SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Porcelain Tile

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: No use is specified.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Crossville, Inc.

346 Sweeney Drive

Crossville, TN 38555

T:1-931-484-2110

Website: crossvilleinc.com

email: nchitty@crossvilleinc.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-931-484-2110

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Carcinogenicity Category 1A	H350
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation	H335
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1	H372

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS07 GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) : H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 - May cause cancer (inhalation).
H372 - Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

The following applies to the product if it is cut, sanded or altered in such a way that excessive and/or significant particulates and/or dusts may be generated: Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. We recommend wet cutting or the score and snap method during the installation process. Improper installation techniques could expose installer to

harmful silica dust. Do not dry cut using power tools during the installation process. Using dry cutting methods could present a risk of acute lung injury. If adequate ventilation cannot be achieved, wear a mask or respirator.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Feldspar	Feldspar, group minerals / Feldspar-group minerals / Feldspar-group minerals (An inorganic substance that is the reaction product of high temperature calcination in which aluminum oxide, barium oxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, silicon oxide, and strontium oxide in varying amounts are homogeneously and ionically interdiffused to form a crystalline matrix.) / Aventurine / Feldspar mineral / Feldspars, Feldspar-group minerals / Feldspars, feldspar-group minerals	(CAS-No.) 68476-25-5	35 – 50	STOT SE 3, H335
Kaolin	KAOLIN / Kaolin clay / Hydrated aluminium silicate / Hydrated silicates of aluminium / Hydrous alum silicates	(CAS-No.) 1332-58-7	25 – 40	Not classified
Quartz	Quartz (SiO_2) / Silica, crystalline, quartz / Crystalline silica, quartz / .alpha.-Quartz / Silica, crystalline, .alpha.-quartz / QUARTZ / Crystalline silica in the form of quartz / Quartz, silica / Quartz (respirable fraction) / Silica dust / Silica, crystalline-.alpha.quartz / Silica, .alpha.-quartz / Silicon dioxide / Silica, quartz / Silica, crystalline / Quartz (crystalline silica) / Silica dust, crystalline / QUARTZ POWDER / Silica, crystalline (quartz)	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	10 – 25	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Talc ($Mg_3H_2(SiO_3)_4$)	Talc / Magnesium silicate / Talc (containing no asbestos fibers) / Talc (containing no asbestos) / Talc not containing asbestiform fibres / Talc, not containing asbestos / Talc, containing no asbestos fibres / Talc (nonasbestos form) / Talc (non-asbestos form) / Talc, non-fibrous type / Talc, non fibrous / Talc (containing no asbestos fibres) / Non-asbestiform talc / Talc (not containing asbestos) / C.I. 77718 / TALC / Trimagnesium tetrasilicon undecaoxide hydrate / Talc, non-asbestiform / Talc, non-fibrous / Pigment White 26 / Magnesium silicate, hydrous / Talc, not containing mineral fibers (including asbestos) / Asbestiform talc / Talc powder	(CAS-No.) 14807-96-6	1 – 3	Not classified

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16
Product composition is variable.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: For particulates and dust: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: *For dust formation during installation the following applies:* Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: *For dust formation during installation the following applies:* Rinse cautiously with water for at least 5 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Ingestion is not an anticipated route of exposure. If accidental ingestion occurs, flush mouth out with water and get medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: *For particulates and dust:* Health effects from silica exposures include: silicosis, a disabling, non-reversible and sometimes fatal lung disease; other non-malignant respiratory diseases, such as chronic bronchitis; lung cancer; and kidney disease, including nephritis and end-stage renal disease. May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). May cause respiratory irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* May cause slight irritation to eyes. Contact may cause irritation due to mechanical abrasion.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Dry sawing or grinding of concrete masonry products may result in the release of respirable crystalline quartz. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). Acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short period of time in heavy exposure. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Treatment will be based on severity and prognosis of disease. Fluorescein may be of use as a diagnostic aid to determine the extant of mechanical and/or chemical irritation/damage in cases of eye exposure.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Metal oxides. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Cutting, crushing or grinding crystalline silica-bearing materials may release respirable crystalline silica, a known carcinogen. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression and personal protective. Practice good housekeeping - spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. We recommend wet cutting or the score and snap method during the installation process. Improper installation techniques could expose installer to harmful silica dust. Do not dry cut using power tools during the installation process. Using dry cutting methods could present a risk of acute lung injury. If adequate ventilation cannot be achieved, wear a mask or respirator.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	50 µg/m³ (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	(250)/(%SiO_2+5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO_2+2) mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)

Talc ($Mg_3H_2(SiO_3)_4$) (14807-96-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen containing no asbestos fibers
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	2 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz-respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	1000 mg/m³ (containing no asbestos and <1% quartz)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	20 mppcf (if 1% Quartz or more, use Quartz limit)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	20 mppcf ((not containing asbestos) containing <1% quartz, if 1% quartz or more; use quartz limit) (See 29 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)

Kaolin (1332-58-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls : Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure silica concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. If product needs to be altered, use wet processing techniques if possible to minimize generation of dust.

Personal Protective Equipment : Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.

Materials for Protective Clothing : Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection : Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection	: Chemical safety goggles.
Skin and Body Protection	: Wear suitable protective clothing.
Respiratory Protection	: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.
Other Information	: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Solid, flat shapes of variable color
Odor	: None
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: > 1148.89 °C (2100 °F)
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 2.4 - 2.7 (water =1)
Solubility	: No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Avoid formation of dust.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Metal oxides. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

Quartz (14808-60-7)

LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

Kaolin (1332-58-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Source: NLM_HSDB)
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (inhalation).

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4) (14807-96-6)	
IARC group	3
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* May cause slight irritation to eyes. Contact may cause irritation due to mechanical abrasion.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: *For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing:* May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Dry sawing or grinding of concrete masonry products may result in the release of respirable crystalline quartz. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). Acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short period of time in heavy exposure. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Not classified.

Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4) (14807-96-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	> 100 g/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [semi-static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Porcelain Tile	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Porcelain Tile	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4) (14807-96-6)	
BCF Fish 1	(no known bioaccumulation)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Porcelain Tile	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity

Quartz (14808-60-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4) (14807-96-6)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Kaolin (1332-58-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Feldspar (68476-25-5)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

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

15.2. US State Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4) (14807-96-6)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

Kaolin (1332-58-7)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 12/21/2023

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
AU_WES: Australia WES
CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EC_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report
EC_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits
ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports
ECHA_API: European Chemicals Agency API
ECHA_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment
EFSA: European Food Safety Authority
EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EPA_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EPA_HPV: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EPA_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EU_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal
EU_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report
FOOD_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)
IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles
IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database
JAPAN_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data
JP_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check
KR_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations
NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
NLM_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database
NLM_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank
NLM_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database
NTP: National Toxicology Program
NZ_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database
OECD_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
OECD_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
WHO: World Health Organization

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.