
- Natural and/or forced ventilation systems in work areas to ensure air renewal.
- Cleaning and maintenance practices. Use vacuum and/or wet cleaning systems; avoid other methods that could cause dust to become airborne, such as sweeping or using compressed air. Preventive maintenance programs should be implemented to ensure proper organization, cleanliness, and operating conditions of equipment.

- It is recommended to consult the "Good Practice Guide" when working with this material.

This guide is available on request through the website info@montecerausa.com or from the



supplier of this SDS. However, these measures and the guide do not replace or fully encompass legal obligations regarding occupational health and safety under applicable local regulations.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Possible Incompatibilities

Storage in a dry location is recommended. Store panels only on safety racks and ensure they are properly secured.

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 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 FRACTIONS

Occupational Exposure Limits in mg/m³ 8 hours TWA – Respirable dust – in EU 271 + Norway, Switzerland, Turkey

Country/Authority <i>(see caption p. 3)</i>	(inert) dust INHALABLE	(inert) dust RESPIRABLE	Respirable Quartz	Respirable Cristobalite	Respirable Tridymite	Diatomaceous earth	Amorphous silica	Fused silica	Kaolin	Mica	Talc
Austria/I	10	5	0,05	0,05	0,05			0,15			2
Belgium/II	10	3	0,1	0,05	0,05	3	2	0,1	2	3	2
Bulgaria/III	10	4	0,1 ²	0,1	0,1	1	10		3	3	3
Cyprus/IV		/	10k/Q ³	/	/	/	2	/	/	/	/
Czech Republic/V			0,1	0,1	0,1			4		2	2
Denmark/VI	10	5	0,1	0,05	0,05	1,5		0,1	2		
Estonia			0,05	0,05	0,05		2				
Finland/VII	10	/	0,05	0,05	0,05	5					2
France/VIII	/	5 ⁵	0,1	0,05	0,05				10		
	4 ⁴	0,9 ⁶									
Germany/IX	10	0,5 ⁷	0,05 ⁸	0,05 ⁵	0,05 ⁵	0,3 ⁹	4 ¹⁰	0,3 ¹¹	/	/	/
Greece/X	10	5	0,1	0,05	0,05						2
Hungary			0,1	0,1	0,1						2
Ireland/XI	10	4	0,1	0,1	0,1		2,4	0,08	2	0,8	0,8

- 1 Missing information for Croatia and Latvia. As of 16 January 2018, a European Binding Occupational Exposure Limit is set for respirable crystalline silica dust at 0.1 mg/m³ in Directive 2017/2398.
- 2 2 0,1 x 100/Z. 0,1 mg/m³ is the limit for dust containing more than 2% respirable crystalline silica.
- 3 Q: quartz percentage – K=1
- 4 Total dust (premises with specific pollution – locaux à pollution spécifique)
- 5 Respirable dust (outside in mines and quarries)
- 6 Respirable dust (premises with specific pollution – locaux à pollution spécifique)
- 7 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.
- 8 Assessment criterion (reference value).
- 9 Respirable fraction for calcinated Kieselgur
- 10 Inhalable fraction.
- 11 Respirable fraction.

Country/Authority (see caption p. 3)	(inert) dust INHALABLE	(inert) dust RESPIRABLE	Quartz	Cristobalite	Tridymite	Diatomaceous earth	Amorphous silica	Fused silica	Kaolin	Mica	Talc
Lithuania/XIII		10	0,1	0,05	0,05						1
Luxembourg/XIV	10	6	0,1	0,1	0,1			0,3			2
Malta ¹² / XV		/	/	/	/						
Netherlands/ XVI	10	5	0,075	0,075	0,075					2,5	0,25
Norway/ XVII	10	5	0,05	0,05	0,05	1,5	1,5			3	2
Poland/XVIII	10	/	0,1	0,1	0,1	2	2	1	10		1
Portugal/ XIX	10	5	0,05	0,025	0,025			0,1	2	3	2
Romania/ XX		10	0,1	0,05	0,05				2	3	2
Slovakia	10		0,1	0,1	0,1		2			2	2
Slovenia			0,05	0,05	0,05			0,3			2
Spain/XXI	10	3	0,05	0,05	0,05			0,1	2	3	2
Sweden/XXII	5	2,5	0,1	0,05	0,05						1
Switzerland/XXIII		6	0,15	0,15	0,15		0,3	0,3	3	3	2
UK/XXIV	10	4	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,2	2,4	0,08	2	0,8	1
Turkey			10 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂ + 2								

