

## Safety Data Sheet

It can be used to conform to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

The standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

Occupational Health and Safety Administration. Adapted to FORM 174, Sept. 1985 (Non mandatory form)


IDENTIFICATION (As used on the label and list)

Note: Empty spaces are not allowed. If any point is not applicable, or the information is not available, the space must be marked to indicate this.

### Section I Product Identification

Common Name: Ceramic Tile	Emergency Telephone Number: (214) 503-5500
Manufacturer's Name: INTERCERAMIC, INC.	Emergency Telephone Number: (214) 503-5500
Address: 1950 EAST PARKER ROAD, CARROLLTON, TEXAS 75010	Telephone Number for Information: (214) 503-5500
Other:	APRIL 2020
Other:	Signature of the Processor (Optional)
Distributor Name: INTERCERAMIC, INC.	Telephone: (214) 503-5500
<p>Recommended Use:</p> <p>Tiles are one of the most used and demanded materials currently in the world of construction. In many occasions, we are looking to replace materials such as natural stones and cement, used for many years, by ceramics. This is due to the large number of advantages that this material presents, our versatile products allow us to use them indoors, outdoors, kitchens, bathrooms, rooms, bedrooms, etc. In addition to the ease of maintenance it has, it gives an advantage to our customers, who are looking for Innovation, Quality and Service. The beauty that it brings to the space itself, creates a very comfortable space and security environment. Its relationship with the environment and its contribution, manages the ceramic tile as sustainable. Certified in G<sup>2</sup>, Interceramic always seeks innovation, quality &amp; service.</p>	

### Section II Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview	Danger!
Classification of the substance	Tile products are mixtures of predominantly clays, silica sand and other natural minerals that have been mixed with water and fired in a high temperature kiln. Finished tiles are odorless, stable, non-flammable, and pose no immediate hazard to health. In relation to respiratory function, hand and eye protection may be needed to avoid excessive exposure to airborne particles if dust is produced by cutting tiles during installation or if dust is produced by any other operations, including demolition/removal projects. Tiles are allergen free, non-dangerous and non-toxic.
GHS Pictogram:	
Serious Effects	No serious effects are known from exposure to intact tiles. Working with broken or cut tiles may produce a possibility of cuts in the hands and exposed parts of the body. Serious effects such as eye irritation may occur associated with operations with high amounts of dust such as dry cutting of tiles or during the removal of tile surfaces. In very extreme cases, symptoms of acute silicosis, a form of silicosis (a nodular pulmonary fibrosis) associated with exposure to respirable crystalline silica, may develop after acute exposure in environments with extreme dust generated from tile dust. Signs such as difficulty breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis. However, these symptoms can arise from many other causes.
Chronic Effects	There are no known chronic effects from exposure to intact tiles. In the long term, continuous exposure to breathable crystalline silica at or above the permissible occupational exposure limits may lead to the development of silicosis (a nodular pulmonary fibrosis), and they are associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, emphysema and other diseases of the respiratory tract. This type of exposure may also be related to the development of autoimmune disorders, chronic kidney disease, and other adverse health effects. Recent epidemiological studies show that workers exposed to high concentrations of silica have a significant risk of chronic silicosis. Signs such as difficulty breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis. However, these symptoms can arise from many other causes.

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Possible Adverse Interactions	Silicosis can be complicated by serious bacterial or fungal infections and trigger tuberculosis (TB). Epidemiological studies have established that silicosis is a risk factor for the development of TB. Any existing respiratory or pulmonary disease can be complicated by exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Smoking can increase the risk of adverse effects if done in conjunction with professional exposure to silica at or above the allowed limits.
Primary Routes of Exposure	None for intact tiles. Inhalation and potential exposure to eyes, hands or other parts of the body if contact occurs with broken tiles, and/or during procedures involving the cutting of tiles, and/or removal operations of installed tiles.

### Section III Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	Chemical Formula	CAS #	% by weight (TILES)
Clay	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 2SiO <sub>2</sub> 2H <sub>2</sub> O	1332-58-7	20-55
Silica sand like quartz	SiO <sub>2</sub>	1408-60-7	0-30
Nepheline	NaAlSi <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	3744-96-5	0-10
Talcum	Mg <sub>3</sub> Si <sub>4</sub> O <sub>10</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub>	14807-96-6	0-10
Feldspar	(K,Na,Ca,Ba,NH <sub>4</sub> )(Si,Al) <sub>4</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	68476-25-5	0-30
Glass	CaO MgO K <sub>2</sub> O Na <sub>2</sub> O Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> SiO <sub>2</sub>	N/A	0-20

Note: The indicated values are typical tile components, subject to change according to various formulations.

### Section IV 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 tiles.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air if exposed to large amounts of tile dust. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep victim at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.
Ingestion	Not applicable for intact tiles.

### Section V Fire-fighting Measures and Information

Fire Extinguishing Media	None required. Non-flammable
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	None required.
Fire and Explosion Hazards	None.

### Section VI Accidental Release Measures

The pieces cut from the tile, waste and dust particles during cutting operations or released transmitted particles must be in a controlled situation, avoiding the creation of excessive proliferation of dust. The removal of these can be carried out by dry, wet or vacuum sweeping. Its evacuation can be done through garbage containers or landfills.

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### Section VII Handling and Storage

Manual and mechanical unloading and transfer can be carried out whenever it is on a stable surface or on a platform preventing its fall. Keep in a dry place or cover with a protector if water cannot be avoided. When cutting, grinding or removing, use equipment with integrated suction and / or use local exhaust ventilation. Use wet cutting methods to reduce dust generation. Use respiratory protection in the absence of effective engineering controls. Do not store near acids or substances that stain aggressively. If the tiles come into contact with acids or stains, damage / discoloration of the tile surface may occur.

### Section VIII Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection	Use of a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved particulate respirator is recommended when cutting tiles for installation or during the removal of installed tile.
Ventilation	Use adequate ventilation to keep exposure to dust below recommended exposure levels. Avoid inhalation of dust. The highest probability of silica exposure occurs during installation using dry cutting methods or during removal of installed tile. Wet cutting methods are recommended.
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 IX Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	1.75 - 2.93
Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	Not applicable	Melting Point	> 2000 °F
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Solubility in Water: Insoluble		Appearance and Odor: brittle solid; color may vary; odorless.	
Flash Point (Include method used to determine it): Not applicable	Flammability Limits	Lower Flammability Limits: Not applicable Upper Flammability Limits: Not applicable	
Hazardous Decomposition: Under normal conditions these products do not release hazardous materials after installation.			
Hazardous Polymerization May Occur	Not applicable	Conditions to Avoid: Will not occur	
Hazardous Polymerization Will Not Occur	Will not happen		

### Section X Stability and Reactivity

Unstable	Not applicable
Stability	Stable in current form

### Section XI Toxicological Information

Primary Routes of Exposure	None for intact tile. Inhalation and potential exposure to eyes, hands, or other body parts if contact is made with broken tile, and/or during procedures involving the cutting of tiles, and/or for operations involving the removal of installed tiles.
Overview of Animal Testing	None.

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Chronic Effect in Humans	None.
Radioactive substance	None.
Allergen	None.

### Section XII Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
Biodegradation Products	It can be thoroughly mixed with earth materials.

### Section XIII Disposal Considerations

Waste should be disposed of in a landfill certified to accept such materials in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Its packaging (cardboard, plastic) can be handled with recycling and reuse companies.

### Section XIV Transportation Information

U.S. 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	Hazardous Substance / RQ
Shipping Description	Porcelain/Ceramic Tiles.
Packaging References	Recycled cardboard packaging, strapping on pallets, protective bag.

### Section XV Regulatory Information

This product and/or its components have been previously introduced into U.S. commerce and is listed in the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory of Chemicals in Commerce. Hence, it is subject to all applicable provisions and restrictions under TSCA 40 CFR Section 721 and 723.250.

This tile contains <1 percent by weight each of the following elements, which are SARA 313 Recordable: Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Lead, Silver, Thallium, Tin, Titanium, Vanadium, and Zinc.

Title 22 Division 2, California Code of Regulation Chapter 3 (Proposition 65): This product contains a chemical or chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Note: The information in this data sheet provides information related to the potential hazards associated with dusts which may be produced during cutting or otherwise changing the shape of the tile during installation and/or removal.

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### Section XVI Additional Information

The products that Interceramic manufactures are floor and wall tiles, in different sizes, from 10x10 cm up to 60x120 cm, including special pieces to complement the installation of the floor and wall tiles. They are monolayered enameled products fired at 1200 °C.

In general, ceramic and porcelain tiles are classified into groups according to their water absorption, according to the following table:

Product	% Water Absorption
Durabody	<3%
Porcelain	<0.5%
Wall Tile	<20%