Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Product: Manufactured Stone Veneer Accessories
SDS Number: 001 **Preparation Date:** 02/07/2017
Version Number: 2.0 **Revision Date:** 08/04/2026

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier: Manufactured Stone Veneer Accessories

TRADE NAME: Applicable to all manufactured stone veneer products and accessories marketed under the Eben Stone brand, including but not limited to:

Sills, Window Trim, Wall Caps, Hearthstones, Mantels, Brackets, Various Utility Boxes, Various Stepping Stones

SYNONYMS: Manufactured Stone, Manufactured Stone Veneer, Cast Stone, Architectural Precast Stone, Adhered Concrete Masonry Veneer (ACMV), Decorative Stone Veneer, Decorative Stone Accessories

1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use

RECOMMENDED USE: Interior or Exterior Wall or Surface Covering; Decorative Landscape Covering
RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Any Use Other Than Those Recommended

1.3 Supplier Information

F&M Surfaces, Inc.
Marketed As: Eben Stone Design
2295 Molly Pitcher Highway South
Chambersburg, PA 17202
Telephone: 717-267-3799
Emergency Telephone: 717-267-3799
Contact: Safety and Health Manager
Hours: Monday – Friday 7AM – 4PM
Alternate Emergency Telephone (24-hr, Medical): Poison Control, 1-800-222-1222
Transportation Emergencies: Not applicable — not regulated for transport

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Product Form and Basis of Classification

In its intact form as supplied, manufactured stone veneer is a cured, hardened concrete product that does not release more than trace amounts of a hazardous chemical and does not pose a physical or health hazard. This SDS is provided to communicate the hazards associated with respirable dust released when the product is cut, ground, crushed, drilled, sawn, polished, or broken. All classifications, hazard statements, precautionary statements, and pictograms below apply to that dust, not to the product as supplied.

2.2 Hazard Classification

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure, Category 1
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure, Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)



2.3 Signal Word: Danger

2.4 Hazard Statements

H350: May cause cancer (by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica).
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H372: Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

Supplemental Hazard Information
The health effects listed above are unlikely to occur unless dust is created by cutting, grinding, crushing, drilling, sawing, polishing, or breaking the product. Excessive exposure to dust can cause discomfort and mechanical irritation; long-term exposure to respirable crystalline silica can lead to silicosis. Wet methods of altering product greatly reduce airborne particles, often to within exposure limits. Always use wet methods in well-ventilated spaces.

2.5 Other Hazards which do not result in classification

Dust may create a slip hazard on wet surfaces.
Stone units may present manual-handling/crush risks.

2.6 Precautionary Statements

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P260: Do not breathe dust.
P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313: If eye irritation occurs, get medical attention.
P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P501: Dispose of generated dust in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Wet methods of cutting, grinding, crushing, drilling, or breaking manufactured stone are the preferred methods for controlling dust.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name	CAS Registry Number	% By Weight (Approximate)	Ingredient Classification (GHS-US)
Portland cement	65997-15-1	15–30%	Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2 (H315); Serious Eye Damage, Category 1 (H318); Skin Sensitization, Category 1 (H317); STOT – Single Exposure, Category 3 (H335)
Crystalline silica (quartz)	14808-60-7	20–60%	Carcinogenicity, Category 1A (H350); STOT – Repeated Exposure, Category 1 (H372)
Iron oxide pigments	1309-37-1	0–3%	Not classified as a hazardous ingredient

Balance consists of aggregate, including calcium carbonate (limestone) and lightweight aggregate, and other components that do not pose a significant health hazard.

Table represents typical content for this product type. Composition and percentages vary between production runs, product profiles, and color formulations.
Ingredient classifications shown above apply to the raw materials in their as-supplied form. The classification of dust generated from this product, shown in Section 2, is based on the ingredient classifications, the final chemical composition of the cured product based on cement chemistry, and the physical form of the material (dust). Portland cement is hydrated during manufacture and is not present in the cured product in its as-supplied form.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

EYES: If dust from altering product enters eyes, immediately rinse cautiously with plenty of clean water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Lift eyelids as necessary and continue to thoroughly rinse. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
SKIN: If exposed to dust generated by altering product, wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs or worsens.
INGESTION: Rinse mouth thoroughly with water and seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.
INHALATION: If dust generated by altering product is inhaled, place person in well ventilated open area. Seek medical attention if respiratory symptoms persist or worsen.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed

EYES: May cause eye irritation if exposed to dust.
SKIN: May cause skin irritation if exposed to dust. Dust can dry the skin and cause dermatitis, and can irritate skin and eyes through mechanical abrasion.
INHALATION: May cause respiratory irritation if exposed to dust.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Seek medical advice if dust created by altering the product causes skin or eye irritation that persists after rinsing. Seek medical advice if you feel unwell or have trouble breathing after exposure to dust created by altering the product.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media: Suitable — use media appropriate to the surrounding fire. Unsuitable — none; product is non-combustible.

