SAFETY DATA SHEET

XTONE® / XLIGHT®

XTONE

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This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been prepared specifically for professionals (marble workers, installers, etc.) who mechanically process the material in a manner that may generate respirable dust. If you are going to process the material in this manner, please read this information carefully.

These products contain differing amounts of crystalline silica. Processing them incorrectly or without taking appropriate safety precautions can cause serious illness.

Always seek health and safety advice from your local government and a professional industrial hygienist to implement the required occupational safety measures to meet regulatory requirements and mitigate dust exposure, as safety measures depend on the specific conditions of each job.

Employers of workers who process the material have a responsibility to inform their employees about the risks and to ensure that the workplace is safe. They are also responsible for implementing the required health and safety measures in the workplace.

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01. Identification

1.1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product identifier: XTONE® / XLIGHT® large-format porcelain surfaces
Identity of the substances contributing to the classification of the mixture: Crystalline silica (SiO2).

1.2 - RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Identified uses: Surfaces of mineral origin, large format porcelain tiles at high temperature, shaped in large format for use in countertops, flooring, interior and exterior coverings, tables, washbasins and other finished products.

Restrictions on use: Do not mechanically process the material when dry, avoid dust generation.

1.3 - SAFETY DATA SHEET SUPPLIER DETAILS

Importer and Responsible Party:
Porven Ltd. (d/b/a Porcelanosa USA)
600 Route 17 North
Ramsey, NJ 07446
Tel.: +1 201 995 1310
info@porcelanosa-usa.com
https://store.porcelanosa.com/us

1.4 - EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

CHEMTREC (24 hours / 7 days, Greeting Language English)
USA (Local Number): 1-800-424-9300
Canada (Toll Free Number): +1-800-424-9300

02. Hazard(s) identification

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL

The product has been evaluated in accordance with the **2024 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - HCS 2024, 29 CFR § 1910.1200**, including the health-hazard classification criteria in Appendix A.

The hazard classification considers the product in its shipped form and the hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated downstream uses. The finished product is a solid manufactured mineral material and does not normally generate exposure to respirable crystalline silica when handled intact.

Cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing may change the physical form of the product and generate airborne dust containing respirable crystalline silica. The classification below communicates the health hazards associated with inhalation of that respirable dust.

OSHA HCS 2024 classification:

- **Carcinogenicity - Category 1A. H350 - May cause cancer by inhalation**
  - Route of exposure: inhalation.
- **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1. H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.**
  - Target organ: lungs.
  - Route of exposure: inhalation.
- **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 3 - Respiratory tract irritation. H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.**
  - Route of exposure: inhalation.

Total crystalline silica content of the finished product: **less than 11% by weight**.

The crystalline silica content of the finished product does not represent the airborne concentration of respirable crystalline silica that may be generated during mechanical processing. Airborne exposure depends on the operation performed, processing method, duration, tools, engineering controls, work practices, ventilation and other workplace conditions.

2.2 OSHA LABEL ELEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

Pictograms:



Health hazard - GHS08



Exclamation mark - GHS07

Hazard statements:

- H350: May cause cancer by inhalation.
- H372: Causes damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

- **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/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- **P261:** Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- **P280:** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Response

- **P304 + P340 (Combined):** IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- **P308 + P313 (Combined):** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

- **P405:** Store locked up.

Disposal

- **P501:** Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant (or in accordance with local/regional/national regulations).

2.3 HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

The intact finished product may present physical handling hazards because of its dimensions, weight and rigid form. Slabs or fragments may fall, tip, break or cause crushing, impact or cutting injuries. Broken pieces may have sharp edges.

These physical handling hazards are not classified health hazards under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Use appropriate mechanical-handling equipment, restraints, work practices and personal protective equipment.

Dust and fragments generated during mechanical processing may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat. The classified inhalation hazards associated with respirable crystalline silica are stated in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

2.4 OTHER HAZARDS

Repeated or prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a serious and potentially disabling occupational lung disease. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica may also increase the risk of lung cancer and other respiratory disease.

Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica must be controlled in accordance with the applicable OSHA standard:

- **29 CFR § 1910.1053** for general industry and maritime operations; or
- **29 CFR § 1926.1153** for construction activities, as applicable.

The OSHA action level for respirable crystalline silica is **25 µg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average**. Applicability of the OSHA respirable crystalline silica standards and the required exposure controls must be determined by the employer based on the operations performed and the foreseeable exposure conditions.

2.5 CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to crystalline silica, airborne particles of respirable size, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

For additional information, consult the California Proposition 65 requirements applicable to the product and its foreseeable use.

03. Composition information on ingredients

3.1 SUBSTANCE

Not applicable. This product is a solid, sintered mineral mixture.

3.2 MIXTURE

General composition
XTONE® and XLIGHT® are solid mineral products manufactured by high-temperature processing of compacted mineral raw materials. The finished products consist predominantly of an inorganic vitreous matrix containing crystalline mineral phases in proportions that may vary according to the product family, color, design, thickness and technical characteristics.

The composition disclosure below has been prepared in accordance with the **2024 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - HCS 2024, 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D.**

Ingredients classified as health hazards are disclosed where they are present at or above the applicable cut-off value or concentration limit, or where they present a health risk below that value. The concentration reported shall be an exact percentage or a concentration range permitted under 29 CFR § 1910.1200.

Hazardous ingredients reportable under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	Concentration by weight	OSHA HazCom health hazard classification
Crystalline silica - quartz	Quartz; silicon dioxide; crystalline silica; SiO_2	14808-60-7	<11%(*)	Carcinogenicity - Category 1A; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1, lungs, inhalation

(*) The indicated concentration value is an average of the different compositions used to manufacture XTONE® and XLIGHT®

Route of exposure relevant to the classification: Inhalation of respirable dust generated during mechanical processing.

The concentrations stated above represent crystalline silica present in the finished product. They do not represent the concentration of airborne respirable crystalline silica generated during cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing.
The amount of respirable crystalline silica generated depends on the operation performed, tools, processing conditions, engineering controls, work practices, duration and other workplace factors.
Other ingredients are not listed where, based on the information currently available, they are not classified as health hazards under 29 CFR § 1910.1200, are present below an applicable disclosure threshold and do not present a health risk below that threshold, or do not contribute to the hazard classification of the product.

Certain product references may include a fiberglass backing mesh and cured polymeric adhesive or resin. Product-specific backing materials, adhesives, resins, pigments, coatings and additives shall be evaluated as part of the complete composition review. Any ingredient meeting the disclosure criteria of 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D, shall be included in the table above.

