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## 1. Identification of the product and of the company/ undertaking

This document is not a Safety data Sheet, as it is not required for the product, in accordance with art.31 of EC Regulation No.1907/2006 (REACH).

### Product identifier

Product name.....Lapitec®

### Details of the supplier of the Article Information data Sheet

Name.....Lapitec S.p.A.  
Full address.....Via Bassanese, 6  
District and Country.....31050 Vedelago (TV), Italia  
Telephone.....+39 0423 703811  
E-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Article Information data Sheet.....info@lapitec.com

## 2. Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements) due the product is considered an article so it is out of the of the application field.in this regard, drawing up a label in accordance with the provisions of Title III of CLP regulation is not necessary.

### Other hazards

If the product is to be cut or milled, since the material mainly consists of siliceous aggregates, the dust possibly generated contains silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>). Adopt suitable risk management measures in case there is the creation of dust.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

The product described in this document is a slab of sintered stone. Lapitec® is made of Silico-Aluminates, Amorphous Silica, Crystalline Silica, Zirconium Silicate and Inorganic Pigments. The amount of Crystalline Silica is minor than 11% by weight. For the purpose of completeness of information, the classification according to Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 envisaged for crystalline quartz powder (respirable fraction) is provide as follow:

### Identification

Crystalline Silica (Quartz)

CAS 14808-60-7.....STOT RE 1 H372 (lung);

CE 238-878-4

### Classif. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Important to note that, in accordance to Directive (EU) 2019/130 (Carcinogenic Directive), IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) crystalline silica has been included in the list as a carcinogenic substance; in this sense, it is also essential to evaluate this

danger with the necessary risk management measures.

## 4. First aid measures

The article described is not dangerous for humans since, due to its shape and chemical composition, it is difficult to swallow, inhalable or absorbable by the dermal route.

The following measures are only valid in emergencies where the product passes into dusty form following processing and the powders come into contact with the body.

**Eyes:** wash eyes immediately with plenty of water. Consult a doctor in case of persistent irritation.

**Skin:** wash the affected area with soap and water.

**Inhalation:** if symptoms such as difficulty or irritation of the respiratory tract occur, move the person to fresh air. Consult a doctor or poison control center if symptoms persist.

**Ingestion:** seek medical attention if swallowed abundantly.

## 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

The product is not flammable, therefore specific extinguishing media are not prescribed.

## 6. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### General principles

Exposure to breathable silicon dust released during machining of Lapitec® stone is up to 10 times less than a quartz agglomerate because it contains less than 11% crystalline silica by weight as opposed to the 90% of composite stone or granites. It is important to remember that exposure and preventive protection against crystalline silica dust are necessary only during machining of Lapitec® stone. Lapitec® slabs and final products do not therefore constitute a health risk or hazard when they are transported, dispatched or used by the end customer. It is the responsibility of the company purchasing Lapitec® stone to provide its employees/workers with all the information, equipment and safety measures required to protect them from exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust. For their part, employees/workers must abide strictly by all the safety instructions.

#### Equipment

Using water equipment is the best solution for avoiding the formation of suspended dust. When possible, always use water processes when cutting, polishing, shaping and finishing Lapitec® stone.

- Use water tools and machines for both manual and automatic machining.
- The water jet must be abundant and well directed.
- Check regularly that the water routes are operating correctly: set up a maintenance schedule for pipes, pumps and nozzles.

- Take the right precautions to manage freezing of the water due to low operating temperatures.
- In workstations using water, use an electrical system that has been designed by professionals. The electrical equipment must have circuit breakers and electrical connectors that are sealable and water-resistant.
- Operators working in contact with water must be fitted out and must always wear plastic wellingtons

### *Hygiene standards*

Personal hygiene is another important health and safety factor. The following specific steps should be taken.

- In the workplace provide workers with lavatories, showers, washbasins and personal lockers. The changing rooms must be divided into two separate areas: in the first the workers change into their clean work uniform and store their own clothes during their work shift. In the second the workers will remove the work clothes used in the daily work sessions. They must have a shower before putting on their own clothes.
- In the workplace the workers may use only the prescribed work clothes, including boots and socks. Workers must leave work clothes and footwear in the workplace and must never take them outside the workplace.
- Provide workers with an appropriate amount of clean work clothes, including changes of clothing. Workers who are exposed to silicon dust must have clothes made of a non-absorbent fabric.
- Make workers aware of the importance of keeping the work uniform separate from clean clothes.
- Workers must wash their hands and faces and change their clothes before eating and drinking.
- Eating, drinking and smoking must be allowed only in dedicated areas and never in areas in which there is a risk of exposure to dust.
- Do not use compressed air to clean work clothes.

### *Preventive measures – Cleaning*

It is important to draw up a complete and structured cleaning programme because hazardous dust is very fine and can remain suspended in the air for days.

- Clean the workplace every day, paying attention to the floors and to all exposed surfaces.
- Check that the workstation is clean at the end of each shift.
- Ensure that there is a continuous and supervised programme of cleaning the equipment and tools.
- Use water or extraction for cleaning. For both solutions, provide an appropriate and suitably distributed number of water or extraction points.
- Never clean clothes, machinery or floors with compressed air or dry brushes as this will greatly increase the risk of exposure.
- Wash dust or waste deposits before drying them.
- Clean immediately in the event of accidental spillage of

dust and do not wait for scheduled cleaning.

- In the event of major spillages of dust, set up an appropriate extraction system that has been designed to prevent blockages or overloads during use.
- Workstations must have a solid floor that is water-resistant. It must also be of a colour that will highlight contamination by dust.
- Protect control panels with plastic barriers or rubber membranes.

### *Management, adjustment and maintenance*

Ensure correct operation of the equipment by following the instructions in the supplier's manual.

- Keep all the tools in good condition.
- Do not alter the instrumentation without the manufacturer's prior approval.
- Keep the instructions on use and the diagram of the installed systems in a secure place that is easy to access.
- Check regularly incoming air flows and the air speed inside the conduit.
- Obtain a report from the installation technician on the systems installed that must show the air flows of all the inlets, air speed in the pipes and the pressure in the cleaning unit and in the filter.
- Visually verify, at least once a week, the state of the devices to detect any damage or malfunctions.
- If the instrumentation is used constantly, conduct the checks more frequently.
- If the instrumentation is used sporadically, check before it is used each time.
- Keep the inspection registers for the period of time specified by local law and for at least 5 years.

### *Collateral risks*

Depending on the machining process and the organisation of the production system, the worker may be exposed to certain hazards;

- Take all the steps required to protect workers from the risks highlighted by the health and safety technicians.
- For all tasks, use the dedicated equipment and make sure that it is in perfect working order.
- Always use the personal protective equipment prescribed: gloves, dust masks, safety goggles, ear defenders, high-visibility jacket in storage areas, load-handling areas or in areas in which forklift trucks operate.
- Wear a helmet during handling of the slabs.
- All stands, both for storage and handling, must be fitted with safety rails to prevent items falling during removal or release.
- Workers using hoists, cranes or forklift trucks must have been properly trained.
- Inspect regularly the hoists, cranes or forklift trucks in accordance with current legislation and the manufacturer's instructions and use the assistance of a technical expert.

- Inspect regularly that the wiring complies with current regulations and the manufacturer's instructions and use the assistance of a technical expert.
- Heavy material must be transported by mechanical means. Workers must not move or handle material weighing more than 20 kg or work in stress positions and must avoid repetitive movements.
- The edges of semifinished or broken Lapitec® stone can be very sharp.
- Workers handling Lapitec® stone must wear cut-resistant gloves and protective goggles.
- Waste material must be handled very carefully and must not be hit to reduce its dimensions.

### Installing Lapitec® tops

In order to protect installation staff from the risks of processing in a non-protected environment, all machined Lapitec® items should be processed in the factory and not in the place of installation.

- The Lapitec® top must leave the workshop only after all the tasks have been performed that will prevent unnecessary finishing operations in the place of installation.
- Check the measurements before cutting the item so that it does not have to be altered during laying.
- If the top has to be finished in the place of installation, the finishing work must be performed in the open air or in a ventilated place, always using the required personal protective equipment to protect the eyes, hearing and respiratory tract.
- If dry processing is unavoidable, a portable dust-extraction system must be set up.
- When collecting processing waste, clean the top carefully and do not create dust.

Make sure that trimming, cutting or polishing the surface in the place of installation during laying or repair of the Lapitec® top carry no risk for the end user. Silicosis and the other diseases caused by respirable crystalline silica dust develop only after continuous and prolonged exposure. These dusts are released only during machining processes and not during normal use of the Lapitec® top.

## 7. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Cristalline Silica

Threshold Limit Value

TYPE	COUNTRY	TWA 8h	STEL 15min	NOTE	TLV BASES
		mg/m3	ppm mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		0,025 mg/m3 (R)		A2	Lung fibrosis, Lung cancer
	EU	0,1 (I)			

### Legend:

(C) = Ceiling;  
 Inhal = Inhalable Fraction;  
 Resp = Respirable Fraction;  
 Thora = Thoracic Fraction.

### Control parameters

Regulatory References:

	TLV-ACGIH.....	ACGIH 2019
EU	Europe.....	Dir (UE) 2019/130

### Exposure controls

#### Local filtering and ventilation systems

Where it is not possible to avoid the formation of dust during the productive process, use properly designed filtering and ventilation systems to capture the breathable dust particles.

The filtering system must provide:

- Industrial extraction hoods
- Conduits for removing polluting agents
- Department for collecting and containing pollutant agents
- A filter positioned between the extractor and the fan
- Fans that direct the air flow and dispense clean air outside the machining area.

Follow these guidelines for the design of the ventilation system:

- Make sure that the workplace is well ventilated throughout, considering also the offices near the shop floor.
- Position the workstations as far away as possible from doors, windows and thoroughfares to prevent outside currents interfering with the local air extraction points.
- Place the extraction points directly in the places where dust forms.
- The dust must be filtered from the air flow of the local extraction points by extraction devices like sleeve or cyclone filters.
- Hermetically seal or carefully isolate the source of dust to prevent it spreading.
- Maintain the efficiency of the ventilation systems and monitor them with scheduled maintenance as prescribed by the manufacturers.
- Ensure that a flow of clean air replaces the extracted air.
- The outlet ports for the extracted air must be far away from doors, windows or thoroughfares so that persons are not exposed to the extracted air
- Prevent employees being exposed.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions when replacing filters or other parts of the ventilation system.
- Pipes must be as short and straight as possible, avoid

long sections of flexible piping.

- Check the workstations regularly and provide the operators with the appropriate training.
- Pay attention to unusual noises in the extraction system as they could indicate malfunctions.
- Use professionals and chartered graduate engineers to design and install the ventilation systems.
- Access to the machining areas must be restricted to authorised persons.

#### *Ventilated work environments*

Efficient ventilation of the premises permits constant recirculation of air and extraction of suspended dust.

- Check that the building is suitably ventilated and if necessary use forced ventilation.
- Make sure that the ventilation system does not stir up the dust deposited and that the polluted air does not contaminate clean zones.
- Dust emissions from the extraction systems must comply with local environmental regulations

#### *Dust supervision and monitoring*

Supervise dust levels through continuous and thorough monitoring.

- Consult local regulations and current legislation like PEL (permitted exposure limit) and TLV (threshold limit value) that set the legal permitted exposure level limits allowed for the different types of respirable crystalline silica dust.
- Carry out the risk assessments to determine whether the existing dust control is adequate.
- Use the services of competent professionals to design the dust-monitoring systems and consult an industrial hygiene professional about the dust-sampling strategy.
- The experts appointed by the company and the workers' representatives must select the most suitable solutions in compliance with local regulations.
- Make sure that all the dust samples taken comply with local regulations.
- Keep a register of the dust samples taken and use a quality system.
- Also persons taking the samples must be equipped with respiratory protective equipment in the areas where this is required.
- Choose ceramic tiled walls and impermeable floors that are easy to clean.
- Use suitable signs and notices indicating the risks and the procedure to follow in workplaces in which exposure to respirable dust is possible.

#### *PPE personal protective equipment*

If it has not been possible to implement adequate active prevention measures, workers must wear personal protective equipment that must be used and replaced in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Static and

personal protective measures must be taken together with complementary measures.

- PPE (personal protective equipment) must be used in work areas where there is a risk of exposure to dust and must be clearly indicated by the appropriate notices.
- The PPE must comply with local operating regulations based on health and safety standards.
- Respiratory protection against silicon must be P3.
- Remember that a beard reduces the effectiveness of the protective mask. Workers with a beard must use suitable alternative respirators or devices.
- Workers must receive proper training in the use and maintenance of PPE and must always check its efficiency before use.
- Check that all workers use the correct PPE.
- Check that the building is properly ventilated and if necessary use forced ventilation.
- Store the register of the PPE given to workers.
- Keep the PPE in a clean environment before use.
- If necessary, use several different types of PPE, but make sure that they are compatible with one another.

#### *Employee training*

One of the central aspects for creating a secure workplace is ongoing training of all employees in specific topics relating to their place of work.

- Create and implement guidelines for safe working and good practice in the workplace.
- Ensure that employees and new recruits follow a course on health, safety and cleaning in the workplace.
- Supplement training with different methods and aids: documentation, videos and group discussions.
- At the end of each session, evaluate the workers' knowledge and actual understanding of the training material.
- Inform workers of the risks and consequences for health of respirable crystalline silica dust, noise or hazards associated with their work.
- Provide the required information on the risks associated with machining the Lapitec® stone.
- Provide employees with the required information on the health risk of respirable crystalline silica dust.
- Provide training courses to instruct employees in the correct use of respiratory protective equipment or other personal protective equipment.
- Attendance at training sessions must be obligatory and recorded in an attendance register.
- Ask employees for their opinion on the courses held to improve the organisation of future training sessions.

#### *Health check*

The health check must be a process supplemented by local standards and regulations. It must include the following in all cases.

- Implement a health check programme for all employees who are exposed to respirable crystalline silica dust



that comprises medical tests and all the checks prescribed by local laws.

- The registers have to be archived for the period of time prescribed by local legislation even after an employee has ceased working for the company.
- If a worker is exposed to respirable crystalline silica dust he or she must be informed of the results of the personal medical monitoring.
- Workers below the age of 18 must not be exposed to respirable crystalline silica dust

## 8. Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance.....Solid, slab.

## 9. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

## 10. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

Dust generated during dry machining contains silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>).

Prolonged and/or intensive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica can cause lung fibrosis and silicosis.

The main symptoms of silicosis are coughing and difficulty breathing. People with silicosis showed a higher risk of contracting lung cancer.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) believes that crystalline silica inhaled at the workplace can cause lung cancer in humans. However, it warns that the carcinogenic effect depends on the characteristics of the crystalline silica, as well as on external factors related to the biological and physical condition of the environment and people. (IARC Monographs on the valuation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans, vol.68 Silica, Silicates, Dusts and Organic Fibres- Lyon, 15-22, Oct.96). According to the European Commission's Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL), "the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica is silicosis.

There is enough information to conclude that people with silicosis have a higher risk of contracting lung cancer (apparently this does not apply to employees not affected by silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and ceramic factories). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the risk of cancer. Since a clear threshold for the development of silicosis cannot be identified, any reduction in the exposure will reduce the risk of silicosis." Social dialogue agreement on silica: on April 25, 2006 the European social agreement on silica on "Workers' health protection through the good handling and use of crystalline silica and products containing it.

## 11. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

## 12. Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

Lapitec® is an inert material and a non-hazardous waste. However, follow national and regional regulations for disposal waste materials.

## 13. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

## 14. Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC..... None

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006..... None

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)..... On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)..... None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012 ..... None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention ..... None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention ..... None

Healthcare controls ..... Information not available

## 15. Other information

### Legend

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of

- existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

#### General bibliography

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

#### Note for users

##### *Disclaimer*

The information contained in this guide is based on the full extent of Lapitec S.p.A.'s knowledge at the moment of publication. The information provided is nevertheless a collection of recommended procedures. In a document that is a summary it is not possible to cover in depth all the health and safety matters touched upon. Any recommendation or piece of advice is general and cannot address the specific situations existing in all workplaces. No recommendation of products machines or instruments in this guide may be followed if by so doing any law, safety procedure or other regulations would be infringed. We also urge you to avail yourself of the services of a health and safety professional to limit the risks of respirable crystalline silica dust in any specific workplace.

Lapitec S.p.A. also points out that laws and regulations governing crystalline silica dust differ from country to country. We recommend checking and complying with local regulations governing places of work containing harmful dusts. If the recommendations contained in this guide differ from local regulations, local regulations must be complied with. None of the information contained in this Guide creates a contractual relationship between Lapitec S.p.A. and any transformer.

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product. This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property. The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses. Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.



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# Reception Confirmation

## Safety data sheet



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### APPROVED FABRICATOR INFORMATION

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Company name

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Address

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City

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Province

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Post code

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Country

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Telephone

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“Approved Fabricator” number

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Name

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Date

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Sign

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### OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTOR

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Company name

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#### ATTENTION

The “Good Practice Guide” includes important information and instructions on health and safety protection (including health risks related to respirable silica dust and protective measures). All local health and safety laws and regulations must be observed. We also recommend taking the advice of a professional on safety and health to take all the measures required by law.



**L A P I T E C**

NATURALLY ITALIAN

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