ULTRA STONES
LUXURY SURFACES

ULTRA STONES EST 2013 | LUXURY SURFACES

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Ultra Stones Quartzite Surfaces

SDS date: March 25, 2026
Version: 1.0
Prepared by: Ultra Stones LLC
Website: Luxury Granite, Marble & Quartz Countertops - Ultra Stones

1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Quartzite Slab Products
Distributor Name: Ultra Stones LLC
Product Recommended Use: Countertops, flooring, wall cladding, vanities, and interior/exterior decorative 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.

Product Description

Quartzite Slabs are natural stone products composed primarily of metamorphosed quartz sandstone, containing high levels of crystalline silica (quartz) along with minor feldspar and accessory minerals.

The material is quarried, cut, and polished into slabs for architectural and interior design applications.
The finished slab is:

- Odorless
- Non-flammable
- Insoluble in water
- Chemically stable under normal conditions
- Structurally rigid and brittle

Under normal handling and installed conditions, the product does not release hazardous substances and does not pose a health risk.

Under normal handling, fabrication with proper controls, and installed use conditions, the product does not release hazardous substances and does not pose a health risk to end users.

Uses Advised Against

Improper mechanical processing methods such as:

- Dry cutting
- Dry grinding
- Dry drilling
- Sanding or polishing without dust suppression

These activities may generate respirable crystalline silica (SiO_2) dust, which poses serious inhalation hazards, including silicosis and lung disease.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Important Note

Quartzite slabs are solid, stable, and non-hazardous in their intact form. However, respiratory protection may be required during installation activities such as cutting, grinding, drilling, or crushing if these operations generate airborne dust and particulate matter above permissible exposure limits.

Emergency Overview

DANGER!

Lung Injury and Cancer Hazard (from respirable crystalline silica dust)

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

- Silicosis (irreversible lung disease)
- Lung cancer
- Chronic respiratory impairment
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Tuberculosis (TB)
- Bronchitis
- Kidney disease
- Autoimmune disorders

Global Harmonized System (GHS) Classification:

(Applicable to dust generated during fabrication or installation – not the intact slab)

Carcinogenicity – Category 1A (H350): May cause cancer by inhalation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure, Category 3 (H335): May cause respiratory irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure, Category 1 (H372): Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure

GHS Label Elements:

Not applicable to intact, finished slabs under normal use

Hazard applies only when dust is generated during fabrication or processing

Safe Work Practices:

Use wet cutting and polishing methods to minimize dust generation
Avoid dry cutting, dry grinding, or uncontrolled mechanical processing
Ensure adequate ventilation and dust extraction systems

GHS Hazard Pictograms:

GHS07 GHS08

Signal Word:

DANGER

GHS Hazard Statements:

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

GHS Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P203: Obtain, read, and follow all safety instructions before use
P260/P261: Do not breathe dust; avoid generating airborne particles
P264: Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling
P270: Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling or processing
P271: Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas
P280: Wear appropriate PPE including gloves, eye protection, and NIOSH-approved respirator when required

Other Hazards

The product contains a high percentage of crystalline silica (88–98%), which becomes hazardous only when inhaled as respirable dust.

3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture: Mixture

Component	CAS Number	Estimated % by Wt/Wt
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	88–98%

Component	CAS Number	Estimated % by Wt/Wt
Feldspar	68476-25-5	<5%
Biotite/Muscovite	12001-26-2	<20%
Iron Oxide	1345-25-1	<2%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

These measures apply only if dust is generated during processing.

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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability

Non-combustible and non-flammable.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials (water spray, foam, CO_2, dry chemical).

Special Hazards

None known. The product does not contribute to fire or emit hazardous combustion gases.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

For Broken Slabs

- **Collect mechanically**:
  Gather broken or fragmented tiles using mechanical means such as shovels, brooms, or appropriate lifting equipment. Avoid direct hand contact with sharp edges whenever possible. Wear cut-resistant gloves to reduce the risk of lacerations during cleanup.
- **Avoid dropping from height to prevent further fragmentation:**
  Handle broken pieces carefully and avoid dropping them from elevated surfaces, as impact may cause additional breakage and generate dust. Lower the materials in a controlled manner to minimize the release of fine particulates and reduce secondary hazards.

For Dust Release

- **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

Handling

- Wet cutting methods or the score-and-snap technique are strongly recommended during installation to minimize the generation of respirable crystalline silica dust.
- Improper installation practices, including uncontrolled cutting, grinding, or drilling, may result in airborne silica exposure.
- Do not dry cut or dry grind the product using power tools without effective dust control systems. Dry cutting can significantly increase airborne dust concentrations and may pose a risk of acute and chronic respiratory injury.
- If adequate natural or mechanical ventilation cannot be maintained, use appropriate respiratory protection, such as a properly fitted NIOSH-approved respirator.
- Clean accumulated dust using a HEPA-filtered vacuum system or damp sweeping methods. Avoid dry sweeping or the use of compressed air.
- Refer to Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet for detailed personal protection recommendations during handling and cleanup operations.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Incompatibilities

- Store tiles and slabs in a dry, stable environment to prevent physical damage or breakage.
- Do not store near strong acids or acidic substances. Contact with certain acids may cause surface etching, discoloration, or deterioration of the tile finish.
- Protect packaging from moisture and impact during storage.
- Shelf life is improved when stored under normal warehouse conditions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following occupational exposure limits apply to airborne dust that may be generated during cutting, grinding, drilling, crushing, or other mechanical processing of the product.

Exposure Limits Table

Composition	Fraction	OSHA PEL	OSHA AL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH TLV
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	Respirable	50 µg/m³	25 µg/m³	0.05 mg/m³	0.025 mg/m³
Feldspar	Respirable Fraction**	5 mg/m³	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Feldspar	Total Dust**	15 mg/m³	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Biotite/Muscovite	Respirable Fraction	20 mppcf*	N.E.	3 mg/m³	3 mg/m³
Biotite/Muscovite	Total Dust**	15 mg/m³	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Iron Oxide	Respirable Fraction	10 mg/m³	N.E.	5 mg/m³	5 mg/m³

Notes:

- PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
- AL = Action Level (OSHA)
- REL = Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
- TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
- N.E. = Not Established
- mppcf = Million particles per cubic foot

Important Notes

- The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for respirable crystalline silica is 50 µg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA).
- The OSHA Action Level (AL) is 25 µg/m³ (8-hour TWA).
- Engineering controls such as wet cutting, local exhaust ventilation, and HEPA filtration should be implemented to maintain exposures below regulatory limits.
- Respiratory protection must be used if engineering controls are insufficient to maintain exposure below the applicable PEL, in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

Exposure Controls

Wet Cutting Systems:

Use wet cutting methods whenever feasible to suppress dust at the source. Continuous water feed systems significantly reduce the generation of respirable crystalline silica by preventing dust from becoming airborne during cutting, grinding, or drilling operations.

Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV):

Provide local exhaust ventilation equipped with appropriate dust collection systems at points where dust may be generated. Ventilation systems should be designed to capture airborne particulates at or near the source and discharge them safely in accordance with applicable regulations.

Enclosed Cutting Stations:

Utilize enclosed or partially enclosed cutting booths to contain dust within a controlled area. Enclosures should be used in combination with ventilation and filtration systems to further reduce worker exposure.

HEPA Vacuum Systems:

Use industrial vacuum systems equipped with High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters for cleanup and dust collection. HEPA systems effectively capture fine respirable particles and help prevent re-dispersion into the workplace atmosphere.

Engineering controls should be the primary means of exposure reduction. Respiratory protection should be used when engineering controls alone are insufficient to maintain airborne concentrations below occupational exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection

- If airborne dust concentrations exceed applicable OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), wear a properly fitted, NIOSH-approved respirator rated N95 or higher, depending on measured exposure levels.
- Respirator selection must be based on workplace hazard assessment and exposure monitoring results.
- Fit testing, medical evaluation, and participation in a written respiratory protection program are required in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

Eye Protection

- Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles during cutting, grinding, drilling, or handling operations where dust or flying particles may be generated.
- Avoid wearing contact lenses in dusty environments, as dust particles may become trapped and cause irritation.

Hand Protection

- Wear durable cotton, leather, or cut-resistant gloves when handling tiles, slabs, or broken pieces to reduce the risk of cuts, abrasions, and skin contact with dust.
- Select gloves appropriate for the task and inspect them regularly for damage.

Hygiene Measures

- Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling materials and before eating, drinking, or using restroom facilities.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where dust may be present.
- Remove dust-contaminated clothing promptly and launder before reuse to prevent secondary exposure.
- Maintain good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of dust in the work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Brittle solid; color may vary
Odor:	Odorless
Odor Threshold:	Not applicable
pH:	Not applicable

Melting Point:	3110°F
Freezing Point:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	4046°F
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Ethyl Ether = 1):	Not applicable
Flammability:	Not applicable
Upper/Lower Flammability Limits:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor Density:	Not applicable
Relative Density:	Not applicable
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not available
Chemical Stability: Stable in normal conditions and storage conditions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Not available
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with acids (e.g., acetic, hydrofluoric, etc.)
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with acids (e.g., acetic, hydrofluoric, etc.)
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Avoid contact with acids (e.g., acetic, hydrofluoric, etc.)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Exposure

- No exposure is expected from intact quartzite slabs under normal handling and use conditions.
- Potential exposure may occur through inhalation of respirable dust generated during mechanical processing activities such as cutting, grinding, drilling, crushing, or demolition.

Acute Effects:

No acute health effects are expected from exposure to intact quartzite slabs under normal handling and use. However, handling broken or cut tiles may result in lacerations to the hands or other exposed areas. Eye irritation may occur if dust is generated during high-dust activities such as dry cutting, drilling, grinding, or surface removal.

In rare instances, acute silicosis — a rapidly developing and severe form of nodular pulmonary fibrosis — may occur following short-term exposure to extremely high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica dust generated in poorly controlled environments. Symptoms may include shortness of breath, persistent coughing, and early fatigue. These symptoms are not specific and may also be associated with other respiratory conditions.

Chronic Effects:

No chronic health effects are anticipated from exposure to intact tiles.

Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica at or above established occupational exposure limits may lead to the development of chronic silicosis, a progressive and potentially disabling form of nodular pulmonary fibrosis (NPF). Chronic silicosis has been associated with an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other obstructive airway diseases.

Long-term exposure to elevated silica dust concentrations has also been linked in some studies to autoimmune disorders, chronic kidney disease, and other systemic health effects.

Epidemiological evidence indicates that workers with sustained high exposure to respirable crystalline silica are at significantly increased risk of developing chronic silicosis.

Symptoms such as shortness of breath, reduced lung capacity, and persistent fatigue may indicate the presence of silicosis; however, these symptoms are not exclusive to silica-related disease and may occur in other medical conditions.

Carcinogenicity Status

Respirable crystalline silica (quartz), which may be generated during cutting, grinding, drilling, or other mechanical processing of quartzite slabs, has been classified as follows:

- The **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)** classifies respirable crystalline silica as Group 1 – Carcinogenic to Humans.
- The **National Toxicology Program (NTP**) lists respirable crystalline silica as "Known to be a Human Carcinogen."
- The **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** includes crystalline silica on its Hazard Communication Standard carcinogen list (29 CFR 1910.1200).

These classifications apply to respirable crystalline silica dust and not to intact, finished quartzite slabs under normal conditions of use.

Acute Toxicity

N/A

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- **Effects on Aquatic Life:**
  No additional relevant data are available. In its solid, inert form, the product is not expected to present a hazard to aquatic organisms.
- **Environmental Stability and Breakdown:**
  The product is environmentally stable and inert under normal conditions.
- **Potential for Bioaccumulation:**
  No additional relevant data are available. Being an inorganic and insoluble solid, the product is not expected to accumulate in living organisms.
- **Migration in Soil**:
  No additional relevant data are available. Due to its solid and insoluble properties, the material is expected to exhibit negligible mobility in soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Dispose material waste in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

- Intact tile: Non-hazardous construction waste.
- Slurry and dust: Dispose per federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

D.O.T. Shipping Name: Not applicable
Hazard Class: Non-regulated (for disposal purposes material is non-hazardous Class III regulated material)
ID Number: Not applicable
Marking: Not applicable
Label: None
Placard: None
Hazardous Substance/RQ: Not applicable
Shipping Description: Natural Stone, Quartzite products
Packaging References: None

15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

The components of quartzite slabs have been previously introduced into U.S. commerce and are either listed on or exempt from the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

This product, in its intact solid form, is classified as an article and is not subject to reporting requirements under TSCA when used as intended.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Under normal conditions of handling and use, intact quartzite slabs do not meet the hazard classification criteria defined by OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.

However, when mechanically processed (e.g., cutting, grinding, drilling, crushing), respirable crystalline silica dust may be generated. In dust form, the product may meet the following hazard classification:

- Health Hazard – Carcinogenicity (Crystalline Silica, Respirable Fraction)
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure (Lungs)

The finished fired product itself is:

- Not combustible
- Not flammable
- Not explosive
- Not oxidizing
- Not pyrophoric
- Not water reactive
- Not an organic peroxide
- Not a compressed gas

State Right-to-Know Regulations

Respirable crystalline silica (quartz), which may be generated during mechanical processing, is listed as a hazardous or toxic substance under certain state right-to-know laws, including but not limited to:

- Massachusetts
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania

Users should consult applicable state and local regulations for specific requirements.

California Proposition 65

Respirable crystalline silica is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Important Note

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet pertains primarily to potential hazards associated with respirable dust that may be generated during cutting, grinding, drilling, or otherwise altering the shape of the tile during installation or demolition.

Intact quartzite slabs do not present a health hazard under normal conditions of use.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained herein is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate as of the date of preparation. The information is intended to comply with the requirements of OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

This Safety Data Sheet is intended to provide guidance regarding the safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, and disposal of quartzite slabs. It does not constitute a warranty, expressed or implied, regarding product performance or suitability for a particular application.

Ultra Stones assumes no responsibility for injury to persons or damage to property resulting from misuse of the product, failure to follow recommended safety practices, or failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

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

*Key Abbreviations and Acronyms

- ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- AL – Action Level
- GHS – Globally Harmonized System
- HEPA – High-Efficiency Particulate Air
- IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer
- NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NTP – National Toxicology Program
- OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit
- REL – Recommended Exposure Limit
- SDS – Safety Data Sheet
- STOT – Specific Target Organ Toxicity
- TLV – Threshold Limit Value
- TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA – Time-Weighted Average