

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### DRY-PRESSED CERAMIC TILES GROUP BIII (Eb> 10%) (WHITE BODY)

**Version: 2**

**Review data: 22/01/2025**

#### 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

##### 1.1: Product identification.

Common Name: Dry-pressed ceramic tiles group BIII (Eb> 10%) (White Body)

##### 1.2: Product use.

Tiles are used as a construction material to clad the surface of facades and walls.

##### 1.3: Company identification.

Distributor: Town and Country Surfaces

Address (city, Postcode., country):

230 5<sup>th</sup> Ave, Suite 1714  
New York, NY 10001

212-679-0312 info@tncsurfaces.com

The information provided in this leaflet is based on our current knowledge at the date indicated, refers exclusively to the product stated and does not constitute a guarantee as to the specific properties of the product. It is the user's responsibility to use the product in accordance with the recommendations and advice provided.

#### 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Intact ceramic tiles are not known to have any adverse effects on health or the environment.

Dust can be produced during some handling processes (cutting, rectifying, disposal etc.) that, because of its abrasive effect, can irritate parts of the body exposed to it.

The dust released to the environment during these operations contains respirable crystalline silica (RCS), the inhalation of which can provoke acute or chronic silicosis (nodular fibrosis of the lungs) depending on how much dust the person is exposed to and for how long. Silicosis is a risk factor as regards developing lung cancer.

The amount of RCS contained in the dust that can be released by ceramic tiles during their handling is variable as it depends on their composition and on the size of the particles produced (RCS particles are smaller than 4 µ). A preliminary study in a process of rectification of tiles reveals that it contains far less than 1% crystalline silica.

#### 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Tiles are made from raw materials of mineral origin (clay mostly) that have been mixed with water, dried, shaped and fired in kilns at a high temperature. Some have a layer of glaze on one surface that has also been fired along with the base.

Composición	CAS N°	%
WHITE CLAY	1332-58-7	60-85
QUARTZ	14808-60-7	15-30
CALCIUM CARBONATE	471-34-1	10-15

#### 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



##### **Dust inhalation:**

Take the affected person outside into the fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if necessary.



**Contact with the eyes:**

Open the eyes and wash with plenty of clean water.



**Ingestion of dust:**

This is unlikely to occur. The product is not toxic nor is retained in the intestinal tract.



**Contact with the skin:**

Wash with soap and water. If the skin is broken, proceed in accordance with the seriousness of the cut.

**5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES AND INFORMATION**

Ceramic tiles are not combustible.  
Observe standard fire protection provisions.

**6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**6.1: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.**

It does not proceed. The finished material does not present a risk of spillage.

**6.2: Precautions related to the environment.**

It does not proceed. The finished material does not present a risk of spillage.

**6.3: Cleaning containment methods and material.**

It does not proceed. The finished material does not present a risk of spillage.

**6.4: Reference to other sections.**

Personal Protection: Section 8

Waste treatment: Section 13

**7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**7.1: Handling.** The measures describe refer to processes that involve creating dust and/or breaking ceramic tiles such as cutting and rectification. Ensure the work space is well ventilated. Avoid creating and dispersing dust. Wet working methods and practices that avoid or reduce the production of dust are recommended. Where it is not possible to avoid producing dust a localised extraction system should be put in place or the material should be handled in a closed system. Collect the dust produced regularly using suction mechanisms or wet cleaning methods.

**7.2: Storage.**

No special conditions are required for the safe storage of ceramic tiles, nor are they incompatible with other products or materials. They have a very long useful life as they do not degrade easily.

**8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**While handling ceramic tiles:**

Wear gloves to avoid possible cuts and scratches. Wear safety shoes/boots to avoid the feet being hurt should a tile or tiles fall on them.

**During processes that generate dust.**

Use breathing protection, safety glasses and appropriate clothing to avoid exposure to the dust.

It is recommended that you seek advice from the suppliers of personal protective equipment (PPE) to determine which are the most appropriate for the particular workplace and amount of dust.

## 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Brittle solid, color may vary
Odor:	Odorless
Melting Point:	Not Available
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor Density:	Not applicable
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Percent Volatile by Volume:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Volatility:	0 g/L Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

## 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid contact with acids (eg hydrofluoric acid).

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Avoid contact with acids (eg hydrofluoric acid)

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Hazardous decomposition products: None known.

## 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Purify any spillages and emissions** taking account of applicable maximum values.

## 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste from ceramic tiles is classified as inert material so can be disposed of at a dump authorised for the purpose in accordance with applicable regulations.

## 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Ceramic tiles are rated as non hazardous merchandise by international land, sea and air transportation classifications.

## 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Occupational exposure limit values proposed in Spain by the National Institute of safety and hygiene at work (INSHT)

<http://bdlep.insht.es/LEP2017/>

Occupational exposure limit values proposed in USA, collected by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

<https://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels/tablez-1.html>

Guide to safety and occupational risk prevention for professional floor and Wall tile installers. Source: PROALSO (Association of Professional Floor and Wall Tile Installers)  
[http://www.proalso.es/images/pdf/M7%20PRL\\_web.pdf](http://www.proalso.es/images/pdf/M7%20PRL_web.pdf)

Good practise guide on workers health protection through the good handling and use of crystalline silica and products containing it.

Source: NEPSI (The European Network on Silica)

<http://www.nepsi.eu/good-practice-guide>

## 16: REGULATORY INFORMATION (for intact tile)

Global Harmonization Identification System:

GHIS: Health: 4 Fire: 4 Reactivity: 4

Hazardous Material Identification System:

HMIS: Health: 0 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0

National Fire Protection Association:

NFPA: Health: 0 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0

**“These safety instructions have been drafted with technical advice from the Institute for Ceramic Tile Technology”**

**ASCER**  
Asociación Española  
de Fabricantes de Azulejos  
y Pavimentos Cerámicos

Instituto de  
Tecnología Cerámica **itc**