5.2 Specific hazards: None. Product is not flammable and produces no hazardous combustion products.

5.3 Advice for firefighters: As with any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

Product as supplied is a solid and will not spill. No special precautions are required for intact product. Where dust has been generated or released, avoid actions that raise dust into the air, avoid contact with skin and eyes, and use the personal protective equipment specified in Section 8. See 6.3 for containment and cleanup methods.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers or public waters and dispose of all waste in compliance with local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Avoid creating dust by using wet methods of altering product if required.
If dust created by altering product needs to be cleaned up, use scooping, ventilated vacuum cleaning systems, or wet methods to clean up. Use closed containers, and do not use any methods that would facilitate the spread of dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Avoid dust from altering product, including breathing, skin contact, eye contact, or contact with clothing which may spread. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wet methods of altering product are the preferred method to control dust.
Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not use pressurized air or any other methods which may contribute to the spread of dust.
Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water after handling. Do not breathe dust, and use in an adequately ventilated area. Use a NIOSH approved respirator for silica dust when exposed to dust from this product exceeding appropriate OELs. Dust may contain crystalline silica even if not visible. Do not eat, smoke, or drink while handling dust generated by altering the product.

In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59, 1928.21), state, and/or local right to know laws and regulations, familiarize your employees with this SDS and the information contained herein. Warn your employees, your customers, and other third parties (in case of resale or distribution to others) of the potential health risks associated with the use of this product, and train them in the appropriate use of personal protective equipment and engineering controls, which will reduce their risks of exposure.

7.2 Precautions for storage

Store in a dry area on a stable surface. Minimize dust generated during loading & unloading. Store away from strong acids, strong bases, and strong oxidizers.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

Airborne OELs for Components of Manufactured Stone:

Component(s) Chemical Name	Standard	Exposure Limit
Crystalline silica (quartz)	OSHA PEL (29 CFR 1910.1053 / 1926.1153)	0.05 mg/m³ (50 µg/m³), 8-hr TWA**
	OSHA Action Level*	0.025 mg/m³ (25 µg/m³), 8-hr TWA
	NIOSH REL	0.05 mg/m³, 10-hr TWA
	ACGIH TLV-TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable) #
	MSHA (30 CFR Parts 60/70/71/90, 2024 rule)	0.05 mg/m³, full-shift TWA

*: Where employee exposure may exceed the action level, 1926.1153 imposes ancillary obligations. These include Table 1 specified controls or exposure assessment, written exposure control plan, medical surveillance, and training.

**: 50 µg/m³ PEL applies equally to quartz, cristobalite, and tridymite.

#: The ACGIH and NIOSH limits are for crystalline silica (quartz), independent of the dust concentration. The ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is equal to the TLV for crystalline silica as quartz. In 2005, ACGIH withdrew the TLV for crystalline silica as tridymite.

Airborne OELs for Other Components and Inert/Nuisance Dust:
Applies to Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1), iron oxide pigments (CAS 1309-37-1), aggregate, and other inert or nuisance particulate.

Component	Standard	Respirable Dust	Total Dust
Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1)	OSHA PEL (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-3)	5 mg/m³	15 mg/m³
	ACGIH TLV-TWA	1 mg/m³	None established
	NIOSH REL	5 mg/m³	10 mg/m³
Iron oxide pigments, aggregate, and other inert or nuisance particulate	OSHA PEL (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-3)	5 mg/m³	15 mg/m³
	MSHA PEL (as nuisance particulate)	5 mg/m³	10 mg/m³
	ACGIH TLV (as Particles Not Otherwise Specified) ‡	3 mg/m³	10 mg/m³ *
	NIOSH REL (Particles Not Otherwise Regulated)	None established	None established

*: The ACGIH value shown is for inhalable particles not otherwise specified.