Concentration variability
Where this Safety Data Sheet covers a group of substantially similar products or products with documented production variability, the concentration ranges stated above represent the validated minimum and maximum concentrations applicable to all products covered by this Safety Data Sheet.

Trade-secret statement
No chemical identity or concentration is withheld as a trade secret unless expressly stated in this section and documented in accordance with 29 CFR § 1910.1200(i).
See Section 8 for occupational exposure limits and exposure-control measures applicable to respirable crystalline silica.

04. First aid measures

4.1 - DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID

No special measures are required for the finished material, but special measures are required for processing and working, which are listed below:

General recommendations
Have the label or Safety Data Sheet (SDS) with you when calling the emergency telephone or going to a doctor.
Move the affected person away from the source of exposure. Provide fresh air and rest. Do not give victim anything to drink if unconscious.
Symptoms as a result of poisoning may occur after exposure, so in case of doubt or persistent discomfort seek medical attention by showing the SDS for this product.

Inhalation
Do not inhale dust generated from the processing of the material. In case of symptoms of intoxication remove the affected person from the exposure area and provide fresh air. Apply assisted ventilation in case of severe reaction of the injured person. Seek medical attention if symptoms worsen or persist.

Skin contact
Wash with plenty of water and soap.

Eye contact
Flush eyes with plenty of water at room temperature for at least 15 minutes. Avoid rubbing or closing the eyes. In case the victim wears contact lenses, they should be removed as long as they are not stuck to the eyes, otherwise additional damage may occur. Seek medical attention if symptoms worsen or persist.

4.2 - MAIN SYMPTOMS AND ACUTE AND DELAYED EFFECTS INHALATION

During mechanical processing of this product, especially if the recommendations for processing with water supply and adequate air filtration and exhaust systems are not followed, a fine fraction of mineral dust and crystalline silica may be suspended in the air. Prolonged contact and/or massive inhalation of the respirable fraction can cause pneumoconiosis, pulmonary fibrosis, commonly known as silicosis, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or kidney disease. The main symptoms of silicosis are coughing and shortness of breath (see section 11).

4.3 - INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

In case of doubt or if the symptom persists, seek medical attention.

05. Fire-Fighting measures

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable extinguishing media: The intact mineral product is noncombustible. Use water spray, water fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or other extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding fire and the materials involved.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known specifically for the intact mineral product. Do not use a direct high-pressure water stream where it may spread burning materials, destabilize stored slabs or packages, or disperse accumulated dust.

5.2 SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE PRODUCT

The inorganic mineral portion of the finished product is noncombustible and is not expected to contribute significantly to fire development.

Certain product references may contain fiberglass-reinforcing mesh, cured adhesive, resin, coating or other organic components. Packaging may also contain combustible materials. These components may burn or thermally decompose and may generate smoke, irritating gases, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other combustion or decomposition products.

Slabs, racks and packages may lose stability when exposed to fire, heat or firefighting water. Falling slabs, breakage and sharp fragments may present physical hazards. Fire or breakage may also generate dust containing crystalline silica.

5.3 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Wear full structural firefighting protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus where smoke, combustion products or airborne dust may be present.

Approach from upwind where practicable. Assess the stability of slabs, racks, frames and surrounding structures. Avoid breathing smoke, fumes and dust.

Prevent contaminated firefighting water and debris from entering drains or surface waters where practicable. After the fire, do not dry sweep or use compressed air to remove dust or debris that may contain crystalline silica. Use wet cleanup methods or a HEPA-filtered vacuum. See Sections 6, 8, 10 and 13.

06. Accidental release measures

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The intact finished product is a solid material and does not present a spill or leakage hazard under normal conditions of handling, storage, transportation or intended use.
Breakage, cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing or other mechanical processing may generate sharp fragments and airborne dust containing respirable crystalline silica.
Avoid generating and dispersing dust. Restrict access to the affected area where significant amounts of dust have been released and ensure adequate ventilation.
Persons involved in cleanup shall avoid breathing dust and shall use the personal protective equipment specified in Section 8, as appropriate to the level and duration of exposure. Where respiratory protection is required, use a NIOSH-approved respirator selected, fitted and used in accordance with 29 CFR § 1910.134.
Wear appropriate cut-resistant gloves, protective footwear and safety glasses or goggles when handling broken pieces or sharp fragments.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The intact finished product does not present a liquid spill hazard.
Prevent fragments, cutting residues, slurry, sludge and accumulated dust from entering drains, sewers or surface waters.
Do not use cleanup methods that disperse dust into the air or onto surrounding work surfaces.
Collect and manage all residues in accordance with applicable federal, state and local requirements.

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Intact slabs and large fragments
Carefully collect intact pieces and large fragments. Use appropriate mechanical handling equipment where necessary. Avoid dropping, crushing or further breaking the material.
Place collected material in a suitable container or designated waste collection area. Exercise caution because broken pieces may have sharp edges.

Dry dust and small debris
Do not dry sweep or dry brush dust where these practices may contribute to employee exposure to respirable crystalline silica.
Do not use compressed air to clean floors, work surfaces, equipment, clothing or personnel unless the compressed air is used together with a ventilation system that effectively captures the dust cloud, or unless no other feasible cleaning method is available.
Clean dry dust and small debris using one or more of the following methods, as appropriate:

- A vacuum cleaning system equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter;
- Wet sweeping or wet wiping;
- Water misting or other wet methods that prevent dust from becoming airborne; or
- A local exhaust ventilation system designed to capture dust at the point of generation.

Avoid actions that may re-suspend accumulated dust.
Place collected dust and debris in closed containers suitable for disposal. Do not overfill containers.
Handle collected waste carefully to prevent the release of dust during collection, transfer, storage, transportation and disposal.

Wet slurry and sludge
Collect slurry and sludge generated by wet cutting, drilling, grinding, milling or polishing before the material dries. Use suitable containment, wet vacuuming or other collection methods that minimize worker exposure.
Do not allow dried slurry or sludge to accumulate. If slurry or sludge has dried, re-wet it or remove it using a HEPA-filtered vacuum. Do not dry sweep dried residues.
Dispose of recovered fragments, dust, slurry, sludge, used filters and contaminated cleanup materials in accordance with Section 13 and applicable federal, state and local requirements.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

See Section 7 for safe handling and storage precautions.
See Section 8 for occupational exposure limits, exposure controls and personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

07. Handling and storage

7.1 - MANUAL HANDLING

Precautions for safe handling
The handling of XTONE® and XLIGHT® requires Personal Protective Equipment. Wear a helmet, safety footwear, safety goggles and gloves during handling and storage of XTONE® and XLIGHT®.
The user must be responsible for carrying out a risk assessment, in accordance with occupational risk prevention regulations.
The following precautions are recommended:
Safe handling systems should be used (crane, trestle with safety bars, etc.). Slings must be well protected and resistant, since this material has a greater cutting capacity than natural stone.

