

Lynwood Co

Advanced Mineral Surfaces

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 — PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Lynwood Co Surfaces
Synonyms:	None applicable
Intended Use:	Designed for indoor use, particularly kitchen and bathroom countertops, backsplashes and other similar uses.
Avoided Use:	Do not fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes (such as sawing, grinding, routing, drilling and sanding, etc.) which generate hazardous dust.
CAS-No:	Not applicable
SDS Date:	August 2026
Supplier:	Lynwood Co. Pty Ltd.

Section 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of Substance According to GHS, 10th Revised Edition [Refer to Section 15]

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

NOT CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOOD

The finished Lynwood Co. surfaces product is an inert, stable product that does not release hazardous materials in its fully intact form. However, based on the composition information for Lynwood Co. surfaces, dust and volatiles derived from Fabrication Processes* are classified as hazardous to human health.

Dust from the product contains a large amount of amorphous silica which is irritating to skin and eyes. The product may contain <1% crystalline silica, of which some or all may be respirable when dust from Fabrication of the product is created. The presence of amorphous silica in dust from the product as well as the potential presence of respirable crystalline silica in dust during Fabrication drives the hazard classification of the product.

*"Fabrication Process/es" or "Fabricating" or "Fabrication" means cutting, grinding, chipping, sanding, drilling, polishing, etc. manufacturing processes, including during installation or removal of the product.

HAZARD CLASSES AND CATEGORIES

- **Skin Irritation:** Category 2
- **Eye Irritation:** Category 2
- **Carcinogenicity:** Category 1A
- **Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure (STOT SE respiratory irritation):** Category 3

Labelling According to GHS, 10th Revised Edition (2)

SUBSTANCE: Lynwood Co. Surfaces

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS



Health Hazard



Exclamation Mark

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS

- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

- P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust/vapours generated in the Fabrication, installation and/or removing processes including from cutting, grinding, and polishing.
- P264+P265 Wash face and hands thoroughly after handling and Fabricating. Do not touch eyes.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 When processing the product ensure the area is well ventilated.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and respiratory protection for particles and vapours (P3/N95 or higher).
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.

Section 3 — COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

RECOMMENDED USE

Designed for indoor use, particularly kitchen and bathroom countertops, backsplashes and other similar uses.

APPEARANCE

Inert slab with a stone-like appearance. The product is a solid consisting predominantly of amorphous silica (i.e. recycled glass), mixed with polyester resin, chemical intermediate as well as inorganic pigments to create different colour variants. The recycled glass also contains small amounts of minerals and trace elements found in soil/rock that are not readily separable into the individual components. The final product does not release hazardous materials or particles after installation.

The composition of Lynwood Co surfaces is summarised in Table 1.

Component	CAS Number	Concentration % wt/wt
Recycled Glass, consisting primarily of amorphous silica	112945-52-5	80-90%
Quartz (SiO ₂) (1)	14808-60-7	<1% (2)
Polyester Resin	Various	10-15%
Chemical Intermediate	Various	0.1-0.5%
Tetraethyl silicate	78-10-4	0.1-0.5% (3)
Triethoxyphenylsilane	780-69-8	<0.1% (3)
Pigment	Various	<0.5%

1) X-ray diffraction analysis using method WCA.115 of several samples of Lynwood Co. product all returned crystalline silica levels less than the limit of quantitation (i.e., <1%) (5, 15). Some or all of this may become respirable when dust is released during Fabrication of the product.

(2) Constituent of recycled glass.

(3) Constituent of Chemical Intermediate.

Section 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

■ GENERAL

Lynwood surfaces are not hazardous in their solid, inert form. However, Fabrication of the products, including sawing, grinding, routing, and sanding can generate dust. In such instances the following first aid measures apply.

■ INGESTION

Not a normal route of exposure due to product form. If large amounts of dust are swallowed, rinse mouth with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Do not make a semi-conscious or unconscious person vomit. If vomiting occurs give further water. Get medical help. **In case of emergency in Australia, call 000.**

■ EYE CONTACT

If dust gets in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical help.

■ SKIN CONTACT

If skin contact occurs wash affected skin thoroughly with soap and water. If severe contact occurs remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical help.

