

Safety Data Sheet

anatolia

Anatolia Sintered Slab & Porcelain Slab

SDS DATE: November 2025

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Anatolia Sintered Slab, Anatolia Porcelain Slab
SYNONYMS: Porcelain
RECOMMENDED USE: Building Material
MANUFACTURER: Anatolia Tile & Stone (USA), Inc.
ADDRESS: 8300 Huntington Road, Vaughan, ON Canada L4H 4Z6
TELEPHONE: +1 905-771-3800

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication standard, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200(g), Safety Data Sheets.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Anatolia Sintered Slabs/Porcelain Slabs are mixtures of predominantly clays, silica sand, and other minerals that have been mixed with water and fired in a high temperature kiln. The finished fired products are odorless, stable, non-flammable, and pose no immediate hazard to health. Respiratory, hand and eye protection may be needed to prevent excess exposure to airborne particulates if dust is produced when cutting, grinding, or polishing sintered slabs/porcelain slabs.

Classification of the Chemical (Crystalline Silica) in Accordance with Paragraph (d) of 1910.1200:

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Danger! Lung Injury and Cancer Hazard

GHS CLASSIFICATION (GLOBAL HARMONIZED STANDARD CLASSIFICATION):

Carcinogenicity – Category 1A (H350)

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation – Category 3 (H335)

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure – Category 1A (H372)

GHS Label, Hazards and Precautionary Statements

GHS HAZARD PICTOGRAM:



CATEGORY 3
(RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION) (H335)



CATEGORY 1A
(CARCINOGENICITY) (H372)

GHS SIGNAL WORK: Danger

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS: May cause cancer (inhalation) (H350)
May cause respiratory irritation (H335)
Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) (H372)

Safety Data Sheet

anatolia

Anatolia Sintered Slab & Porcelain Slab

SDS DATE: November 2025

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - CONTINUED

GHS PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. (P203)
Do not breathe dust/spray. (P260 + P261)
Wash skin thoroughly after handling. (P264)
Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. (P270)
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271)
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection. (P280)

UNKNOWN ACUTE TOXICITY: Not applicable

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Anatolia Sintered Slabs/Porcelain Slabs are mixtures of predominantly clays, silica sand and other minerals, that have been mixed with water and fired in a high temperature kiln. The products are manufactured in various shapes, sizes, and colors.

COMPOSITION	CAS REGISTRY NO.	ESTIMATED % BY WEIGHT
Crystalline Silica as Quartz	CAS: 14808-60-7	6 – 9%
Amorphous Silica	CAS: 7631-86-9	50 – 70%
Albite	CAS: 12244-10-9	10 – 20%
Mullite	CAS: 1302-93-8	10 – 20%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes if dust gets in eyes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly after working with sintered slabs/porcelain slabs.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air if exposed to large amounts of dust. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep victim at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

INGESTION: Not applicable for intact sintered slabs/porcelain slabs.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED:

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. Have emergency eyewash station available in area where products are cut.

Safety Data Sheet

anatolia

Anatolia Sintered Slab & Porcelain Slab

SDS DATE: November 2025

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES AND INFORMATION

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: ABC fire extinguisher

SPECIFIC HAZARDS: Not applicable

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: None required

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of this SDS.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:

Avoid creating excessive dust. Clean up dust with a vacuum system with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter vacuum or damp sweeping. See Section 8 of this SDS concerning PPE information for clean up.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Silica dust can be harmful if inhaled. Exposure to silica dust from cutting, grinding, or polishing can cause acute lung injury, silicosis, or cancer. Wear a respirator when cutting, grinding, or polishing. Use wet cutting methods and do not dry cut. When cutting, perform cutting in a well-ventilated area.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Do not store near acids. If sintered slabs/porcelain slabs contact some acids, damage/discoloration to the surface may occur. Shelf life is unlimited.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. EXPOSURE TABLE:

COMPOSITION	OSHA PEL	OSHA AL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH TLV	UNITS
Crystalline silica as quartz	50 µg/m ³	25 µg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³	0.025 mg/m ³	
Amorphous Silica	20 mppcf*	N.E.	6 mg/m ³	N.E.	
Albite - Respirable Fraction - Total Dust**	5 15	N.E. N.E.	N.E. N.E.	N.E. N.E.	mg/m ³ mg/m ³
Mullite - Respirable Fraction** - Total Dust**	5 15	N.E. N.E.	N.E. N.E.		mg/m ³ mg/m ³

Based on an 8hr TWA or Time Weighted Average

** Covered as particles not otherwise regulated per OSHA and particles not otherwise specified per ACGIH.

N.E. – Not Established

* Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques

Safety Data Sheet

anatolia

Anatolia Sintered Slab & Porcelain Slab

SDS DATE: November 2025

SECTION 8.2: ENGINEERING CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION:	Use adequate ventilation to keep exposure to dust below recommended exposure levels. Avoid inhalation of dust. The highest probability of silica exposure occurs when using dry cutting methods. Wet cutting methods and exposure control methods set forth in OSHA Table 1 of 29 CFR § 1926.1153 are recommended.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Use of a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved particulate respirator, such as a half-facepiece particulate respirator with N95 filters or a 95-rated filter efficiency, is recommended when cutting, grinding, or polishing sintered slabs/porcelain slabs.
EYE PROTECTION:	Use dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Do not wear contact lenses in work areas.
SKIN PROTECTION:	Cotton or leather work gloves should be worn when cutting this product to minimize skin exposure to dust and/or cuts. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, or smoking, and at the end of the work shift, after cutting operations are conducted.

NOTE: Personal protection information in Section 8 is based on general information for normal uses and conditions. Where special or unusual uses or conditions exist, it is suggested that the assistance of an industrial hygienist or other qualified professional be obtained.

SECTION 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 available
BOILING POINT:	4046°F
EVAPORATION RATE (ETHYL; ETHER = 1):	Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY:	Not applicable
UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:	Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE:	Not applicable
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	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

Safety Data Sheet

anatolia

Anatolia Sintered Slab & Porcelain Slab

SDS DATE: November 2025

SECTION 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.)

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

None for intact sintered slabs/porcelain slabs. Inhalation and potential exposure to eyes, hands, or other body parts if contact is made with broken product, and/or during procedures involving cutting, grinding, or polishing sintered slabs/porcelain slabs.

ACUTE EFFECTS CRYSTALLINE SILICA

No acute effects from exposure to intact sintered slabs/porcelain slabs are known. In very rare cases, symptoms of acute silicosis, a form of silicosis (a nodular pulmonary fibrosis) associated with exposure to respirable crystalline silica, may develop following acute exposure to extremely dusty environments in excess of established permissible occupational exposure limits and/or failure to follow product use instructions or regulatory standards. Signs such as labored breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis; however, these same symptoms can arise from many other causes. Working with broken or cut sintered slabs/porcelain slabs produce a potential for cuts to the hands and exposed body parts. Acute effects such as eye irritation may occur if associated with high dust operations such as dry cutting.

CHRONIC EFFECTS CRYSTALLINE SILICA

No chronic effects are known for exposure to intact sintered slabs/porcelain slabs. Long-term, continual exposure to respirable crystalline silica in excess of established permissible occupational exposure limits and/or failure to follow product use instructions or regulatory standards may lead to the development of silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis (NPF). NPFs are also associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, and other airway diseases. This type of chronic exposure to silica dust may also result in the development of autoimmune disorders, chronic renal disease, and other adverse health effects. Signs such as labored breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis; however, these same symptoms can also arise from many other causes.

POTENTIAL ADVERSE INTERACTIONS

Silicosis may be complicated by severe mycobacterial or fungal infections and result in tuberculosis (TB). Silicosis is a risk factor for developing TB. Any existing respiratory or pulmonary diseases may be complicated by exposure to an excess of respirable crystalline silica. Smoking may increase the risk of adverse effects if done in conjunction with occupational exposure to silica dust at or above permissible exposure limits.

Safety Data Sheet

anatolia

Anatolia Sintered Slab & Porcelain Slab

SDS DATE: November 2025

CARCINOGEN STATUS

Respirable crystalline silica is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group I Carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans). The National Toxicology Program (9th Report) lists respirable crystalline silica as "Known to be a Human Carcinogen." USDOL/OSHA lists crystalline silica in the OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

ACUTE TOXICITY

Not available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available at this time.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste should be disposed of in a landfill certified to accept such materials in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

SECTION 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:	Sintered Slabs/Porcelain Slabs
PACKAGING REFERENCES:	None

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product's components have been previously introduced into U.S. commerce and are either listed on or exempted from the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory of Chemicals in Commerce.

Title 22, Division 2, California Code of Regulations Chapter 3 (Proposition 65): This product contains crystalline silica known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Other State Regulations: Crystalline silica is listed as "hazardous" or "toxic" on state right to know laws including, but not limited to, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

This product or its components meets the following hazard definition(s) as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Section 1910.1200):

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible Liquid | <input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Aerosol | <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidizer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compressed Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> Explosive | <input type="checkbox"/> Pyrophoric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Gas | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Hazard (Sections 3 & 11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Liquid | <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Peroxide | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Reactive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Solid | | |

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Based on information presently available, this product does not meet any of the hazard definitions of 29 CFR Section 1910.1200.

Note: The information in this data sheet provides information related to the potential hazards associated with dusts which may be produced when cutting, grinding, or polishing sintered slabs/porcelain slabs or otherwise changing the shape of the product.

SECTION 16: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DATE OF PREPARATION: November 2025