SAFETY DATA SHEET – TERRAZZO

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TERRAZZO CRYSTALLINE SILICA CONTENT RANGE AS PER 2025 TESTING: BETWEEN 0.001% AND 0.8%

HANDLING

This product may present a hazard if mechanically processed.

Crystalline silica dust is generated when this product is mechanically processed, for example, through cutting or grinding. These dust particles are small enough to be breathed deep into the lungs.

Exposure to crystalline silica dust over a long period of time at low to moderate levels, or short periods at high levels, can lead to serious health conditions such as silicosis. Silicosis is an irreversible, incurable and progressive lung disease that can lead to disability and death.

In its solid form this product is safe to store and handle.

Disposal to be in accordance with local council and EPA waste requirements.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

Safe Work Australia publishes exposure standards for airborne contaminants in the workplace.

Under the OHS Regulations, employers must ensure employees are not exposed to respirable crystalline silica dust at the workplace at a level above the exposure standard.

The exposure standard for crystalline silica dust, listed under Quartz, Cristobalite, Tridymite, Tripoli (respirable dust), is 0.05mg/m3 as a time-weighted average (TWA) airborne concentration over 8 hours.

An 8-hour TWA exposure standard is the maximum average airborne concentration of a particular substance permitted over an 8-hour working day, for a 5-day working week. Where a workplace has working hours that exceed an 8-hour day or a 40-hour week, the TWA needs to be adjusted to compensate for the greater exposure. The adjusted exposure standard for crystalline silica dust over a 10-hour day would be 0.035mg/m3.

The workplace exposure standard for respirable crystalline silica is based on the airborne concentration within a person's breathing zone, outside of any respiratory protective equipment that may be in use.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Use an integrated water delivery system or similar (however at least as effective) suppression method/s.

An on-tool dust extraction system that is connected to a Dust Class H or M vacuum or another system that captures any dust generated by the power tool or similar (however at least as effective) extraction method/s.

Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) – if the above methods are not reasonably practicable.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Use Respiratory Protection.

Respiratory Protection used must be designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of airborne contaminants and comply with AS/NZS 1716:2012 - Respiratory protective devices or an equivalent standard.

RPE needs to have at least a P2 filter. RPE that requires a facial seal, such as half-face respirators, should not be used by people with beards or facial stubble. Where facial hair interferes with the fit of the RPE, a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) that does not rely on a facial seal needs to be used, such as a PAPR loose-fitting helmet.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations. Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.