Processing and Installation
Employers of professionals processing the material should provide the workplace with appropriate occupational health and safety measures to limit the worker's exposure to respirable crystalline silica, and to ensure that the workplace complies with applicable local regulations in this regard.

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

Dust exposure should be controlled with appropriate control measures such as:

- Machines and tools with water supply or "wet way" systems, with an appropriate water treatment system.
- Natural and/or forced ventilation systems that guarantee air renewal in workplaces.
- Cleaning and maintenance. Use of vacuum and/or water cleaning systems, avoiding sweeping and the use of compressed air, or in general methods that generate a dusty environment.
- Implementing preventive maintenance programs for the facilities to guarantee the correct conditions of order, cleanliness and operation of the work equipment.

We recommend referring to the 'XTONE Technical Documentation' to work with the material available through the web **https://healthandsafety.xtone-surface.com/**

However, in no case are these measures and guidelines exhaustive or a substitute for the legal obligations regarding health and occupational risk prevention under applicable national regulations.

7.2 - CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING POSSIBLE INCOMPATIBILITIES

No specific conditions are required for safe storage, except for storage in a suitably closed and covered place.

Avoid strong impacts that may cause breakage of the material.

7.3 - SPECIFIC END USES

No specific end use recommendations are available.

08. Exposure controls / Personal protection

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

The intact finished product does not normally generate airborne exposure. Cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing may generate respirable dust containing crystalline silica.

Applicable occupational exposure limits - United States

Substance	CAS No.	Authority / parameter	Limit	Basis
Silica, crystalline, respirable dust - quartz	14808-60-7	OSHA PEL - 29 CFR §1910.1053(c)	50 µg/m³	8-hour TWA

PEL: permissible exposure limit. TWA: time-weighted average. The OSHA PEL and action level apply to the respirable fraction of crystalline silica, not to the total crystalline silica content of the finished product.

Employers shall assess employee exposure where exposure to respirable crystalline silica is, or may reasonably be expected to be, at or above the OSHA action level. Exposure shall be determined without regard to the use of respiratory protection.

For general industry comply with 29 CFR § 1910.1053.

29 CFR § 1910.1053(i): Medical surveillance is required for employees exposed at or above the action level for 30 or more days per year.

For construction activities, including installation tasks that fall within the scope of construction work, comply with 29 CFR § 1926.1153, as applicable.

State-plan requirements and other applicable federal, state or local occupational exposure limits shall also be observed where they are more protective or otherwise applicable.

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Appropriate engineering controls

Use feasible engineering and work-practice controls to minimize dust generation and maintain employee exposure to respirable crystalline silica at or below the applicable OSHA PEL. Respiratory protection shall not be used as a substitute for feasible engineering and work-practice controls, except as permitted by the applicable OSHA standard.

- Perform cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding and polishing using tools equipped with an integrated water-delivery system or effective local exhaust ventilation.
- Use on-tool dust extraction connected to an appropriately designed dust-collection system equipped with high-efficiency filtration where wet methods are not used or are insufficient.
- Provide adequate general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to prevent the accumulation and migration of airborne dust.
- Isolate dusty operations and restrict access to regulated or controlled areas, as required by the applicable OSHA standard.
- Inspect and maintain water-delivery, ventilation and dust-collection systems to ensure effective operation.
- Use wet methods or HEPA-filtered vacuuming for housekeeping. Do not dry sweep or dry brush where these practices may contribute to employee exposure unless wet methods or HEPA-filtered vacuuming are not feasible.
- Do not use compressed air to clean clothing or surfaces where it could contribute to employee exposure, unless the compressed air is used together with a ventilation system that effectively captures the dust cloud, or unless no alternative method is feasible.

Employers shall establish and implement a written exposure control plan where required by 29 CFR § 1910.1053 or 29 CFR § 1926.1153. The plan shall address tasks involving exposure, engineering controls, work practices, respiratory protection and housekeeping measures, as applicable.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES



Respiratory protection

Use appropriate respiratory protection even when working with water as a dust reducing agent during the processing of XTONE® and XLIGHT®.

Where engineering and work-practice controls do not reduce exposure to or below the applicable PEL, where such controls are not feasible, while controls are being implemented, or where otherwise required by the applicable OSHA silica standard, use a NIOSH-approved respirator selected on the basis of the measured or reasonably anticipated exposure and the assigned protection factor required for the task.

Respirators shall be used as part of a written respiratory protection program meeting 29 CFR § 1910.134, including medical evaluation, fit testing, training, proper use, inspection, cleaning, storage and maintenance. Tight-fitting respirators require an appropriate fit test and a user seal check each time the respirator is donned. Facial hair or other conditions shall not interfere with the facepiece seal.

Do not specify or rely upon a particular respirator class solely on the basis of the crystalline silica percentage in the finished product. Respirator selection shall be based on the exposure assessment, task, control measures, duration of exposure and applicable OSHA requirements.



Eye and face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical-splash/dust goggles, as appropriate, during cutting, drilling, grinding, polishing, cleanup or other operations that may generate dust or flying particles. Use face protection where there is a risk of impact from fragments. Eye and face protection shall comply with applicable requirements of 29 CFR § 1910.133.



Hand protection

Wear suitable cut-resistant protective gloves when handling slabs, cut pieces or broken fragments. Select gloves appropriate to the mechanical hazards of the task and replace them if damaged.

Skin and body protection

Wear work clothing and protective footwear appropriate to the task. Use clothing that minimizes retention of dust. Remove accumulated dust from clothing using methods that do not disperse dust into the air. Do not use compressed air to clean clothing.



Hygiene measures

- Do not eat, drink, smoke, chew tobacco or apply cosmetics in areas where respirable crystalline silica dust is generated.
- Wash hands and face thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet and at the end of the work shift.
- Remove contaminated work clothing before leaving the work area. Do not take dust-contaminated clothing or footwear home.
- Clean or launder work clothing in a manner that prevents the release of respirable dust and informs persons handling the clothing of the potential silica hazard.

Work clothes

For XTONE® and XLIGHT® processing, wear work clothes made of fabric that does not absorb dust. Do not clean with compressed air; use vacuum cleaning methods. Wear rubber boots if working in wet areas during water processing.