■ INHALATION

Avoid breathing dust generated from the Fabrication, installation, removing/demolition, and unloading of the product. If excess dust is inhaled or irritation or discomfort exists, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Blow nose to clear breathing passages and rinse mouth with water. Recovery should be rapid after removal from exposure. If exposed or concerned, get medical advice. Get medical help if you feel unwell. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions such as bronchitis or asthma due to nuisance dust nature.

■ NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically. Refer to Section 11 for Toxicological Information.

■ FIRST AID FACILITIES

Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available close to the work area.

Section 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

■ SPECIFIC HAZARDS

Non-combustible solid. Will not evolve toxic or flammable gases on contact with water and self-heating is not expected. It is unknown if it may evolve toxic gases when heated to decomposition (decomposition temperature unknown). In such an event, evacuate area and contact emergency services. In Australia 000.

■ EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use waterfog, foam, carbon dioxide or dry agent to fight fire. Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear should be used when combating fire.

■ FIRE-FIGHTING FURTHER ADVICE

Non-combustible solid. Fire fighters should wear approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing when appropriate.

Section 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

The finished product does not represent a risk of spillage. Broken slab pieces can be gathered, bagged, and responsibly disposed of per local waste management requirements.

However, if large amounts of dust or waste are created during Fabrication Processes, use an 'H' Class vacuum cleaner or dampen spilled material with water and sweep up wet material to avoid dust generation – DO NOT DRY SWEEP.

Clear area of unprotected personnel; wear gloves, dust proof goggles, a particulate respirator (P3 equivalent), coveralls and boots when cleaning dust spills. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe dust.

Collect spillage and contain recoverable material for recycling or disposal as hazardous waste in accordance with local regulations.

Refer to Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment and to Section 13 for Disposal Considerations.

Section 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

■ MANUAL HANDLING

Use appropriate personal protective equipment such as safety shoes and leather gloves during manual handling and storage operations of Lynwood surfaces. This product can be heavy and may require mechanical aid assistance to lift. It is heavy and breakable; handle with care to avoid injury and prevent damage. Use mechanical aids (e.g. lifting equipment/trolleys) and certified safe handling systems with appropriate adjustments to the product.

■ FABRICATING, INSTALLING AND REMOVING

Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions provided by Caesarstone® before use. Safe work practices should be employed to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation during Fabrication Processes. Observe good personal hygiene, including thoroughly washing hands and face after use and before eating. All eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in work areas. Restrict access to hazardous dust areas. Leave working clothes at the workplace and wash separately.

When Fabricating (cutting, grinding, polishing, drilling, etc.) the product, installing or removing/demolishing the installed product, use equipment with an integrated water delivery system and integral dust collection and use local exhaust ventilation to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below relevant workplace exposure standards/occupational exposure limits.

DO NOT fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes, which potentially generate hazardous dust and vapours. DO NOT use dry sweeping or compressed air for cleanup, as it causes dust to be airborne. AVOID BREATHING dust when Fabricating, installing or removing/demolishing the product.

Use respiratory protective equipment and other personal protective equipment during Fabrication.

Employers should consult with trained occupational Health and Safety professionals in order to assess the employer's engineering controls, policies and procedures and monitor the air in their workplace and in order to determine worker exposures to hazardous dust and comply with applicable local regulations.

Refer to Section 8 for Exposure Controls and Personal Protection details.

It is also recommended to follow the Caesarstone Good Practice Guide relating to occupational Health and Safety in an environment where dust hazards are present at: lynwoodco.com.au

Where regulatory requirements include a valid licence to Fabricate products that contain traces of crystalline silica, this MUST be obtained under the instruction of the licensing body prior to processing Caesarstone products.

■ STORAGE

Avoid generating dust. Consider dust suppression techniques to control dust. Store locked up in a cool, dry and covered area as UV radiation may affect the material. Avoid strong impacts that could break the material.

Section 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

The exposure potential for the finished product is negligible, since the finished product is an inert solid not readily separable into individual components unless being removed.

However, in Fabrication and installation/removal of the product, dust and/or vapours may be generated. Employers should consult with trained occupational Health and Safety professionals in order to assess the employer's engineering controls, policies and procedures; and in order to monitor the air in the workplace and in order to determine worker exposures to hazardous emissions. Data collected should be compared with relevant Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) or equivalent applicable to each country.

