

COSHH – Z-Stone Natural Stone Cladding

Identification of Substances

- Natural aggregates, quarried rock including slate, basalt, quartz, sandstone, and marbles.
- Natural cobbles, boulders.
- Dimensional stone of the above types
- Cement based back panel.

Composition

- Natural aggregates are produced from naturally occurring rock and stone deposits and consist of combinations of various minerals including silica. Stone pieces are set in a cement backing.

Hazard Identification

- Dust inhaled over a prolonged period can be hazardous to health. When the respirable dust contains silica, the risks are increased.

First Aid Measures

- Inhalation, remove from exposure to a ventilated area
- Skin contact, wash with water
- Eye contact, wash with copious amounts of water and seek medical advice
- Ingestion, remove from exposure to a ventilated area

Fire

- None needed

Safety Measures

- Personal protection - avoid breathing in dust over a prolonged period. Repeated inhalation of dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases. Wear dust mask/respirator and goggles.
- Environmental measures, release of dust into the environment does not constitute a significant hazard
- Aggregates should be disposed of appropriately.
- Methods of cleaning, Vacuum cleaning, dampen area and avoid brushing dry dust where possible.
- Brick acid wash may be used to remove stubborn stains. In this scenario suitable protective equipment must be worn.

Handling and Storage

- The material should be kept dry.

Personal Protection

- When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above normal exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection (FFP2 or FFP3 type recommended – see SDS for further details). The type of respiratory protection should be adapted to the dust level and conform to EN 149 and other relevant EN standards; EN 140, EN 14387, EN 1827.
- Hand protection, abrasive resistant gloves
- Eye protection, to HSE approved standard for dust goggles
- Skin protection, overalls

Physical Properties

- Odourless solid particles of crushed stone with various colours
- Chemical properties not applicable

Toxicological Information

- On eyes, may cause transient irritation
- On skin, unlikely to cause harm
- By inhalation, inhalation of large quantities of respirable silica may lead to progressive lung damage. This may cause permanent disability and, in extreme cases may be fatal
- By ingestion, unlikely to cause harm
- Chronic, exposure to high levels of silica may cause progressive silicosis
- Others, none known

Ecological Information

- Environmental assessment, when used and disposed of as intended, no adverse effect foreseen.
- Disposal Considerations
- Non-hazardous.

Statutory provisions:

- Health and safety at work. Act 1974
- Consumer Protection Act 1987
- COSHH 1994
- Environmental Protection Act 1990.