Environmental exposure controls

Prevent uncontrolled release of dust, cutting residues, slurry and sludge to drains, sewers, surface waters and the surrounding environment. Collect residues using the methods described in Section 6 and manage them in accordance with Section 13 and applicable federal, state and local requirements.

09. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The information below applies to the intact finished product in its normal commercial form unless otherwise stated.

Physical state: Solid.
Color: Varies according to the commercial product range.
Odor: Odorless.
Melting point/freezing point: Not determined. The finished product is a high-temperature processed inorganic solid and does not have a single identified melting or freezing point under normal conditions of use.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: Not applicable - solid manufactured product.
Flammability: The mineral portion of the product is noncombustible. Product references containing backing mesh, adhesive, resin, packaging or other organic materials shall be evaluated separately for fire behavior.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit: Not applicable - solid manufactured product.
Flash point: Not applicable - solid manufactured product.
Auto-ignition temperature: Not determined. Not expected to be applicable to the inorganic mineral portion of the finished product.
Decomposition temperature: Not determined.
pH: Not applicable - solid product not supplied as an aqueous solution.
Kinematic viscosity: Not applicable - solid manufactured product.
Solubility: Insoluble in water under normal conditions of use.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water - log value: Not applicable - inorganic solid mixture.
Vapor pressure: Not applicable - nonvolatile solid.
Density and/or relative density:
Density: approximately 2,350–2,450 kg/m³.
Relative density: approximately 2.35–2.45, with water at 4 °C equal to 1.
Relative vapor density: Not applicable - nonvolatile solid.
Particle characteristics: The product is supplied as solid slabs or finished articles and is not supplied in particulate form. Mechanical processing may generate particles with a range of sizes, including respirable particles. No single representative particle-size distribution is assigned because particle characteristics depend on the processing operation, tools, material condition and dust-control measures used.

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

Explosive properties: The intact finished product is not expected to present an explosive hazard.
Oxidizing properties: The intact finished product is not expected to have oxidizing properties.
Water absorption: Less than 0.5%, when determined in accordance with the applicable product test method.
Flexural strength: At least 35 N/mm², when determined in accordance with the applicable product test method.

The technical performance values stated above are provided as supplementary product information and are not used as a substitute for the physical and chemical property information required by 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D.

Water absorption (ASTM C373): ≤ 0.5 %. Impervious (Porcelain) (P1). ANSI A137.1
Bond strength (ASTM C482): ≥ 50 psi.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:
Non-reactive under normal conditions of storage and use.

Chemical stability:
Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:
No hazardous reactions are expected.

Conditions to avoid:
Dust generation and uncontrolled dry processing.

Incompatible materials:
No data available.

Hazardous decomposition products:
None known.

11. Toxicological information

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

The toxicological information in this section has been evaluated and presented in accordance with the **2024 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - HCS 2024, 29 CFR § 1910.1200**, including Appendices A and D.

The finished product is a solid manufactured mineral material. Under normal conditions of handling, storage, transportation and intended use, the intact product does not normally generate airborne exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

Cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing may generate airborne dust containing respirable crystalline silica. The principal relevant route of occupational exposure is inhalation of the respirable fraction of dust generated during such operations.

Other potential routes of exposure include eye or skin contact with dust and contact with sharp fragments. Ingestion is not an expected route of occupational exposure under normal conditions of use.

Unless otherwise stated, no product-specific toxicological tests have been conducted on the finished product as a whole. The hazard classification is based on the available information for the ingredients, the physical form of the product, known or reasonably anticipated downstream uses and the applicable classification criteria of 29 CFR § 1910.1200.

11.2 ACUTE TOXICITY

Based on the available information, the product does not meet the OSHA HCS 2024 classification criteria for acute toxicity.
No product-specific acute toxicity estimates are available for the finished product as a whole.
High concentrations of airborne dust generated during mechanical processing may cause coughing, breathing discomfort and irritation of the respiratory tract. These effects shall not be interpreted as an acute toxicity classification unless the applicable OSHA classification criteria are met.

11.3 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION

Based on the available information, the product does not meet the OSHA HCS 2024 classification criteria for skin corrosion or irritation.
Dust and rough or sharp fragments may cause mechanical irritation or abrasion of the skin. This effect is physical in nature and does not, by itself, constitute classification as skin corrosion or skin irritation under HCS 2024.

11.4 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION

Based on the available information, the product does not meet the OSHA HCS 2024 classification criteria for serious eye damage or eye irritation.
Airborne dust or particles generated during mechanical processing may cause mechanical eye irritation, redness, tearing or discomfort. Flying fragments may cause physical eye injury.

11.5 RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

Based on the available information, the product does not meet the OSHA HCS 2024 classification criteria for respiratory or skin sensitization.
This conclusion shall be reconfirmed for product references containing backing meshes, adhesives, resins, coatings or other components not present in all product variants.

11.6 STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Based on the presence of crystalline silica and the hazards associated with repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica generated during known or reasonably anticipated mechanical processing, the product is classified under the **2024 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - HCS 2024, 29 CFR § 1910.1200**, as:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure, Category 1

Target organ: Lungs
Route of exposure: Inhalation

Hazard statement: Causes damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may cause silicosis, an irreversible and potentially disabling occupational lung disease. Silicosis results from the formation of scar tissue in the lungs, which reduces the lungs' ability to take in oxygen. Symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fatigue and reduced pulmonary function. Advanced disease may result in severe respiratory impairment.
Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica is also associated with an increased risk of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema, and kidney disease.
These effects are associated with inhalation of the respirable fraction of crystalline silica-containing dust generated during mechanical processing. They are not expected to arise from ordinary handling of the intact finished product when no airborne respirable dust is generated.
See Section 2 for the OSHA hazard classification and Section 8 for occupational exposure limits and control measures.

11.7 STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Based on the available information and the approved hazard-classification assessment, the product does not meet the OSHA HCS 2024 classification criteria for Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure.
Nevertheless, high concentrations of airborne dust generated during mechanical processing may cause temporary mechanical irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract.

11.8 CARCINOGENICITY

The product is classified under the **2024 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - HCS 2024** as:

Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
Route of exposure: Inhalation

Hazard statement: May cause cancer by inhalation.

Crystalline silica in the form of respirable airborne particles may be generated during cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing.
Prolonged or repeated occupational inhalation exposure to respirable crystalline silica increases the risk of lung cancer.
Carcinogen listings relevant to respirable crystalline silica:

- **IARC:** Crystalline silica dust, in the form of quartz or cristobalite, is classified as carcinogenic to humans - Group 1 - when inhaled from occupational sources.
- **NTP:** Respirable crystalline silica is listed as known to be a human carcinogen.
- **OSHA:** Respirable crystalline silica is regulated as an occupational carcinogenic hazard.