Australian WES for potentially emitted components are as follows:

Substance	CAS Number	WES in Air (mg/m ³)		Biological Exposure Index (BEI)
		TWA	STEL	
Silica, Crystalline - Quartz (SiO ₂) respirable dust (1)	14808-60-7	0.05	---	---
Nuisance dust, dust not otherwise classified (inhalable dust) (9)	Not applicable	10	---	---
Tetraethyl silicate (1)	78-10-4	85	---	---

* Note: In New Zealand the WES is as follows: crystalline silica 0.025 mg/m³; amorphous silica 10 mg/m³; tetraethyl silicate 85 mg/m³

ENGINEERING MEASURES

Do not breathe dust. During Fabrication (cutting, grinding, drilling etc), installing or removing/demolishing the installed product, use equipment with an integrated water delivery system and integral dust collection. Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Ensure regular air monitoring is undertaken by a competent person (e.g. a certified occupational hygienist) to ensure adequacy of current control measures.

DO NOT Fabricate the product by using uncontrolled dry processes which generate large amounts of dust. Do not use dry sweeping or compressed air for cleanup, as it renders dust to be airborne. For cleaning and maintenance use industrial rated 'H' Class vacuum cleaners and/or water cleaning systems.

■ PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed site-specific risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

During Fabrication, installing or removing/demolishing the installed product, wear dust-proof goggles, coveralls, leather or nitrile gloves, and a head covering. Use respiratory protective equipment. For example, P2 filters in full facepiece, powered air purifying respirators (PAPR) with P2 filters with any head covering or full facepiece, PAPR with P3 filters and any head covering, half facepiece with positive pressure demand or continuous flow air-line, or half facepiece with air-hose respiratory protective equipment with electric blower meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands and face after use and before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Leave working clothes at the workplace and wash separately. Restrict access to dusty areas.



■ EYE

During Fabrication and installation, wear dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields to avoid eye contact. Have an emergency eye wash station available in areas where the product is Fabricated.

■ SKIN PROTECTION

Cotton or leather work gloves and steel-capped boots should be worn when handling and transporting the final product. During Fabrication and installation, wear appropriate work clothing or coveralls and leather or nitrile gloves to avoid prolonged direct skin contact. Promptly remove dusty clothing and launder safely, preferably on site, separately from other clothes, before reuse.



■ PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMMES

Preventative maintenance programmes should be developed to ensure a correct procedure is followed for the cleaning and operation of work equipment.

Section 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- **Form/Colour/Odour:** Multi-coloured solid with stone-like appearance with no odour
- **Relative Density (EN-14617-1) (kg/m³):** <2100
- **Fire Resistance (EN 13501-1):** B-s-l, d-0
- **Partition Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (EN-14617-11):** $\leq 52 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$
- **Fire Spreading Rating (ASTM E84):** Class A – FSI: 0-25, SDI: 0-450
- **Vapour Density:** N App
- **Vapour Pressure:** N App
- **Flash Point:** N App
- **Flammability Limits:** N/A
- **Autoignition Temperature:** N/A
- **Viscosity:** N App
- **Boiling Point:** N App
- **Melting Point:** N/A
- **Decomposition Temp:** N/A
- **pH:** N/A
- **Solubility in water:** Insoluble in water

(Typical values only)

N/A = Not Available

N App = Not Applicable

Section 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

■ STABILITY

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transportation.

■ CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid subjecting the product to high temperature, as the material may deteriorate. Avoid strong impacts that may cause the material to break. Store properly in a closed and covered area, as UV radiation may affect the material. It is also reasonable to avoid strong acids, ignition sources and oxidising substances.

■ INCOMPATIBILITY

This product is incompatible with hydrofluoric acid.

■ HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION

The product likely has a high melting point and decomposition temperature; therefore, hazardous decomposition is not expected to occur. However, thermal decomposition at high temperatures (temperature unknown) may re-lease hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and water. Fumes of metal oxides may also be released.

■ HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Not expected to occur.

Section 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No test data are available regarding toxicological effect for this specific material. The following statements are based on expert opinion considering the individual ingredients and the hazard classification of the whole product. Handle product in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet.

■ HEALTH HAZARD SUMMARY

No acute or chronic adverse effects are expected from exposure to the intact product as there is no plausible route of exposure.

Overexposure to dust released during Fabrication and/or installation/removal of the product may be irritating to eyes, skin, and the respiratory tract. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact, dust inhalation and hand to mouth transfer. Dust from the product released during Fabrication may consist primarily of amorphous silica (~80–90%) and crystalline silica (i.e. quartz) (<1%) and a portion of the dust released may be respirable.

Overexposure to respirable crystalline silica via inhalation can cause acute and chronic pulmonary disease (i.e. silicosis and lung cancer).

■ INHALATION & EYE CONTACT

Dust released during Fabrication and/or installation/removal of the product is irritating to eyes. Contact with eyes may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. Overexposure to dust may result in physical irritation of the nose and throat due to irritant dust nature.

■ SKIN

Dust released from the product may be irritating to skin if excessive contact occurs especially when in conjunction with sweating. This may result in irritation and redness.

■ INGESTION

Ingestion of large quantities of dust released from the product may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form and due to the fact that respiratory protection (which should be used when fabricating the product) will cover the nose and mouth.

Health Effects of Principal Individual Ingredients

■ AMORPHOUS SILICA DUST

The critical effect of exposure to amorphous silica is respiratory irritation. No adverse effects were found among 215 workers exposed at up to 100 mg/m³ total dust colloidal amorphous silica, at 12 times a year for 12 years. An investigation of 165 employees exposed to precipitated amorphous silica at 1 mg/m³ for an average of 8.6 years found no relationship between lung function parameters and the results of the X-ray examination and the intensity and duration of exposure (6). It is noted silicosis has not been observed in epidemiological studies in workers with long-term exposure to amorphous silica with no known exposure to crystalline silica (7).

■ CRYSTALLINE SILICA (I.E. QUARTZ) DUST

To date, there are no known adverse health effects associated with non-occupational exposure to quartz dust (11, 12). Silicosis is indisputably causally related to occupational quartz exposure, and the dose-response assessments of the adverse health effects of quartz are based on epidemiological studies of occupational cohorts with silicosis. Silicosis is an incurable, progressively disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease. Although a causal association with respiratory cancer has been made from epidemiological studies of workers occupationally exposed to quartz the doses required to cause respiratory cancer are unclear (11, 12). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluation of crystalline silica concluded that it is a human carcinogen (Group 1) (12, 13). However, it is only crystalline silica in respirable form that is of concern. Caesarstone® ICON surfaces contain <1% crystalline silica, of which a portion may be released in dust when the product is fabricated, installed and/or removed. Thus, dust exposure to the product should be avoided by using wet processing and the use of effective ventilation and respiratory protection.

Section 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Lynwood surfaces contain primarily insoluble amorphous silicates with only very small amounts of constituents that may be hazardous to the aquatic environment. However, due to their very low concentration in the product and the physical form of the final product ecotoxicity is expected to be negligible. Due to its physical form, the product is not conducive to the growth of micro-organisms on its surface. Thus the product is not considered hazardous to the environment.

Ecotoxicity

■ GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

No ecotoxicity tests have been conducted with the product. Classification according to the Globally Harmonised System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals revealed the material is NOT classifiable as an Environmentally Hazardous Substance.

The mixture does not meet bioaccumulative or toxic (PBT) or very persistent or very bioaccumulative (vPvB) standards according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII. Lynwood Co. is ISO 14001 certified for Environmental Management Systems and Caesarstone® surfaces products are compliant with GREENGUARD and GREENGUARD Gold standards.

■ INDIVIDUAL CONSTITUENTS

Amorphous Silica and Quartz

Amorphous silicates and quartz are very common minerals in the earth's crust and major components of sands around the world. They are essential in the diet of various organisms. Thus, they can reasonably be expected to be relatively non-toxic to aquatic organisms.

Section 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

P501 Dispose of contents as hazardous waste in accordance with the requirements of local, State and Commonwealth government authorities. Reuse or recycle the material whenever possible.

■ DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS

Disposal of the product packaging material should be done in dedicated recycling bins (where possible), according to applicable local regulations. Reuse or recycle the material whenever possible. Otherwise dispose of spillage (of dust collected during Fabrication) as hazardous waste.

Section 14 — TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS NON-DANGEROUS GOOD

Lynwood surfaces is not classified as a Dangerous Good for air, marine, road or rail transport.

Road & Rail Transport (8):

UN-No: Not applicable

Proper shipping name: Lynwood surfaces

Class(es): Not applicable

Packing group: Not applicable

Hazard label(s): Not applicable

Sea Transport:

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code (3):

UN-No: Not applicable

Proper shipping name: Lynwood surfaces

Class(es): Not applicable

Packing group: Not applicable

Hazard label(s): Not applicable

Revised International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V (4):
Not considered 'harmful to the marine environment'.

Air Transport:

UN-No: Not applicable

Proper shipping name: Lynwood surfaces

Class(es): Not applicable

Packing group: Not applicable

Hazard label(s): Not applicable

Section 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

Lynwood surfaces are not banned in Australia as they contain <1% crystalline silica. However, they are CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia and the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (2).

- **Australian Poisons Schedule:** Lynwood surfaces, amorphous silica, and crystalline silica are not scheduled poisons according to the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
- **AICI:** Individual chemical compounds are listed on the Australian Industrial Chemicals Inventory (AICI).

Section 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

LITERARY REFERENCES

- (1) Safe Work AUS (2024). Hazardous Chemicals Information System. Safe Work Australia. <http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/>.
- (2) UN (2023). Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Tenth revised edition. United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2023.
- (3) IMO (2018a). International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code, incorporating amendment 04-17 and supplement. International Maritime Organisation. Electronic edition. London.
- (4) IMO (2012). 2012 guidelines for the implementation of MARPOL Annex V. The Marine Environment Protection Committee, Annex 24, Resolution MEPC.219(63). Adopted on 2 March 2012.
- (5) TestSafe (2024a) Report of Analysis. Sample origin: Snow; Intense White; Ocean Foam; Organic Wh. Date of investigation: 06/02/2024. Analysis required: Alpha Quartz. Lab Reference 2024-0479-A. SafeWork NSW Test Safe Australia.
- (6) SWA (2019d). Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9, 61790-53-2, 112926-00-8). Safe Work Australia– 2019. Draft document available on SWA engage platform. <https://engage.swa.gov.au/workplace-exposure-standards-review>
- (7) ATSDR (2019). Toxicological Profile for Silica, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC, USA.
- (8) UN (2023). Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations. Twenty-third revised edition. United Nations. New York and Geneva, 2023.
- (9) Safe Work Australia (2013). Guidance on the interpretation of workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants. April 2013. <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1705/guidance-interpretation-workplace-exposure-standards-airborne-contaminants-v2.pdf>
- (10) DCCEEW (2022). Styrene (ethenylbenzene) fact sheet. Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Last updated August 2022. <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/npi/substances/fact-sheets/styrene-ethenylbenzene>
- (11) WHO (2000). Concise International Chemical Assessment Document No. 24 Crystalline Silica, Quartz. World Health Organisation.
- (12) IARC (1997) Silica, some silicates, coal dust and para aramid fibrils. Lyon, International Agency for Research on Cancer, pp 1-242 (IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans, Vol 68).
- (15) TestSafe (2024b). Report of Analysis. Sample origin: Snow; Intense White; Ocean Foam; Organic Wh. Date of investigation: 06/02/2024. Analysis required: Cristobalite. Lab Reference 2024-0479-B. SafeWork NSW Test Safe Australia.

DEFINITIONS

- **TWA:** The Time-Weighted Average (TWA) airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers. However, this concentration does not identify the dividing line between a healthy and unhealthy work environment. Natural biological variation and the range of individual susceptibilities mean a small number of people may experience adverse health effects below the exposure standard.
- **STEL:** Short Term Exposure Limits (STELs) are averaged over a period of 15 minutes and provide guidelines for the control of short-term exposure. STELs are important supplements to the eight-hour TWA exposure standards. STELs are generally established to minimise the risk in nearly all workers of the occurrence of: intolerable irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, and narcosis to an extent that could precipitate industrial accidents, provided the TWA exposure standards are not exceeded
- **BEI:** Biological exposure indices (BEI) are guidance values for assessing biological monitoring results. BEIs generally represent the level of determinants that are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from healthy workers who have been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as workers with inhalation exposure at the TWA. The BEI generally indicates a concentration below which nearly all workers should not experience adverse health effects.
- **WES:** Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These Exposure Standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

ABBREVIATIONS

IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
mg/m ³	milligram per cubic metre
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
AS/NZS	Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard
SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
PAPR	Powered Air Purifying Respirator

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

This Safety Data Sheet is maintained by Caesarstone Ltd. in consultation with SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd.

This SDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since Caesarstone Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact Lynwood Co Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.

End of SDS



For more information,
working guidelines and
professional tools, visit our
website.