‡: ACGIH has not established substance-specific TLVs for the aggregate components of this product; values shown are for Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) Not Otherwise Specified. ACGIH has established a TLV-TWA of 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction, as Fe) for iron oxide; the more protective PNOS value is applied here.
Note: Limits for inert or nuisance dust apply to particulates not known to cause systemic injury or illness. **These limits do not apply to the respirable crystalline silica fraction, which is subject to the substantially lower limits shown in the table above.**

8.2 Exposure Controls

VENTILATION: When possible, alter product in open spaces with local or natural ventilation to decrease exposure levels below acceptable threshold.
Other control measures: Implement feasible engineering controls to reduce respirable dust and crystalline silica levels below appropriate limit. Wet methods of altering product are ideal to reduce dust as it is produced. Ventilation, dust suppression (wetting), enclosed work stations, etc. are also acceptable engineering controls when implemented properly.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. Avoid wearing contact lenses where dust may be generated. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. There is potential for severe eye irritation if exposed to excessive concentrations of dust for those using contact lenses.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear gloves and protective clothing to minimize skin contact with dust generated from altering the product. Wash hands with soap and water after contact with dust.
FOOT PROTECTION: Wear American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved hard-toed safety shoes when handling the product.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Respirator Recommendations: If respirable crystalline silica levels are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits, a NIOSH approved particulate filter respirator must be worn. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements. For additional information contact NIOSH at 1-800-356-4674 or visit website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS:
Avoid breathing dust. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wash affected areas after use. Wash clothes after each use.
Where fabrication is performed repeatedly, segregate cutting, grinding, polishing, and machining operations from other work areas so that dust exposure is limited to trained personnel using appropriate controls. Do not dry sweep or use compressed air to clean work areas or clothing. Launder contaminated work clothing before reuse and do not take it home; provide facilities for changing and washing where feasible.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: Solid
Color: Manufactured stone in various colors
Odor: Odorless
Melting point / freezing point: Not applicable
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: Not applicable
Flammability: Not flammable / non-combustible
Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit: Not applicable
Flash point: Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable
Decomposition temperature: Not applicable

pH: Not applicable
Kinematic viscosity: Not applicable
Solubility: Negligible in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): Not applicable
Vapor pressure: Not applicable
Density and/or relative density: Specific gravity 1.68 – 2.16; density 105 – 135 lbs./ft³. Values represent tested ranges across covered products; individual products vary. Refer to the applicable product specification sheet.
Relative vapor density: Not applicable
Particle characteristics: Product as supplied is a solid unit; not a particulate. Dust generated by cutting, grinding, or drilling may contain respirable particles including respirable crystalline silica.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Stable.
CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see below).
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Crystalline silica may react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None under normal conditions of use. Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing silicon tetrafluoride, a corrosive gas.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: None known.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on likely routes of exposure
None if the product remains intact. If the product is altered, it may create dust that may enter the body by inhalation or skin and/or eye contact.

11.2 Symptoms related to physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics
Dust generated by altering the product may cause coughing, sneezing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath, and irritation of the mucous membranes. Dust can dry and irritate the skin and cause dermatitis, and can irritate skin and eyes through mechanical abrasion. Ingestion of dust in large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing skin, eye, or respiratory conditions.

11.3 Acute Toxicity
No data available. Product does not meet the criteria for classification as acutely toxic.

11.4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Contact with dust may cause skin irritation. Dust can dry the skin and cause dermatitis, and can irritate the skin through mechanical abrasion.

11.5 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Eye contact with dust generated from altering the product may cause eye irritation. Mechanical irritation from dust particles may be severe under conditions of excessive dust exposure.

11.6 Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
No data available. Portland cement is hydrated during manufacture; soluble hexavalent chromium associated with sensitization from wet, unhydrated cement is not expected to be bioavailable in dust from the cured product.

11.7 Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available.

