Landmark Ceramics Gres Porcelain Stoneware by Landmark Ceramics

CLASSIFICATION: IN CONFORMITY WITH ANSI 137.1-2012 (PORCELAIN TILE) AND ISO 13006 - ANNEX G GROUP BIA

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: PORCELAIN STONEWARE, PRESSED, WATER ABSORPTION LESS THAN 0,5%, FOR FLOORS AND WALLS, FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

Health Product Declaration v2.0

created via: HPDC Online Builder

Section 1: Summary

CONTENT INVENTORY

Threshold per material
- ○ 100 ppm
- ◉ 1,000 ppm
- ○ Per GHS SDS
- ○ Per OSHA MSDS
- ○ Other

Residuals and impurities considered in 0 of 1 materials
- ◉ see Section 2: Material Notes
- ◉ see Section 5: General Notes

Based on the selected Content Inventory Threshold:

Characterized..... Are the Percent Weight and Role provided for all substances?	◉ Yes	○ No
Screened..... Are all substances screened using Priority Hazard Lists with results disclosed?	◉ Yes	○ No
Identified..... Are all substances disclosed by Name (Specific or Generic) and Identifier?	◉ Yes	○ No

CONTENT IN DESCENDING ORDER OF QUANTITY

Summary of product contents and results from screening individual chemical substances against HPD Priority Hazard Lists and the GreenScreen for Safer Chemicals®. The HPD does not assess whether using or handling this product will expose individuals to its chemical substances or any health risk. Refer to Section 2 for further details.

MATERIAL | **SUBSTANCE** | *RESIDUAL OR IMPURITY*
GREENSCREEN SCORE | HAZARD TYPE

PORCELAIN CERAMIC TILES [SILICA, AMORPHOUS LT-P1 SILICA, VITREOUS LT-UNK MULLITE (AL6O5(SIO4)2) LT-UNK]

Number of Greenscreen BM-4/BM3 contents..... 0

Contents highest concern GreenScreen Benchmark or List translator Score..... LT-P1

Nanomaterial..... No

INVENTORY AND SCREENING NOTES:

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) CONTENT

VOC Content data is not applicable for this product category.

CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCE
VOC emissions: VOC emissions certificate
Other: PEF - Product Environment Footprint

See Section 3 for additional listings.

◉ Self-Published*	VERIFIER:	SCREENING DATE: April 13, 2017	EXPIRY DATE*: April 13, 2020
○ Third Party Verified	VERIFICATION #:	RELEASE DATE: May 11, 2017	* or within 3 months of significant change in product contents

**See HPDC website for details*

Section 2: Content in Descending Order of Quantity

This section lists materials in a product and the substances in each material based on the Inventory Threshold for each material. If residuals or impurities from the manufacturing or extraction processes are considered for a material, these are inventoried and characterized to the extent described in the Material and/or General Notes. Chemical substances are screened against the HPD Priority Hazard Lists for human and environmental health impacts. Screening is based on best available information; "Not Found" does not necessarily mean there is no potential hazard associated with the product or its contents. More information about Priority Hazard Lists and the GreenScreen can be found online: www.hpd-collaborative.org and www.greenscreenchemicals.org.

PORCELAIN CERAMIC TILES **%: 100.0000** **HPD URL:**

Inventory Threshold: 1000 ppm Residuals Considered: No

Material Notes: the final product is fully vitrified, fired at high temperature (1225°C or 2237°F)

SILICA, AMORPHOUS ID: 7631-86-9

%: 59.0000 - 69.0000	GS: LT-P1	RC: None	NANO: NO	ROLE: component of the final body

HAZARDS:	AGENCY(IES) WITH WARNINGS:
None Found	No warnings found on HPD Priority lists

SUBSTANCE NOTES: the final product in fully vitrified, fired at high temperature (1225°C or 2237°F)

SILICA, VITREOUS ID: 11126-22-0

%: 22.0000 - 28.0000	GS: LT-UNK	RC: None	NANO: NO	ROLE: component of the final body