The carcinogenic hazard described above concerns inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust. The intact finished product does not normally create an inhalation exposure unless dust is generated.

11.9 GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Based on the available information, the product does not meet the OSHA HCS 2024 classification criteria for germ cell mutagenicity.
No product-specific germ cell mutagenicity test data are available for the finished product as a whole.

11.10 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Based on the available information, the product does not meet the OSHA HCS 2024 classification criteria for reproductive toxicity.
No product-specific reproductive toxicity test data are available for the finished product as a whole.

11.11 ASPIRATION HAZARD

Not applicable. The product is supplied as a solid manufactured material and does not meet the physical-form criteria relevant to aspiration hazard classification.

11.12 SYMPTOMS RELATED TO PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Short-term exposure to airborne dust may cause coughing, throat irritation, breathing discomfort and mechanical irritation of the eyes or skin.
Effects associated with repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure to respirable crystalline silica may include persistent cough, shortness of breath, fatigue, reduced pulmonary function and other symptoms associated with silicosis or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
Symptoms of silica-related disease may be delayed and may not be apparent during or immediately after exposure.

11.13 DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS AND CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE

Immediate effects may include mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose or throat following exposure to dust or particles generated during mechanical processing.
Delayed effects associated with repeated inhalation exposure to respirable crystalline silica may include silicosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, kidney disease and lung cancer.
The likelihood and severity of these effects depend on airborne concentration, duration and frequency of exposure, particle characteristics, processing method, engineering controls, work practices, respiratory protection and individual susceptibility.

11.14 NUMERICAL MEASURES OF TOXICITY

No product-specific acute toxicity estimates, LD_{50} values or LC_{50} values are available for the finished product as a whole.
Occupational exposure limits for respirable crystalline silica are provided in Section 8. Occupational exposure limits are exposure-control values and shall not be interpreted as measures of acute toxicity.

11.15 INTERACTIVE EFFECTS

No product-specific data are available regarding interactive toxicological effects for the finished product as a whole.
Smoking and other occupational or environmental exposures capable of damaging the respiratory system may increase the overall risk of adverse respiratory effects. This information does not replace a workplace-specific exposure and health-risk assessment.

11.16 IMMUNE SYSTEM EFFECTS

Exposure may also increase risk of autoimmune diseases.

12. Ecological information

Toxicity:

No product-specific data available.

It is specifically recommended that water-cooled tools and adequate air filtration and extraction systems be used during mechanical processing to avoid the formation of dusty environments.

Persistence and degradability: Not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential: Not applicable.

Mobility in soil: Not applicable.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: This mixture is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative or toxic (PBT).

This mixture is not considered to be very persistent, or very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Other adverse effects: None known.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

General disposal considerations

Disposal shall be carried out in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local waste-management requirements.

The waste generator is responsible for determining the regulatory status of the waste at the point of generation and before any dilution, mixing or other alteration occurs. The determination shall take into account the form and condition of the waste, the process by which it was generated, any materials with which it has been mixed or contaminated, and any changes in its properties during handling or storage.

Waste shall be evaluated in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act - RCRA - and its implementing regulations, including 40 CFR Parts 261 and 262, as applicable.

The information provided in this section does not constitute a product-specific hazardous-waste classification and does not replace the waste generator’s obligation to make a hazardous-waste determination for the waste as actually generated.

Intact product and large fragments

Unused intact slabs, off-cuts and large fragments of the finished product are solid mineral materials. Collect and handle these materials in a manner that prevents breakage, falling pieces, sharp-edge injuries and the generation of airborne dust.

Where technically and legally feasible, consider reuse, recovery or recycling before disposal.

The waste generator shall determine whether the material is excluded from regulation as hazardous waste, is a listed hazardous waste, or exhibits one or more hazardous-waste characteristics under 40 CFR Part 261.

Do not assume that waste is non-hazardous solely because the intact finished product is not regulated as hazardous material for transportation or because the product is stable under normal conditions of use.

Dust and fine particulate waste

Cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking and cleanup operations may generate dust and fine particulate waste containing crystalline silica.

Avoid generating or dispersing airborne dust during collection, transfer, storage, transportation and disposal. Do not use dry sweeping, dry brushing or compressed air where these methods may contribute to exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

Collect dry dust and fine debris using wet methods or a vacuum-cleaning system equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air - HEPA - filter, as appropriate. Place collected material in closed, compatible and properly identified containers that prevent the release of dust.

Personnel handling dust-containing waste shall use the exposure controls and personal protective equipment described in Section 8.

Slurry and sludge from wet processing

Collect slurry and sludge generated by wet cutting, drilling, grinding, milling or polishing before the material dries.

Prevent slurry, sludge and process water containing suspended solids from entering storm drains, surface waters, soil, sanitary sewers or other drainage systems unless the discharge has been specifically evaluated and is permitted by the competent authority.

Store slurry and sludge in suitable closed or covered containers or containment systems. Prevent drying where dried residues could subsequently become airborne. If residues have dried, re-wet them or use a HEPA-filtered vacuum for removal. Do not dry sweep dried residues.

The waste generator shall determine the regulatory status of slurry, sludge and associated process water based on their actual composition and the process in which they were generated. The evaluation shall consider any cutting fluids, treatment chemicals, adhesives, resins, coatings, metals, pigments, contaminants or other materials that may be present.

Contaminated waste and cleanup materials

Used filters, vacuum-cleaner contents, disposable protective equipment, cleaning materials and other waste contaminated with product dust, slurry or sludge shall be collected in closed containers and evaluated for disposal based on their actual contents and contamination.

Waste that has been mixed with or contaminated by other substances may have different properties and may be subject to different regulatory requirements from the unused finished product.

Do not mix waste streams unless their compatibility and regulatory consequences have been evaluated.

Packaging

Packaging materials that are empty and free of product residues should be reused, recovered or recycled where appropriate and where accepted by the receiving facility.

Packaging contaminated with dust, slurry, sludge, adhesives, resins or other materials shall be evaluated and managed according to the nature and extent of the contamination and all applicable federal, state and local requirements.

Do not reuse contaminated packaging for food, drinking water, animal feed or other incompatible purposes.

Disposal method

Dispose of waste only through an appropriately authorized waste-management or recycling facility. The selection of a landfill, recycling, treatment or other disposal method shall be based on:

- the hazardous-waste determination made for the waste as generated;
- the physical form and composition of the waste;
- the presence of dust, slurry, sludge or contaminants;
- the acceptance criteria of the receiving facility; and
- applicable federal, state and local requirements.

No specific EPA hazardous-waste code is assigned to XTONE® or XLIGHT® waste in this Safety Data Sheet. Any applicable waste code shall be determined by the waste generator based on the waste as actually generated and the requirements in effect at the location of generation.

13.2 REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITY

Under 40 CFR § 262.11, a person who generates a solid waste must make an accurate determination as to whether the waste is a hazardous waste.

The determination shall be made using knowledge of the waste and the process generating it, appropriate analytical testing, or a combination of both, as permitted by the applicable regulations.

State and local waste-management requirements may be additional to or more stringent than federal requirements. The generator shall consult the applicable state and local regulatory authorities and the proposed receiving facility before disposal.

See Section 6 for collection and cleanup procedures and Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protective equipment.

14. Transport information

The transport classification provided in this section applies to the finished XTONE® and XLIGHT® products in the solid form and packaging in which they are normally offered for transportation.

14.1 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - DOT

Regulatory status: Not regulated as a hazardous material for transportation under the U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 171 through 180, when offered for transportation as an intact finished product in its normal commercial form.
UN identification number: Not applicable.
UN proper shipping name: Not applicable.
Transport hazard class or division: Not applicable.
Packing group: Not applicable.
Hazard labels: Not applicable.
Environmental hazards: Not classified as a marine pollutant in the form offered for transportation.
Reportable quantity: Not applicable to the finished product as offered for transportation, based on the information currently available.
Special precautions for transport:
Protect slabs and packages against movement, impact, breakage and falling during loading, transportation and unloading. Use suitable racks, frames, restraints and mechanical-handling equipment appropriate to the dimensions and weight of the product.
Broken slabs may have sharp edges. Breakage or damage during transportation may generate fragments and dust containing crystalline silica. Avoid creating or dispersing airborne dust. Use the handling, cleanup and personal-protection measures described in Sections 6, 7 and 8.

14.2 INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS CODE - IMDG CODE

Regulatory status: Not regulated as dangerous goods under the IMDG Code when transported as an intact finished product in its normal commercial form.
UN number: Not applicable.
Proper shipping name: Not applicable.
Transport hazard class: Not applicable.
Packing group: Not applicable.
Marine pollutant: No.
EmS: Not applicable.
Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not applicable. The product is transported as packaged solid slabs or finished articles and is not intended to be carried in bulk as defined by the applicable IMO instruments.

14.3 INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT - ICAO TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS / IATA DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS

Regulatory status: Not regulated as dangerous goods for air transport when offered for transportation as an intact finished product in its normal commercial form.
UN number: Not applicable.
Proper shipping name: Not applicable.
Transport hazard class: Not applicable.
Packing group: Not applicable.
Passenger and cargo aircraft restrictions: Not applicable as dangerous goods.

14.4 TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION RESPONSIBILITY

The transport classification shall be confirmed for the product as actually offered for transportation, taking into account its complete composition, physical form, condition, packaging, quantity, mode of transport and any other materials included in the shipment.
The classification stated above applies only to the intact finished product in its normal commercial form. Dust, slurry, sludge, waste, contaminated material, damaged product or material mixed with other substances may have a different regulatory status and shall be evaluated separately before being offered for transportation.
The offeror or shipper is responsible for confirming the applicable transport classification and for complying with all applicable packaging, marking, labeling, documentation, loading, securing and carrier requirements.

15. Regulatory information

This section identifies selected United States federal and state regulatory requirements that may be relevant to the product and to respirable crystalline silica generated during foreseeable mechanical processing.
Section 15 is provided for information purposes. Under 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D, OSHA does not enforce the content of Sections 12 through 15 of the Safety Data Sheet because those sections concern matters administered by other agencies.
The applicability of any regulatory requirement shall be determined using the complete composition of the specific XTONE® or XLIGHT® product, including any backing mesh, resin, adhesive, pigment or additive, together with the conditions under which the product is imported, stored, processed, distributed, transported, used or discarded.

15.1 UNITED STATES FEDERAL REGULATIONS

15.1.1 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Hazard Communication Standard
29 CFR § 1910.1200 - Hazard Communication.

The occupational health hazards communicated in this Safety Data Sheet have been evaluated and presented in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and its applicable appendices. The intact finished product does not normally generate airborne exposure under ordinary conditions of handling, storage, transportation or intended use. However, cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing may generate airborne dust containing respirable crystalline silica.

Respirable Crystalline Silica - General Industry and Maritime
29 CFR § 1910.1053 - Respirable Crystalline Silica.

This standard applies to occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica in general industry and maritime operations, subject to the scope, exceptions and conditions established in the regulation.

The OSHA action level is 25 micrograms of respirable crystalline silica per cubic meter of air (25 µg/m³), calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average.

The OSHA permissible exposure limit is 50 micrograms of respirable crystalline silica per cubic meter of air (50 µg/m³), calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average.

Respirable Crystalline Silica - Construction
29 CFR § 1926.1153 - Respirable Crystalline Silica.

This standard applies to occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica in construction work, including installation or other activities falling within the scope of the regulation.
Employers are responsible for determining whether 29 CFR § 1910.1053 or 29 CFR § 1926.1153 applies to the activities performed and for implementing all applicable exposure assessment, engineering control, work-practice, housekeeping, regulated-area, training, medical-surveillance and respiratory-protection requirements.

Respiratory Protection
29 CFR § 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection.

Where respiratory protection is required, employers shall provide appropriate NIOSH-approved respirators selected on the basis of the measured or reasonably anticipated exposure, the task performed and the assigned protection factor required.

Respirators shall be used as part of a written respiratory protection program that includes, as applicable, medical evaluation, fit testing, training, proper use, inspection, cleaning, storage and maintenance.

15.1.2 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.
TSCA Section 13, 15 U.S.C. § 2612.
40 CFR Part 707, Subpart B - General Import Requirements and Restrictions.
19 CFR §§ 12.118 through 12.127 - Importation of Chemical Substances, Mixtures and Articles.

Imports of chemical substances, mixtures or articles containing chemical substances may be subject to TSCA and its implementing regulations.

The U.S. importer or its authorized agent is responsible for determining the applicable TSCA import status and for completing any positive or negative import certification required for the shipment.

The importer shall verify, before importation, the regulatory status of the specific product and its constituent substances, including any applicable requirements, restrictions, rules, orders, significant new use rules or exemptions.

No statement regarding TSCA Inventory listing, exemption status, positive certification, negative certification or unrestricted TSCA compliance is made in this Safety Data Sheet unless supported by a documented regulatory assessment of the complete composition of the specific product.

The presence of a substance on the TSCA Inventory does not, by itself, demonstrate compliance with all other potentially applicable TSCA requirements.

15.1.3 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - SARA Title III

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq.

EPCRA Sections 302 and 303 - Emergency Planning
40 CFR Part 355 - Emergency Planning and Notification.
Emergency-planning requirements apply when an Extremely Hazardous Substance listed in Appendices A or B to 40 CFR Part 355 is present at a facility at or above the applicable Threshold Planning Quantity, or when the facility has otherwise been designated for emergency-planning purposes by the competent authority.
No product-specific determination under EPCRA Sections 302 or 303 is made in this Safety Data Sheet unless supported by a documented review of the complete product composition and the quantities present at the facility.

EPCRA Section 304 - Emergency Release Notification
The obligation to notify a release under EPCRA Section 304 depends on the identity and quantity of the substance released and on the applicable reportable quantity and notification criteria.
No release-notification threshold is assigned to XTONE® or XLIGHT® as a finished product in this Safety Data Sheet.
The facility owner or operator is responsible for determining whether a release involving a regulated constituent, residue, waste or other material is subject to federal, state, tribal or local emergency-notification requirements.

EPCRA Sections 311 and 312 - Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting
40 CFR Part 370 - Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know.
Facilities required to prepare or maintain a Safety Data Sheet under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be subject to hazardous chemical inventory reporting when regulated hazardous chemicals are present at or above applicable federal, state, tribal or local reporting thresholds.
The owner or operator of each facility is responsible for determining the applicability of EPCRA Sections 311 and 312 based on:

The OSHA hazard classification of the product;
The quantities present at the facility;
The manner in which the product is stored or used;
Applicable reporting thresholds;
Applicable statutory or regulatory exemptions; and
Any additional state, tribal or local reporting requirements.

This Safety Data Sheet does not determine whether a particular facility is required to submit an SDS, chemical list, Tier I report or Tier II inventory report.

EPCRA Section 313 - Toxic Release Inventory
40 CFR Part 372 - Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know.
The supplier has not made a final determination that the product contains a toxic chemical subject to supplier notification or release reporting under EPCRA Section 313.
Applicability shall be verified against the current EPCRA Section 313 chemical list, the complete composition of the specific product, any chemical or form qualifier, the applicable concentration criteria, the industrial activity and the manufacturing, processing or otherwise-use thresholds of the facility.
This statement shall not be interpreted as confirmation that the product does not contain an EPCRA Section 313-listed substance.

15.1.4 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.
40 CFR Part 302 - Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification.
CERCLA identifies hazardous substances and reportable quantities for releases of those substances.

No CERCLA reportable quantity has been assigned to XTONE® or XLIGHT® as a finished product as a whole in this Safety Data Sheet.

The determination of whether a release is reportable under CERCLA shall be based on:

- The identity of any CERCLA hazardous substance released;
- The quantity of that substance released;
- The current requirements of 40 CFR Part 302;
- The nature and regulatory status of any associated waste or residue; and
- The specific circumstances of the release.

This statement does not exclude the possible applicability of CERCLA or other federal, state, tribal or local release-notification requirements to a constituent, additive, residue, waste or other material associated with the product.
The responsible facility shall evaluate any release against the current list of hazardous substances and reportable quantities in 40 CFR § 302.4.

15.1.5 United States Department of Transportation (DOT)

U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 171 through 180.
See Section 14 of this Safety Data Sheet for the transportation classification of the product.
Transportation status shall be determined on the basis of the product as actually offered for transport, including its condition, composition, packaging, quantity, mode of transport and any other materials included in the shipment.
The offeror or shipper is responsible for confirming the classification and for complying with all applicable packaging, marking, labeling, documentation, handling and transportation requirements.
No statement in this section replaces the transport classification required in Section 14 or the shipper’s responsibility to classify the material under the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations.

15.2 STATE REGULATIONS

15.2.1 California Proposition 65

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.

Listed chemical: Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size).

Listing basis: Cancer.

Crystalline silica contained within the intact finished product does not ordinarily produce an inhalation exposure unless respirable airborne particles are generated.

Cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing may generate airborne particles of respirable crystalline silica.

A California Proposition 65 warning may be required when use of the product results in an exposure for which a warning is required under applicable California law.

The responsible manufacturer, importer, distributor or seller shall determine:

- Whether the specific product and its reasonably foreseeable use cause an exposure to a Proposition 65-listed chemical;
- The route, level and duration of the exposure;
- Whether an exemption, safe-harbor provision or other regulatory provision applies; and
- The appropriate warning content and method of transmission.

No conclusion regarding exemption from, or mandatory application of, Proposition 65 shall be inferred solely from the percentage of crystalline silica contained in the finished product.

15.2.2 State Right-to-Know Requirements

Certain product constituents may appear on state hazardous-substance, workplace-safety or right-to-know lists.
State requirements vary and may include substance listing, workplace hazard communication, chemical inventory reporting, facility notification, employee information or other obligations.

The responsible U.S. manufacturer, importer, distributor and employer shall evaluate the complete composition of the specific product against the current requirements of every state in which the product is imported, manufactured, stored, distributed, processed or used.

Any state-specific declaration shall be based on verified information including:

- Chemical identity;
- CAS Registry Number;
- Concentration or concentration range;
- Physical form;
- Applicable state list;
- Applicable threshold, qualifier or exemption; and
- Date of the regulatory review.

No state-specific listing or exemption statement is made in this Safety Data Sheet unless the chemical identity, CAS Registry Number, concentration and applicable state list have been verified.

15.3 OTHER UNITED STATES REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal, state, tribal and local requirements may apply to workplace exposure, product labeling, chemical inventory, release notification, waste management, transportation and use of this product.

The responsible U.S. manufacturer, importer or other responsible party shall verify whether additional inventory, certification, reporting, notification, warning or recordkeeping requirements apply to the composition and manner of distribution of each specific XTONE® or XLIGHT® product.

No determination is made in this Safety Data Sheet regarding:

- TSCA Inventory status of every constituent;
- Application of a TSCA exemption or specific TSCA rule or order;
- EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance status;
- EPCRA Section 313 supplier-notification or release-reporting status;
- CERCLA listing or reportable quantity of every possible constituent;
- State Right-to-Know listing of every possible constituent; or
- Waste classification under federal or state hazardous-waste requirements, unless that determination is expressly stated and supported by documented, supplier-specific compositional and regulatory information.

15.4 REGULATORY REFERENCES

- 29 CFR § 1910.1200 - Hazard Communication.
- 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D - Safety Data Sheets.
- 29 CFR § 1910.1053 - Respirable Crystalline Silica, General Industry and Maritime.
- 29 CFR § 1926.1153 - Respirable Crystalline Silica, Construction.
- 29 CFR § 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection.
- Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.
- TSCA Section 13, 15 U.S.C. § 2612.
- 40 CFR Part 707, Subpart B - General Import Requirements and Restrictions.
- 19 CFR §§ 12.118 through 12.127 - Importation of Chemical Substances, Mixtures and Articles.
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq.
- 40 CFR Part 355 - Emergency Planning and Notification.
- 40 CFR Part 370 - Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know.
- 40 CFR Part 372 - Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.
- 40 CFR Part 302 - Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification.
- U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 171 through 180.
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65.
- California OEHHA listing: Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

16.1 DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Document-control field	Entry
Date of preparation	[09/10/2026]
Date of last revision	[09/10/2026]
Revision number	[1]
Supersedes	SDS dated July 12, 2023

16.2 REVISION INFORMATION

This United States-specific revision replaces the previous regulatory basis based on Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, Regulation (EU) 2015/830 and Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP). Those European Union references may remain applicable to a separate EU Safety Data Sheet but are not the legal basis for this U.S. version.
Principal changes made for the U.S. revision include:

- Identification of the U.S. manufacturer, importer or other responsible party and a U.S.-based emergency telephone number in Section 1;
- Reclassification and communication of hazards under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard in Section 2;
- Composition disclosure aligned with 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D, in Section 3;
- Cleanup measures for dust, fragments, slurry and sludge in Section 6;
- U.S. occupational exposure limits, engineering controls and NIOSH-approved respiratory protection in Section 8;
- Expanded U.S. federal and state regulatory information in Section 15; and
- Replacement of the former EU conformity declaration with the U.S. compliance statement in Section 16.

16.3 U.S. REGULATORY BASIS AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared for distribution and workplace use in the United States in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard, **29 CFR § 1910.1200, as amended by the 2024 final rule**, including the mandatory Safety Data Sheet content requirements of Appendix D.

This Safety Data Sheet applies the classification, hazard-communication and Safety Data Sheet requirements of the **2024 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - HCS 2024**. The hazard classification, label elements, composition disclosure, physical and chemical property information and toxicological information presented in this Safety Data Sheet have been evaluated and reported in accordance with 29 CFR § 1910.1200 and its applicable appendices.

HCS 2024 is primarily aligned with Revision 7 of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals - GHS Revision 7 - but includes OSHA-specific requirements, definitions, classifications, modifications and enforcement provisions. Accordingly, the applicable legal and regulatory basis for this United States Safety Data Sheet is **29 CFR § 1910.1200**, not GHS Revision 7 as a stand-alone instrument and not the European Union CLP Regulation.
Any reference to GHS Revision 7 in this Safety Data Sheet is provided only to identify the principal international framework incorporated into HCS 2024. Such reference shall not be interpreted as replacing, limiting or modifying compliance with 29 CFR § 1910.1200.

The classification of the product considers the hazards associated with the product in its shipped form and the hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated downstream uses, including cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing, crushing, breaking or other mechanical processing that may generate airborne dust containing respirable crystalline silica.

Sections 1 through 11 and Section 16 contain the information required by 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D. Where information required under a particular subsection is not applicable or is not available, this Safety Data Sheet expressly identifies that circumstance.

Sections 12 through 15 are provided for completeness and to address environmental, disposal, transportation and regulatory matters administered by other United States authorities. OSHA does not enforce the content of Sections 12 through 15 under 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D.

This Safety Data Sheet is intended exclusively for the United States market. European Union requirements, including Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 - CLP - and Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 - REACH - are not used as the legal basis for the hazard classification or Safety Data Sheet content of this United States version.

16.4 KEY REGULATORY AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES

- 29 CFR § 1910.1200 — Hazard Communication.
- 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix A — Health Hazard Criteria.
- 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix C — Allocation of Label Elements.
- 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Appendix D — Safety Data Sheets.
- 29 CFR § 1910.1053 — Respirable Crystalline Silica, General Industry and Maritime.
- 29 CFR § 1926.1153 — Respirable Crystalline Silica, Construction.
- 29 CFR § 1910.134 — Respiratory Protection.
- United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, Revision 7, as incorporated and modified by OSHA in 29 CFR § 1910.1200.

16.5 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HEPA	High-efficiency particulate air
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
RCS	Respirable crystalline silica
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
TWA	Time-weighted average

16.6 HAZARD STATEMENTS USED IN THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET

- May cause cancer by inhalation.
- Causes damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
- May cause respiratory irritation, where this classification is retained and supported by the product hazard-classification record.

The final issue of this Safety Data Sheet shall use the hazard statements and precautionary statements adopted in Section 2 and shall remain consistent with the documented OSHA hazard classification for the specific product or product group.

16.7 TRAINING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Employers shall provide employees with information and training on respirable crystalline silica hazards, the tasks that may generate respirable dust, applicable exposure controls, safe work practices, housekeeping, personal protective equipment and respiratory protection, as required by applicable OSHA standards.

Before cutting, drilling, grinding, milling, sanding, polishing or otherwise mechanically processing XTONE® or XLIGHT®, users shall review this Safety Data Sheet and the manufacturer's current fabrication and safe-processing instructions. Wet methods and effective dust-control systems shall be used as specified in Sections 7 and 8.

16.8 DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered accurate and reliable as of the date of preparation or last revision. It is provided for occupational health, safety and regulatory communication purposes and does not constitute a warranty of product properties or suitability for a particular purpose.

Conditions of handling, fabrication, installation, use, storage, transportation and disposal are outside the supplier's control. The recipient is responsible for determining the suitability of the product for the intended use and for complying with all applicable federal, state and local requirements.

This Safety Data Sheet shall not be construed as authorizing any use of the product in violation of applicable laws, regulations, safety requirements, intellectual-property rights or the manufacturer's instructions.

16.9 NFPA AND HMIS RATINGS

NFPA and HMIS ratings are not assigned in this U.S. revision unless they have been separately evaluated and documented for the finished product and for the hazards associated with foreseeable dust generation. Any ratings retained from an earlier Safety Data Sheet shall be reviewed for consistency with the hazard classification in Section 2 before publication.

XTONE