12 When needed, Maltese authorities refer to values from the UK for OELVs which do not exist in the Maltese legislation.

Source: [Documents | Nepsi | The European Network on Silica](#)

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:

When mechanically processing the material, if dust generation occurs, it is essential to identify potential exposure scenarios. Implement appropriate technical and organizational measures, such as installing local exhaust systems and/or ensuring adequate ventilation, to control and minimize exposure.

Personal Protective Equipment:

	Eyes	To protect against potential splinters or particles that may cause discomfort, wear safety goggles and a face shield.
 	Hands and Skin	When handling and processing the material, use anti-cut gloves to protect your hands. For handling whole slabs, wear clean clothing that fully covers the body. No additional measures are necessary. However, avoid skin contact with dust generated during the processing of the slabs.
	Respiratory	If dust is present, wear a filtering mask equipped with a particulate filter to ensure respiratory protection.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Appearance	Solid slab
Odour	Odourless
Odour Threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable as product is solid
Boiling Point	Not applicable
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	Not applicable
Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.3
Solubility in Water	Insoluble in water
Partition Coefficient	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable
% Volatiles	Not applicable
Gross Calorific Value	Non-combustible



10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

The material is non-reactive under standard storage and usage conditions.

Chemical Stability:

The material remains stable under normal storage and usage conditions.

Potential for Hazardous Reactions:

No hazardous reactions are anticipated under standard conditions.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid exposure to surfaces with temperatures exceeding 300°C, as this may lead to material degradation. Additionally, avoid severe impacts that could cause the material to fracture.

Incompatible Materials:

There is no available information regarding incompatible materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

No known hazardous decomposition products are associated with this material.



11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Hazard Classes as Defined in the Globally Harmonized System

Toxicological Category	Assessment
Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Respirable crystalline silica dust is considered carcinogenic when generated in a work process with a risk of exposure.
Reproductive Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Repeated Exposure	Crystalline silica meets the criteria for classification as toxic due to repeated exposure based on studies.
Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.



12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Property	Assessment
Toxicity	No data available.
Persistence and Degradability	No data available.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No data available.
Mobility in Soil	No data available.
PBT and vPvB Assessment Results	No data available.
Endocrine Disrupting Properties	No data available.
Other Adverse Effects	No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

For the disposal of slab offcuts, ensure they are directed to an authorized landfill facility. Please consult the Regional Council to explore appropriate disposal options in accordance with local regulations.



14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Section	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN Number or ID Number	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.2 Official Designation of Transport of				
the United Nations	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.3 Transport Hazard Classes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.4 Packing Group	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental Hazards	Product not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment			
14.6 Special Precautions for the Users	Not defined. Note relevant information, e.g., on handling, in other sections of this document.			
14.7 Transport by Sea in Bulk with	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Accordance with IMO Instruments				



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations And Legislation Specific To The Substance Or Mixture

- Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS): Seventh edition.
- Occupational Health and Safety Act: 2011.
- National Guidance Material: Working with silica and silica-containing products, September 2019.
- Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants: December 2019.
- Model Work Health and Safety Regulations: January 2021.
- Managing the Risks of Respirable Crystalline Silica from Engineered Stone in the Workplace: October 2021.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been conducted, as this mixture is exempt from registration.



16. OTHER INFORMATION

User liability/Liability disclaimer:

The information set forth herein is based on our present knowledge and is provided for the purpose of describing the product with regard to health, safety and environment only. As such, it should not be construed as a guarantee with respect to any specific property of the product. It is therefore the sole responsibility of the customer to decide whether such information is appropriate and beneficial.

Relevant phrases:

H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.

H372: Causes damage to organs (lungs and respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

H373: May cause damage to organs (lungs and respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/ gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P284: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to local regulations.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

TWA: Eight-hour time-weighted average. It refers to the maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road).

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances.

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

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.

vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative.