Material Safety Data Sheet
Urban Renewal / Mixology

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Material Name: Urban Renewal / Mixology
Other Designations: Creative Metal Tile / Stone Accents
Manufacturer's Name: Crossville, Inc./USA
Manufacturer's Address: 346 Sweeney Drive
Crossville, TN 38555
Telephone Number (for information): 1-931-484-2110
Telephone Number (for emergencies): 1-931-484-2110

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

COMPOSITION	CAS NUMBER	ESTIMATED % BY WEIGHT.	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH	ACGIH TLV
Metallic Finish		**0-15%**			
Copper	7440-50-8		1 mg/m^3	100 mg/m^3	1 mg/m^3
Nickel	7400-02-0		1 mg/m^3	2,000 mmg/m^3	0.2 mg/m^3 (1a)
Tin	7440-31-5		2 mg/m^3	100 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3
Zinc	7440-66-6		15 mg/m^3 (total) 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) (b)	500 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3 (respirable) (b)
Resin/Filler		**>85 %**			
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1		15 mg/m^3 (total) 5 mg/m^3 (respirable)	N.E.	N.E.
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9		[80 mg/m^3 / (% SiO2 + 2)]	3000 mg/m^3	N.E.
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8		5 mg/m^3	25 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3
Respirable Particulate			5 mg/m^3	N.E.	N.E.
Sodium Oxide	1313-59-3		N.E	N.E	N.E
Total Particulate			15 mg/m^3	N.E.	N.E.

Note(s):
a) Inhalable fraction as inorganic nickel
b) As Zinc Oxide; 10 mg/m3 for total particulate and 5 mg/m3 for respirable fraction

OSHA PEL = Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limit
NIOSH IDLH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Administration Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
ACGIH TLV = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Value
mg/m^3 = milligrams per cubic meter
N.E. = not established

Section 3.1 - Hazards Identification

Summary/Overview of Hazards

Resin based tiles are mixtures predominantly of glass, resin, and metallic products that are cured to a solid structural state. The tiles are odorless, stable, non-flammable, and pose no immediate hazard to health. Respiratory, hand and eye protection may be needed to prevent excess exposure to airborne particulates if dust is produced by dry cutting tiles (not recommended) or if dust is produced by any other operations, including removal

Section 3.2 – Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Exposure: None for intact tile. Inhalation and potential eye exposure to eyes, hands, or other body parts if contact is made with broken, and/or during procedures involving dry cutting (not recommended) of tiles, and/or for operations involving the removal of installed tiles.

Symptoms of Overexposure (by route):

Inhalation: Mild irritation of nose and throat.
Eye Contact: Mild irritation of eyes.
Skin Contact: Repeated prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis or skin sensitization

Acute Effects: No acute effects from exposure to intact tile are known. Working with broken or cut tile produces a potential for cuts to the hands and exposed body parts. Acute effects such as eye irritation may occur if associated with high dust operations such as dry cutting tile or during the removal of tile surfaces. In very rare cases, symptoms similar to acute silicosis, a form of silicosis (a nodular pulmonary fibrosis) associated with exposure to amorphous silica, may develop following acute exposure to extremely dusty environments generated from tile dust. Signs such as labored breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis; however, these symptoms can arise from many other causes.

Metal dust (copper, nickel, zinc, and tin) may cause a metallic taste and nasal ulceration and perforamtion. Prolonged contact to metal dust may cause dermatitis or skin sensitization and can be a pulmonary sensitizer. In rare cases, exposure to excessive concentrations of dust may promote nausea and vomiting. Acute poisoning of metal dusts is characterized by hemolysis, jaundice, anuria, hypotension, and convulsions. In some cases, high levels of exposure to metal dusts may cause metal fume fever, which may cause chills,

Chronic Effects: No chronic effects are known for exposure to intact tile. Long-term, continual exposure to respirable amorphous silica at or above allowable occupational exposure limits may lead to the development of silicosis (a nodular pulmonary fibrosis), and are associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, emphysema, and other airway diseases. This type of exposure may also be related to the development of autoimmune disorders, chronic renal disease, and other adverse health effects. Recent epidemiologic studies demonstrate that workers exposed to elevated silica concentrations have a significant risk of developing chronic silicosis. Signs such as labored breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis; however, these symptoms can arise from many other causes.

Prolonged exposure to metal dusts may produce sensitization dermatitis and induce vomiting and collapse. Exposure to metal dusts may promote asthma, pneumoconiosis and respiratory irritation that result in decreased lung capacity. Chronic exposure to copper may promote Wilson's disease. In some cases, high levels of exposure to metal dusts may cause metal fume fever, which may cause chills,

Potential Adverse Interactions: Any existing respiratory or pulmonary diseases may be complicated by exposure to respirable amorphous silica and metal dust associate with tile. Smoking may increase the risk of adverse effects if done in conjunction with occupational exposure to silica at or above allowable limits.

Carcinogen Status: Amorphous silica is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IRAC) as a Group 3, which is "*not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans".* IARC has found sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans to classify nickel compounds in Group 1, which includes the chemicals and group of chemicals which are "*causally associated with cancer in humans*". The IARC classifies metallic nickel in Group 2B or "possibly carcinogenic to humans".

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Exposure: Immediately and thoroughly flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 10-15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Contact physician if irritation persists.
Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep victim at rest. Call for prompt medical attention. Contact physician if breathing difficulty persists.
Skin: Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Wash thoroughly after working with tiles. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs/persists.

Have emergency eyewash station available in area where tiles are cut.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Non-flammable
Extinguishing Media: NA
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: NA
Recommended Fire-Fighting Procedures: NA

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Recommended Spill / Response Procedures:
Spills: Clean up and collect spilled material. Use wet sweeping compound or water to minimize particulates.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Storage Requirements: Store in a dry area at ambient temperature. Implement adequate exhaust ventilation where necessary. Where particulates cannot be controlled in this way, a NIOSH approved respirator should be employed.
Recommended Handling Precautions: Use of respirator and goggles is recommended where respirable particulates are present. Respirable particulates are of minimal concern as long as the material (cured tile) is not being dry cut, crushed, or otherwise broken.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

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 dry cutting (not recommended) or removal of installed tile. Wet cutting methods are recommended.
Respiratory Protection: Use a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved particulate respirator if dry cutting (not recommended) is necessary or during the removal of tile surfaces.
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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Solid, flat shapes any color
Odor: none
Vapor Pressure: NA
Boiling Point: NA
Freezing Point: NA
Water Solubility: insoluble
Specific Gravity: >1
Flash Point: NA
Vapor Density (air = 1): NA
Melting Point: NA

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable
Polymerization: Will not occur
Chemical Incompatibilities: (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with acids (e.g., acetic, hydrofluoric, etc.) and prolonged moisture saturation.
Hazardous Products of Decomposition: None

Section 11 - Ecological Information

No harmful effects known other than those associated with suspended inert solids in water.

Section 12 - Disposal Considerations

EPA Waste Codes: If this material becomes a waste, it shall be designated as solid waste according to EPA and disposed of by the following methods or technologies.
Recommended Disposal Methods/Technologies: A disposal method should be selected based upon environmental acceptability in the following order of preference:

1) Recycle or rework if feasible.
2) Landfill at an approved facility.

Contact the appropriate federal, state, and/or local government environmental agencies if further disposal guidance is required.

Section 13 - Transport Information

D.O.T. Shipping Name:	Not applicable
Hazard Class:	Non-regulated *(for disposal purposes material is non-hazardous Class II) regulated material)*
ID Number:	Not applicable
Marking:	Not applicable
Label:	None
Placard:	None
Hazardous Substance/RQ:	Not Applicable
Shipping Description:	Tile, Metal Composite
Packaging References:	None

Section 14 - Regulatory Information

EPA Designations:
This product or its components meets the following hazard definition(s) as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Section 1910.1200):

_Combustible Liquid	__Flammable Aerosol	_Oxidizer
_Compressed Gas	_ Explosive	_ Pyrophoric
_Flammable Gas	x_Health Hazard *(Sections 3 and 12)*	_ Unstable
_Flammable Liquid	_ Organic Peroxide	_ Water Reactive
_Flammable Solid		

_Based on information presently available, this product does not meet any of the hazard definitions of 29 CFR Section 1910.1200.

Toxic Chemical (SARA-313): Resin Tiles are articles, and not subject to SARA 313 reporting requirements. However, tiles do contain trace concentrations of metal compounds (e.g., chromium compounds).

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.

Section 15 - Other Information

Disclaimer: While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, the preparer and/or manufacturer makes no warranty with respect thereto, and disclaims liability from reliance thereon. This data relates only to the specific material(s) designated herein, and does not relate to use in combination with any other material(s) or in any process. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.