HAZARDS:	AGENCY(IES) WITH WARNINGS:
None Found	No warnings found on HPD Priority lists

SUBSTANCE NOTES: the final product is fully vitrified, fired at high temperature (1225°C or 2237°F)

MULLITE (AL6O5(SIO4)2) ID: 1302-93-8

%: 8.0000 - 12.0000	GS: LT-UNK	RC: None	NANO: NO	ROLE: component of the final body

HAZARDS:	AGENCY(IES) WITH WARNINGS:
None Found	No warnings found on HPD Priority lists

SUBSTANCE NOTES: the final product is fully vitrified, fired at high temperature (1225° or 2237°F)

Section 3: Certifications and Compliance

This section lists applicable certification and standards compliance information for VOC emissions and VOC content. Other types of health or environmental performance testing or certifications completed for the product may be provided.

VOC EMISSIONS

VOC emissions certificate

CERTIFYING PARTY: Third Party
APPLICABLE FACILITIES: Landmark Ceramics UST, Inc. 1427 N. Main Street Mount PLeasant, TN 38474 - USA
CERTIFICATE URL:
CERTIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE NOTES: certificate nr. ML0867/2017/I applicable to Landmark Ceramics Gres Porcelain Stoneware

ISSUE DATE: 2017-03-03
EXPIRY DATE: 2022-03-02
CERTIFIER OR LAB: Main Laboratory Sassuolo

OTHER

PEF - Product Environment Footprint

CERTIFYING PARTY: Third Party
APPLICABLE FACILITIES: Landmark Ceramics UST Inc. 1427 N. Main Street Mount PLeasant, TN 38474 USA
CERTIFICATE URL:
CERTIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE NOTES:

ISSUE DATE: 2017-05-01
EXPIRY DATE: 2022-04-30
CERTIFIER OR LAB: DNV-GL

Section 4: Accessories

This section lists related products or materials that the manufacturer requires or recommends for installation (such as adhesives or fasteners), maintenance, cleaning, or operations. For information relating to the contents of these related products, refer to their applicable Health Product Declarations, if available.

INSTALLATION, CLEANING AND CARE OF LANDMARK CERAMICS PRODUCTS

HPD URL: No HPD link provided

CONDITION WHEN RECOMMENDED OR REQUIRED AND/OR OTHER NOTES: 1) Foundation layer, joints. When large areas must be tiled, it is necessary to pay great attention when designing the foundation structures which must take the following elements into account. - EXPANSION DUE TO HEAT - DEFORMATION AND SPLITTING DUE TO SHRINKAGE - STRUCTURALSETTLING The presence of an insulating layer (like vermiculite or opencell clay) in the foundation could lead to possible settling due to lesser resistance of this material to compression. This inconvenience can be avoided by adding electrowelded netting to the foundation. The mortar forming the laying surface, which should be at least 5 cm thick, should have the following composition: WASHED SAND (Ø MAX 0,3 mm) 1 m3/CEMENT 325:200 Kg., WATER 80-100 l iters. When spreading the mechanically mixed material, it is advisable to limit the laying area in order to always ensure a wet surface. It is advisable to break up large areas into sectors measuring 4x4 or 5x5 m. Insert polystyrene or polyurethane foam strips whenever continuing with the casting. These strips should be about 1 cm wide and should be as thick as the foundation layer (construction joints). These joints should also be made along perimetral walls and mear columns and stairways (desolationjoints). It is very important to match the bed joints with those of the flooring. Two methods exist for laying tiles: they can be laid side by side, in a continuous fashion, which is called “CLOSED JOINT” (Fig. 1 A), or leaving consistent spaces between tiles. This is called “OPEN JOINT” (Fig. 1 B); the recommended gap is 2-3 mm. An advantage ofthe open joint method is to favour stucture setting therefore consenting a better overall adaption of the flooring to the technical-structual variations. “EXPANSION JOINTS” (Fig. 2 and 3): they are extremely important and a lot of attention must be given towards their realization. They are needed to compensate variations or deformations and they allow thermal and hygroscopic expansions of the mortar bed. 2) Laying. The flooring can be laid either traditionally with cement or with adhesive. 1) In the event of traditional laying, this will be achieved in the same way as a normal ceramic floor by adapting certain expedients: - The material should not be immersed in water before laying; - The cement dusting must be increased to 5-8 Kg/m2; - Tap the floor with the appropriate device until liquid cement escapes from the gaps. 2) When laying with adhesives, which is preferable, we recommend, using cement-based or organic adhesives with the addition of resinous latex additives: - Preparing the subsurface thoroughiy: ensure that it is perfectiy fiat, without cracks and well cleaned. - Preparing the adhesive: mix all ingredients mechnically or by hand, leaving to stand for about 10-15 minutes. - Applying the adhesive and laying the tiles: spread with a special notched spreader over small areas; apply the tiles by pressing on the surface: try to detach a few tiles to check adhesion. 3) Grouting the joints. It is necessary to take into consideration that, while preparing the grout, the dosage of water (and/or latex) must strictly follow the instructions without diluting it excessively and that grouts must be selected according to their granulometry and depending on the width of the grout lines. After grouting using cement grouts (for epoxy grouts the procedure is totally different therefore please consult our on-line handbook or that of the manufacturer), it is necessary to wait for a short period of time, ranging from a few minutes to a few hours depending on weather conditions, until the grout becomes opaque, then it is possible to proceed with the removal of excess grout using a clean and slightly wet sponge. After a period of around 48 hours, the first cleaning of the entire tiled surface can be carried out. The grouting of the joints must be done the day after the laying. The joints must be completely clean throughout their entire body. The underside and edges of the tile must be carefully soaked. The grouting and the jointing must be performed with prepared grout found on the market. The joints are normally grouted with rubber spatulas, letting the grout penetrate the depths. Everything is left to dry. When the sealant starts to take hold, the excess should then be removed with a wet sponge. N.B.: It is not advised to use sand or sawdust that digs into and removes the grout that is still fresh from the joints. We also advise against the use of coloured grouts that, if not removed in the appropriate amount of time, can leave deposits on the tiles that are difficult to remove. For more detailed information, consult www.lcusa.com. 4) Final floor cleaning. After 36/48 hours, when both the floor and the grouts have completed their first drying phase and before the real phase of the floor has yet to begin, it is necessary to proceed with the cleaning of the tiled surface using a “padding” action acid detergent, diluted according to the manufacturer’s instructions. For areas heavily stained with grout, it is necessary to repeat this operation once or twice, increasing the percentage of water. The excess grout residue must be removed so that it does not dry and stick on the surface. It is necessary to change the cleaning water frequently and rinse well. Care must be taken on inlayed, polished and anti-slip products; for the latter in particular, the use of a floor-washing machine combined with the action of an acid detergent helps reach the spaces between adjacent tiles and clean them properly. If such a cleaning procedure is not carried out, or if such cleaning is carried out too late, the grout residue creates an extremely absorbent film, which holds dirt, making the surface difficult to clean: in this case, Landmark Ceramics will not be liable for any damage caused to the surface. We would like to remind you that porcelain stoneware is a product with excellent technical features which allow for the highest grade of mechanical wear and resistance to acid and alkaline, features which are added to a high aesthetic quality. Porcelain stoneware has a low absorption level that is another intrinsic characteristic of the product. As detailed in the technical sheets, absorption levels are very low in the production process Landmark Ceramics adopts, and all our products will achieve the best results for any kind of specific application. Ordinary maintenance must be carried out using specialist detergents to remove stains but these detergents must not leave a wax, film or membrane residue. Rinsing well with plenty of clean water is a fundamental part of the cleaning procedure, therefore we advise against the use of products which state that they “do not need rinsing”. Bright coloured products, in particular white and extra-white tiles, especially those with a polished and honed finish, are very delicate and, although for all intent and purpose are hygienically clean, they tend to stain more easily than darker tiles. It is therefore necessary to remember that these particular products require careful maintenance. We invite you to call our personell for more information or to consult the technical section on our website.

Section 5: General Notes

ISO 13006 Ceramic Tiles - Definition, classification, characteristics and marking TERMS AND DEFINITIONS: 1) CERAMIC TILE: thin slab made from clays and/or other inorganic raw materials, generally used as covering for floors and walls, usually shaped by extruding or pressing at room temperature, then dried and subsequently fired at temperature sufficient to develop the required properties. Tiles may be glazed (GL) or unglazed (UGL); they are incombustible and are not affected by light. 2) PORCELAIN TILE: fully vitrified tile with water absorption coefficient less or equal to a mass fraction of 0.5%, belonging to group AIa and BIa.

Section 6: References

MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER: Landmark Ceramics

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KEY

OSHA MSDS Occupational Safety and Health Administration Material Safety Data Sheet
GHS SDS Globally Harmonized System of Classi cation and Labeling of Chemicals Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Types

AQU Aquatic toxicity
CAN Cancer
DEV Developmental toxicity
END Endocrine activity
EYE Eye irritation/corrosivity
GEN Gene mutation
GLO Global warming
MAM Mammalian/systemic/organ toxicity
MUL Multiple hazards
NEU Neurotoxicity
OZO Ozone depletion
PBT Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PHY Physical Hazard (reactive)
REP Reproductive toxicity
RES Respiratory sensitization
SKI Skin sensitization/irritation/corrosivity
LAN Land Toxicity
NF Not found on Priority Hazard Lists

GreenScreen (GS)

BM-4 Benchmark 4 (prefer-safer chemical)
BM-3 Benchmark 3 (use but still opportunity for improvement) BM-2 Benchmark 2 (use but search for safer substitutes)
BM-1 Benchmark 1 (avoid - chemical of high concern)
BM-U Benchmark Unspeci ed (insu cient data to benchmark)
LT-P1 List Translator Possible Benchmark 1
LT-1 List Translator Likely Benchmark 1
LT-UNK List Translator Benchmark Unknown (insufficient information from List Translator lists to benchmark)
UNK Unknown (no data on List Translator Lists)

Recycled Types

PreC Preconsumer (Post-Industrial)
PostC Postconsumer
Both Both Preconsumer and Postconsumer
Unk Inclusion of recycled content is unknown
None Does not include recycled content

Other

Nano Composed of nanoscale particles or nanotechnology

Declaration Level

Self-declared Manufacturer's self-declaration (First Party)
Independent Lab Manufacturer's self-declaration using results from an independent lab
Second Party Verification by trade association or other interested party
Third Party Verification by independent certifier
Applicable facilities Manufacturing sites to which testing applies

The Health Product Declaration (HPD) Open Standard provides for the disclosure of product contents and potential associated human and environmental health hazards. Hazard associations are based on the HPD Priority Hazard Lists, the GreenScreen List Translator, and when available, full GreenScreen assessments. The HPD Open Standard does not provide an assessment of health impacts throughout the product life cycle. It does not provide an assessment of exposure or risk associated with product handling or use. It also does not address potential health impacts of: (i) substances used or created during the manufacturing process unless they remain in the final product, or (ii) substances created after the product is delivered for end use (e.g., if the product burns, degrades, or otherwise changes chemical composition).

The HPD Open Standard was created and is maintained and evolved by the Health Product Declaration Collaborative (the HPD Collaborative), a customer-led organization composed of stakeholders throughout the building industry. The HPD Collaborative is committed to the continuous improvement of building products through transparency, openness, and innovation throughout the product supply chain.

A disclosure completed in compliance with the HPD Open Standard is referred to as a "Health Product Declaration," or "HPD." The product manufacturer and any applicable independent verifier are solely responsible for the accuracy of statements and claims made in this HPD and for compliance with the HPD Open Standard noted.