11.8 Carcinogen Information
Respirable crystalline silica is classified as a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the IARC.
Respirable crystalline silica is listed as “Known To Be a Human Carcinogen” by the NTP.
Regulated by OSHA under 29 CFR 1910.1053 / 1926.1153. OSHA's rulemaking record for that standard identified lung cancer risk from occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

11.9 Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

11.10 STOT – Single Exposure
Respirable dust may cause temporary irritation of the respiratory tract.

11.11 STOT – Repeated Exposure
This product is manufactured with Portland cement and silica-bearing aggregate. Crystalline silica is present above the 10% concentration limit at which Category 1 applies under the mixture rules of 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A, and STOT-RE Category 1 therefore applies to dust generated from this product. Analysis has not been performed on individual production lots; percentages shown in Section 3 reflect typical formulation ranges. Dust created by altering product may contain silica that may pose a potential health hazard. Repeated overexposure to very high levels of respirable crystalline silica (quartz, cristobalite, tridymite) may cause chronic silicosis. Symptoms include labored breathing and early fatigue; however, these symptoms may also be the result of other causes. In rare cases, acute silicosis may develop following short-term exposure to extremely high dust concentrations well in excess of permissible exposure limits. Repeated inhalation of dust may result in respiratory disease(s). Smoking may increase these risks. Chronic silicosis frequently produces no symptoms in its early stages and may progress after exposure has ceased; where symptoms are present they may include shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and sputum production. Silicosis is a nodular pulmonary fibrosis that may be accompanied by, or predispose an individual to, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, emphysema, and other airway diseases. Epidemiological studies have also associated prolonged occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease, and certain autoimmune disorders, including scleroderma and rheumatoid arthritis. Because there are often no early warning signs, exposure control and periodic medical surveillance under 29 CFR 1910.1053 / 1926.1153, where applicable, are the primary means of protection.

11.12 Aspiration Hazard
Not applicable. Product is a solid.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity — No data available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability — No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential — No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil — No data available.

12.5 Other adverse effects — Material is alkaline. Release of significant quantities of dust into water or moist soil may cause a localized increase in pH.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste product and dust are not classified as hazardous waste. Collect dust using wet methods or HEPA vacuum and dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number or ID number — Not regulated.

14.2 UN proper shipping name — Not regulated.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) — Not regulated.

14.4 Packing group — Not regulated.

14.5 Environmental hazards — Not a marine pollutant.

14.6 Transport in bulk (MARPOL Annex II / IBC Code) — Not applicable.

14.7 Special precautions for user — Minimize dust generation during loading and unloading.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

TSCA: All components appear on the EPA TSCA chemical substance inventory.
EPCRA / SARA Title III, Sections 311 & 312: Contains respirable crystalline silica and Portland cement when dust is generated, which may present acute and chronic health hazards. No other hazards.
EPCRA / SARA Title III, Section 313: Not a toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 (40 CFR 372).
EPCRA, 40 CFR Part 355: Not an extremely hazardous substance under Appendices A and B.

15.2 State Regulations

State Right-to-Know:
Crystalline silica (quartz), CAS 14808-60-7; Portland cement, CAS 65997-15-1; calcium carbonate (limestone), CAS 1317-65-3; and iron oxide, CAS 1309-37-1, appear on the following state hazardous substance lists:

- Massachusetts Substance List (MGL Ch. 111F)
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (N.J.S.A. 34:5A)
- Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act (Act 159 of 1984)

Other states have adopted the federal Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) by reference or maintain equivalent requirements. Users should consult applicable state and local regulations.

California Proposition 65

Respirable crystalline silica is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indication of Changes

Version 2.0 — August 2026: This document has been revised and reformatted to align with the updated OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (89 FR 44144). Revisions include updates to hazard classification, occupational exposure limits, physical and chemical property data, expanded chronic health effect and work-practice information, separation of supplemental information from GHS label elements, and section content and ordering throughout. Users should review this document in its entirety and update workplace hazard communication programs and training as appropriate.

USER'S RESPONSIBILITY: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that this SDS be made available to your employees who handle or may be exposed to this product. Educate and train your employees regarding applicable precautions. Instruct your employees to handle this product properly.

DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. The information contained in this SDS is accurate to the best of the author's knowledge. However, manufactured stone may vary in composition between production runs, product profiles, and color formulations. Suggestions included herein are not necessarily all-inclusive as not all circumstances can be anticipated.

NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE.

More information on the effects of crystalline silica exposure may be obtained from OSHA (Phone Number: 1-800-321-OSHA; Website: http://www.osha.gov) or from NIOSH (Phone Number: 1-800-35-NIOSH; Website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh).