



**ULTRA
STONES**
LUXURY SURFACES

NATURAL STONES SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

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Prepared By: ULTRA STONES LLC

Website: Luxury Granite, Marble & Quartz Countertops - Ultra Stones

Warning:

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is intended primarily for professionals – including fabricators, stonemasons, installers, and other personnel – who mechanically process natural stone materials in ways that may generate airborne dust. If the material will be cut, ground, drilled, polished, or otherwise mechanically modified, this information should be reviewed carefully before any work begins.

Natural stone products may contain varying amounts of crystalline silica. Improper processing, or processing without appropriate safety controls, can generate respirable silica dust that may lead to serious health risks.

Employers and operators should consult applicable local regulatory authorities and qualified occupational health and safety professionals or industrial hygienists to determine the appropriate protective measures required for their specific work environment. The necessary safety controls may vary depending on workplace conditions, equipment used, and exposure levels.

Employers responsible for workers who fabricate or process these materials must ensure that employees are properly informed about potential hazards and that the workplace complies with all applicable health and safety regulations. Employers are also responsible for implementing and maintaining appropriate workplace safety measures to control dust exposure and protect worker health.

1. Company and Identification

Product Name: Natural Stone Slabs

Distributor Name: Ultra Stones LLC

Product Recommended Use: Interior and exterior architectural surfaces architectural surfaces including countertops, flooring, wall cladding, and other construction applications

Company Information:

Company Name: ULTRA STONES LLC

Address:

New York Showroom: 55 Central Drive, Farmingdale, NY 11735

Contact: 631-873-4747 / 631-873-4748

Pennsylvania Showroom: 3907 Nebraska St, Levittown, PA 19056

Contact: 215-647-3972 / 215-647-3974

Restrictions on Use: Not intended for applications involving uncontrolled airborne dust generation without proper industrial controls.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture”

Percentage of crystalline silica (SiO₂) in natural stone may vary from 0% to 95%, depending on the stone type.

Although the finished natural stone product distributed by Ultra Stones is an inert solid material and does not present a health hazard during stored, shipped, or typical consumer use, dust generated during mechanical processing may contain respirable crystalline silica (RCS) particles. These particles may remain suspended in the air and be inhaled. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica through inhalation over prolonged or repeated periods may pose serious health risks.

Global Harmonized Standard (GHS) Hazard Classification of Respirable Crystalline Silica:

Granite, Quartzite, Sandstone, Slate:

- **H372:** Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).
- **H350i:** May cause cancer by inhalation.
- **H335:** May cause respiratory irritation.

Marble, Limestone, Travertine and other low-silica stones:

- **H373:** May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).
- **H350i:** May cause cancer by inhalation.
- **H335:** May cause respiratory irritation.

Repeated or prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to serious diseases including:

- Silicosis
- Pneumoconiosis
- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Lung cancer
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Kidney disease

Proper dust control measures must be implemented during fabrication, finishing, or installation activities.

2.2 Label Elements

In accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

GHS Hazard Pictograms:



GHS07



GHS08

Signal Word:

DANGER

Hazard Statements:

Granite, Quartzite, Sandstone, Slate:

- H372: Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).
- H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Marble, Limestone, Travertine:

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

H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

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

P260: Do not breathe dust generated during processing.

P264: Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.

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

P284: Wear appropriate respiratory protection when dust is generated.

2.3 Other Hazards

Natural stones do not meet the criteria for Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) substances or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances according to applicable regulatory evaluation criteria.

Natural stones are an inorganic mineral material and are not expected to pose environmental persistence or bioaccumulation hazards under normal conditions of use.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable.

Natural stones consist of naturally occurring mineral mixtures, rather than a single chemical substance.

3.2 Mixtures

Composition (%)

Natural stone materials distributed by Ultra Stones include, but are not limited to:

- Marble
- Granite
- Limestone
- Quartzite
- Slate
- Soapstone
- Travertine

The mineral composition of these stones varies depending on geological origin, mineral formation, and petrographic classification. The following descriptions summarize the typical mineral composition of common natural stone types.

- **Marble**

A metamorphic rock composed primarily of carbonate minerals, mainly calcite and dolomite, with smaller amounts of other minerals such as clay, mica, quartz, pyrite, iron oxides, and graphite.

- **Granite**

An igneous rock composed mainly of potassium feldspar and quartz, along with smaller quantities of minerals such as plagioclase feldspar, mica, and other accessory minerals.

- **Sandstone**

A sedimentary rock composed primarily of quartz grains, often containing smaller amounts of feldspar, mica, and other mineral fragments.

- **Limestone**

A sedimentary rock composed predominantly of calcite (calcium carbonate).

- **Quartzite**

A metamorphic rock derived from sandstone and composed primarily of recrystallized quartz.

- **Slate**

A fine-grained metamorphic rock composed mainly of mica minerals, chlorite, and quartz.

- **Soapstone**

A metamorphic rock composed primarily of talc, with variable quantities of chlorite, magnesite, and other naturally occurring minerals.

Travertine

A sedimentary limestone formed by mineral deposits from springs and rivers, composed mainly of calcite, with smaller amounts of aragonite and iron oxides.

3.3 Hazardous Components

Some natural stones may contain crystalline silica (quartz), which may present a health hazard only when dust is generated during mechanical processing.

Indicator	Chemical Name	Typical Occurrence in Natural Stone	Approximate Concentration	Classification (GHS)
CAS No.: 14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	Sandstone	>90%	STOT RE 1, H372; STOT SE 3, H335; Carc. 1A, H350i
		Quartzite	>90%	STOT RE 1, H372; STOT SE 3, H335; Carc. 1A, H350i
		Granite	10-50%	STOT RE 1, H372; STOT SE 3, H335; Carc. 1A, H350i
		Slate	<45%	STOT RE 1, H372; STOT SE 3, H335; Carc. 1A, H350i
		Marble	<5%	STOT RE 2, H373; STOT SE 3, H335; Carc. 1A, H350i
		Limestone	Typically negligible	Not classified
		Soapstone	Typically negligible	Not classified
		Travertine	Typically negligible	Not classified

Concentration ranges represent typical values found in these natural stone types and may vary depending on geological origin.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Under normal conditions of use, finished natural stone slabs do not require special first aid measures. However, exposure may occur during fabrication or mechanical processing (such as cutting, grinding, drilling, or polishing), which may generate dust.

Inhalation

If dust is inhaled:

- Move the affected individual to fresh air immediately.
- Loosen tight clothing.
- Seek medical attention if coughing, wheezing, or breathing difficulty persists.
- In severe cases, administer oxygen if trained to do so.

Eye Contact

If dust enters eyes:

- Rinse cautiously with clean running water for at least 15 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do.
- Seek medical attention if irritation continues.

Skin Contact

- Wash exposed skin with soap and water.
- Treat cuts from broken tile appropriately.
- Seek medical care if irritation develops.

Ingestion:

Not considered a normal route of exposure.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

4.1

During mechanical processing of natural stone, particularly if proper dust control measures such as wet cutting and ventilation systems are not used, fine particles of mineral dust containing respirable crystalline silica may become airborne.

Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to serious health conditions, including:

- Pneumoconiosis
- Pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis)
- Lung cancer
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Kidney disease

The most common symptoms associated with silica-related lung disease include persistent coughing, shortness of breath, and reduced lung function. These symptoms may develop gradually over time after repeated exposure.

4.2 Medical Attention and Special Treatment

If there is any uncertainty regarding the condition of the exposed person, or if symptoms persist or worsen, seek medical attention promptly.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media

Natural stone is non-combustible and fire resistant. Use extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding fire conditions.

Fire resistance: Category: A1, A1 fl

Suitable extinguishing media may include:

- Water spray
- Dry chemical extinguishers
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguishers
- Foam extinguishers

Portable multipurpose dry chemical extinguishers are commonly recommended for general fire response.

5.2 Specific Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Natural stone materials distributed by Ultra Stone are not flammable and do not present a fire hazard under normal conditions.

The product does not undergo hazardous thermal decomposition and is not expected to release hazardous combustion products during a fire.

Fire hazards may arise only from surrounding combustible materials.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

In the event of a fire, firefighters should use protective equipment appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions. For large fires or situations involving confined spaces, firefighters may require self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.

Emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers, fire blankets, and first-aid kits should be readily available in workplaces where natural stone materials are stored or processed.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Dust from fabrication activities should be controlled.

6.1 For Dust Release during slab handling, fabrication, or installation:

- **Avoid dry sweeping:**
Do not use dry brooms or compressed air to clean dust, as these methods can disperse respirable crystalline silica into the air and significantly increase inhalation risk.
- **Use HEPA-filter vacuum systems:**
Clean dust using industrial vacuum systems equipped with High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters to effectively capture fine respirable particles and prevent re-aerosolization.
- **Use wet sweeping methods to minimize airborne particles:**
Lightly mist dust with water prior to cleanup and use wet sweeping or damp cloth methods to reduce airborne dispersion. Avoid excessive water runoff that could create slip hazards.
- **Personnel should wear appropriate respiratory protection if exposure exceeds limits:**
If airborne dust concentrations may exceed OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), workers must wear properly fitted, NIOSH-approved respiratory protection in accordance with an established respiratory protection program (29 CFR 1910.134).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Manual Handling

Natural stone slabs distributed by Ultra Stones do not require special handling measures beyond standard workplace safety practices. However, due to the weight and size of stone slabs, appropriate handling procedures must be followed to prevent injury or material damage.

It is recommended that the following precautions be observed:

- Use appropriate material handling equipment, such as cranes, forklifts, slab racks, clamps, or lifting frames designed for stone slabs.
- Use durable lifting slings and lifting devices that are properly maintained and suitable for the weight of the material.
- Ensure slabs are properly supported during transport and handling to prevent tipping or breakage.

Workers handling stone slabs should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including:

- Safety helmets
- Safety shoes with protective toe caps
- Protective gloves
- Safety glasses or eye protection

Employers should conduct workplace risk assessments and implement appropriate safety procedures in accordance with applicable occupational safety regulations.

Processing and Installation

During fabrication or installation activities such as cutting, grinding, drilling, sawing, polishing, or sanding, dust containing respirable crystalline silica may be generated.

Employers responsible for processing the material should implement workplace controls to limit worker exposure to respirable crystalline silica and ensure compliance with applicable occupational health and safety regulations.

Mechanical processing of natural stone should be performed using dust control measures, including:

- Equipment with integrated water delivery systems (wet cutting methods)
- Tools equipped with local dust extraction systems
- Proper ventilation systems to maintain adequate air circulation in work areas

Dry mechanical processing should be avoided whenever possible, as uncontrolled dry cutting or grinding may release respirable silica dust.

Additional recommended control measures include:

- Regular cleaning and maintenance of work areas
- Use of HEPA-filtered vacuum systems or wet cleaning methods
- Avoid dry sweeping or the use of compressed air, which may cause dust to become airborne
- Implementation of preventive maintenance programs to ensure tools, ventilation systems, and equipment operate properly

These recommendations are intended to help reduce dust exposure; however, they do not replace the responsibility of employers to comply with all applicable workplace safety and occupational health regulations.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage

- Natural stone slabs should be stored in a stable, secure, and covered area to prevent accidental tipping, breakage, or damage.
- Recommended storage practices include:
- Store slabs in properly designed slab racks or storage frames
- Ensure racks are stable and capable of supporting the weight of the material
- Protect slabs from hard impacts or falling objects
- Maintain clear and safe access paths around storage areas
- No known chemical incompatibilities are associated with natural stone products.

7.3 Specific End Uses

Natural stone slabs distributed by Ultra Stone are commonly used for architectural and decorative applications, including:

- Countertops
- Flooring
- Wall cladding
- Architectural surfaces
- Interior and exterior building applications

No additional special recommendations are required for these end uses when the product is installed and used under normal conditions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

8.1.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

Respirable dust fraction in the United States

Substance	Quartz (respirable)	Mica (respirable)	Soapstone (respirable)	Talc (respirable)	Inert dust (respirable)
CAS No.	14808-60-7	—	—	14807-96-6	—
OSHA – PEL (8 hr TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³
NIOSH – REL (10 hr TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	—
ACGIH – TLV (8 hr TWA)	0.025 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	—

OEL Name: Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) / Recommended Exposure Limit (REL) / Threshold Limit Value (TLV)

Source: OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits – Annotated Tables.

8.1.2 Additional Exposure Limits Under Usage Conditions

DNEL (Derived No Effect Level):

Human exposure – No information available.

PNEC (Predicted No Effect Concentration):

Environmental exposure – No information available.

8.2 Exposure Controls

General Protective Measures

Consult a qualified occupational health and safety professional to monitor exposure to mineral dust and respirable crystalline silica.

Airborne dust generation should be minimized wherever possible. Processing operations such as cutting, grinding, drilling, or polishing natural stones may generate respirable dust containing crystalline silica.

Appropriate engineering controls should be implemented, including:

- Local exhaust ventilation
- Dust extraction systems
- Wet processing techniques
- Enclosed or isolated work areas where feasible

These controls should ensure airborne particle concentrations remain below applicable occupational exposure limits.

Organizational measures should also be implemented, such as:

- Separating dust-generating operations from other work areas
- Regular workplace cleaning using vacuum systems fitted with HEPA filters
- Avoiding cleaning with compressed air
- Removing and washing work clothing separately from personal clothing

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory Protection

Where engineering controls cannot maintain dust concentrations below exposure limits, appropriate respiratory protection must be used.

Recommended equipment includes:

- N95, R95, or P95 respirators approved by NIOSH in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134
- Equivalent respiratory protection compliant with applicable local regulations

Respiratory protection should be used during dust-generating operations such as cutting, grinding, drilling, or polishing Ultra Stones products, even when wet processing methods are used.

Hand Protection:

Wear suitable cut-resistant or mechanical protective gloves when handling slabs or processed pieces to prevent cuts or abrasions.

Eye Protection:

Use safety glasses or protective goggles in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or equivalent applicable standards.

Skin Protection:

Skin protection is generally not required; however, the use of protective work clothing that prevents dust contact with skin is recommended.

Hands and face should be washed with soap and water before breaks and at the end of the work shift

Work Clothing:

During processing of Ultra Stones products:

- Wear work clothing made from fabrics that minimize dust retention.
- Do not clean clothing using compressed air.
- Use industrial vacuum cleaning where possible.
- When working in wet processing areas, waterproof boots or rubber footwear are recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is applicable to the products as a whole:

Appearance: Solid stone slab

Odor: Odorless

Physical State: Solid

Solubility: Insoluble in water

Density: Varies depending on stone type

Dynamic viscosity: N/A*

pH: N/A*

Vapour density at 20°C: N/A*

Water solubility at 20°C: N/A*

Decomposition temperature: N/A*

Melting point/freezing point: N/A*

Explosive properties: Not explosive

Oxidising properties: Does not oxidise

Boiling point at atmospheric pressure: N/A*

Vapour pressure at 20°C: N/A*

Evaporation rate at 20°C: N/A*

Flash point: Not flammable

Inflammability (solid, gas): N/A*

Spontaneous combustion point: N/A*

Lower combustion limit: N/A*

Upper combustion limit: N/A*

*N/A: Not applicable due to the nature of the product; provides no information about its hazardousness.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Stable under normal conditions

Chemical Stability: Stable

Hazardous Reactions: None known

Conditions to Avoid: Excessive dust generation, heavy impact.

Hazardous decomposition products: None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxic Effects

a) Acute Toxicity

Based on currently available information, the whole slab does not meet the classification criteria for acute toxicity.

Crystalline Silica (SiO₂) – Quartz

Test	Result
Oral LD50 (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg body weight
Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	> 2000 mg/kg body weight
Inhalation LC50	No specific acute inhalation toxicity data available

b) Skin Irritation

Based on available data, natural stone slabs in their intact form do not meet classification criteria for skin corrosion or irritation.

c) Eye Irritation

According to current information, natural stone slabs in their intact form do not meet the classification criteria for serious eye damage or eye irritation.

d) Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Based on currently available data, natural stones in their intact form do not meet the classification criteria for respiratory or dermal sensitization.

e) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Repeated Exposure

Natural stones may contain crystalline silica (quartz) depending on the natural stone type.

Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable mineral dust and crystalline silica particles may cause:

- Pneumoconiosis
- Pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis)
- Worsening of existing respiratory diseases such as bronchitis or emphysema
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Kidney disease

These risks are associated primarily with occupational exposure during activities such as cutting, grinding, drilling, or polishing, where respirable dust may be generated.

f) Carcinogenicity

Crystalline Silica (Quartz – SiO₂)

Prolonged or repeated occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may increase the risk of lung cancer.

Classification Authority	Classification
OSHA	Regulated as a carcinogen

These classifications apply specifically to respirable crystalline silica dust generated during processing, not to intact stone products under normal use conditions.

g) Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on currently available information, the product does not meet classification criteria for germ cell mutagenicity.

h) Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the product does not meet classification criteria for reproductive toxicity.

i) Aspiration Hazard

Based on current information, this product does not meet classification criteria for aspiration hazard.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Natural stone materials distributed by Ultra Stones are not considered hazardous to the environment under normal conditions of use.

During mechanical processing activities such as cutting, grinding, drilling, or polishing, dust particles may be generated. To minimize environmental impact and airborne particulate release, it is recommended that water-cooled cutting tools and appropriate dust collection, air filtration, and ventilation systems be used.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Natural stone products are composed primarily of naturally occurring minerals and are considered chemically stable. These materials do not undergo significant chemical degradation under normal environmental conditions.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

Natural stone materials are inorganic mineral substances and are not expected to bioaccumulate in living organisms.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Due to their solid, stable structure, natural stone materials are not expected to be mobile in soil under normal conditions of use or disposal.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

Based on available information, this material is not considered to be Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT).

Similarly, it is not considered to be Very Persistent or Very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) according to applicable regulatory criteria.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

No other adverse environmental effects are known based on currently available information.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Treatment Methods

Waste materials generated from natural stone products distributed by Ultra Stones, including defective slabs, offcuts, and small fragments produced during fabrication or installation, should be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and national waste management regulations. In most cases, these materials may be treated as inert construction waste and disposed of at approved facilities designated to handle such materials.

During wet cutting, grinding, or polishing processes, stone slurry or sludge may be produced. This material should be collected and disposed of through appropriate waste management systems in accordance with local environmental and waste disposal guidelines. Proper containment and disposal practices should be followed to prevent uncontrolled discharge into drainage systems or the environment.

All packaging materials, including pallets, plastic wrapping, cardboard, and protective materials used for transporting stone slabs, should be handled in accordance with local recycling and waste management regulations. Where possible, packaging components should be segregated and directed to appropriate recycling streams such as wood, paper, or plastic recycling.

Users and fabricators are responsible for ensuring that all waste generated during handling, fabrication, or installation of Ultra Stones products is managed and disposed of in compliance with applicable environmental and waste disposal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: Not regulated

Hazard Class: Not applicable

Transport Hazard: None for solid slabs

Danger classifications for transport: Not regulated.

Packaging group: Not regulated.

Environmental dangers: No.

Specific user precautions: Not regulated.

Secure slabs properly to prevent damage during transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product may contain crystalline silica.

Applicable regulations may include:

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

WARNING: This product may expose you to chemicals including crystalline silica (airborne particles of respirable size), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Know more at: www.P65warnings.ca.gov

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data and knowledge available at the time of preparation and is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, Ultra Stones cannot guarantee the completeness of the information or the results obtained from the use of this material, as the conditions of handling, fabrication, installation, and use are beyond the company's control.

The recommendations and guidance provided in this document are intended to support safe handling and use of the material. They should not be interpreted as authorization or recommendation for the use of any material in a manner that would violate applicable laws, regulations, safety practices, or existing patents governing the material or its application. The user or recipient of the material is responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations related to handling, processing, transportation, and disposal of the material.

Under no circumstances should the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet be interpreted as a guarantee of specific product properties or as establishing a contractual obligation on the part of Ultra Stones.

Contact at: info@ultrastones.com if you have any queries.