Product Name: Quantra

MSDS Preparation Date: 23rd February 2021.

Version No.: 1.3

Use(s)

SECTION 1: PRODUCT DESCRIPTION & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION		
Product Description		
Product Identity	Quantra Quartz Surfaces	

**Shower Trays** 

<b>Company Identification</b>	
Manufacturer/Supplier	Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited
Corporate Office Address	105, Surya Towers, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad, Telangana 500003, India
Factory Address UNIT 1	Plot No. 45, APSEZ, Atchutapuram & Rambili Mandals, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh 531011, India
Factory Address UNIT 2	Survey No. 901-902,908-912, Mekaguda Gram Panchayat, Nandigam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana 509228, India
Emergency Contact	+91 40 6631 0111/222 or +91 96666 39010
Email	contact@quantra.in
Website	www.quantra.in

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Ingredients	CAS#	Composition	
Crystalline Silica (quartz) and other natural stones	14808-60-7	85-94%	
Resins and trace minerals including Fe2O3, Fe3O4, TiO2	NA	6-15%	
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	0- 60%	
Physical Description	Agglomerated stone		

# Emergency Overview Colour Can be of any colour Appearance Sheets Odor Odorless

Under normal conditions of use, this product is not expected to create any unusual industrial hazards.



Primary Potential Health Effects Routes of Exposure		Personal Protective Equipment to be used  Suitable anti-dust masks.	
Inhalation  No hazard expected in normal use. However, dust generated during fabrication operations such as sawing, routing, drilling, polishing, cutting, grinding, etc., may cause irritation to respiratory tract, causing coughing and sneezing.			
Eye Contact	No hazard expected in normal use. However, dust generated during fabrication operations such as sawing, routing, drilling, polishing, cutting, grinding, etc., may cause irritation.	Suitable eyewear. Do not wear contact lenses.	
Skin Contact	No hazard expected in normal use. However, dust generated during fabrication operations such as sawing, routing, drilling, polishing, cutting, grinding, etc., may cause irritation. Any debris generated during fabrication operations may cause minor cuts	Suitable bodysuits and safety shoes.	
Ingestion  No hazard expected in normal use. However, dust generated during fabrication operations such as sawing, routing, drilling, polishing, cutting, grinding, etc., may cause irritation.		Suitable anti-dust masks.	

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES		
Primary Routes of Exposure	First Aid Procedures	
Inhalation	Take the person to a place with an ample amount of fresh air. Artificial respiration can be used if required. Consult a doctor if symptoms persist.	
Eye Contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, or until all material has been removed. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops.	
Skin Contact	Flush skin with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops.	
Ingestion	Obtain medical attention.	

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES			
Extinguishing Appropriate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.  Media			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, OSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.		



### **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

a) Collect material/waste generated during the fabrication process and place in a disposal container. Obey relevant local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations.

b) Dampen the dust generated during fabrication operations with water or use vacuum avoiding dust generation. Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Obey relevant local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations for disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING & STORAGE			
Handling  The product is heavy and breakable so it needs to be handled with proper handling equipment to avoid injury and damage. Use safety shoes and helmet while handling the slabs.			
Storage Store in a cool, dry and covered place. Palletize on appropriate stands and in recommended numbers. Place finish to finish, to avoid scratches.			

## **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Engineering Controls** 

Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Components	CAS#	Control Parameters	Basis
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	0.025 mg/m3 TWA (respirable)	ACGIH
		0.05 mg/m3 TWA (respirable)	
		((250)/ (%SiO2 + 5) mppcf TWA (respirable))	OSHA-PELs
		((10)/ (%SiO2 + 2) mg/m3 TWA (respirable))	
		((30)/ (%SiO2 + 2) mg/m3 TWA (total dust))	
Personal Protectiv	e Equipment		
Eyes During fabrication operations wear appropriate protective eyeglasses.			eyeglasses.

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Eyes	During fabrication operations wear appropriate protective eyeglasses.		
Skin	During fabrication operations wear appropriate protective clothing and hand gloves to prevent skin exposure.		
Feet	Wear safety shoes while handling the slabs.		
Respirators	If required, a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 or CSA standard Z94.4-93.		



SECTION 9: PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
Appearance	Sheet		
Physical State	Solid		
Colour	Can be of any colour		
Odor	Odorless		
Specific Gravity / Density	2.15 – 2.46 g/cc		
Water Solubility	Insoluble		
pH Value	NA		
Boiling Point	NA		
Melting Point	NA		
Freezing Point	NA		
Vapor Pressure	NA		
% Total volatiles by Volume	<0.001 mg/m3		
Evaporation Rate	NA		
Viscosity	ND		

SECTION 10: STABILITY & REACTIVITY			
Chemical Stability Stable			
Materials / Chemicals to be avoided Hot surfaces and strong bases			
Hazardous Decomposition Products Silica dissolves in Hydrofluoric Acid and produces con gas Silicon Tetrafluoride.			
Hazardous Polymerization	Hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and water may be released upon decomposition.		

# **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Acute Effects of crystalline silica powder generated during fabrication operations

Route of Exposure	Species Observed	Type of Test Dose/Duration	Dose/ Duration	Toxic Effects
Inhalation	Human	TCLo - Lowest published toxic concentration	16 mppcf/8H/17.9Y	Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration- Intermittent; fibrosis, focal (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnea
Inhalation	Human	LCLo - Lowest published lethal concentration	0.3mg /m3/10Y	Liver - other changes
Inhalation	Rodent	TCLo - Lowest published toxic concentration	50mg/ m3/6H/71W	Intermittent; liver - tumors



Chronic Effects – of crystall	ine silica powder generated during fabrication operations
Silicosis	Chronic Inhalation exposure to free silica may cause delayed lung injury, including silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease, and/or cause or aggravate other lung diseases or conditions.
Carcinogenic Potential	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies crystalline silica powder as a known human carcinogen
	The National Toxicology Program (NTP), in its ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens, classified "crystalline silica (respirable)" as a known carcinogen.
	The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) does regulate crystalline silica (quartz) as a carcinogen
	The EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) has concluded that, "there is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk."
	The American Thoracic Society concluded that "The available data support the conclusion that silicosis produces increased risk for bronchogenic carcinoma. The cancer risk may also be increased by smoking and other carcinogens in the workplace." Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure, American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Vol. 155, pp. 761-765 (1997)
Scleroderma	There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of scleroderma, an immune system disorder manifested by a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs, skin and other internal organs.
Tuberculosis	Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis.
Nephrotoxicity	There are several recent studies suggesting that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney disorders.
Mutagenicity	No Data
Reproductive Effects	No Data
Developmental Effects	No Data



SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION		
Environmental Toxicity	ND	
Environmental Fate	ND	
ISO 9001:2008	Quantra conforms to the Quality Management System Standard of ISO 9001:2008 and is certified by DNV-GL	
NSF International	Quantra is NSF/ANSI 51 certified for food contact and splash zones. It complies with all applicable requirements.	
Greenguard & Greenguard Gold	Quantra is Greenguard and Greenguard gold certified for low chemical emissions	
US Green Building Council	Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited is a member of US Green Building Council	
Kosher	Quantra is Kosher certified	

# **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

General Disposal Guidance: Follow relevant local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations for disposal.

## **SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

Not Regulated.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION		
SARA Title III Hazard Classes:		
Fire Hazard	No	
Reactive Hazard	No	
Release of Pressure	No	
Acute Health Hazard	No	
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes	

## **TSCA**

All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements

# U.S. State Regulations

California Prop 65 List: Crystalline Silica (Quartz) is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen.



SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION		
National Fire Protection Association NFF (HMIS) Hazard Ratings:	PA(R) and Hazardous Materials Identification System	
Health Hazard	1	
Flammability	0	
Reactivity	0	
Key Legend Information		
NA	Not Applicable	
ND	Not Determined	
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit	
TWA	Time Weighted Average	

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, Quantra makes no warranties expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. The data is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience is gained.

