FORMA



GNS CERAMICS
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

The FORMA Collection is a sculpted white ceramic wall range designed to bring depth, movement and refined texture to modern interiors. With three distinctive 3D surface designs, FORMA transforms plain walls into architectural features while maintaining a clean, timeless look.

Available in a classic white palette and offered in both gloss and satin finishes, the range plays beautifully with light — gloss enhances shadow and reflection for added drama, while satin delivers a softer, more contemporary feel.

Perfect for bathrooms, powder rooms, kitchen splashbacks and feature walls, FORMA adds visual interest without overwhelming the space.

At 300x600mm, FORMA is practical, versatile and easy to install, making it an ideal choice for both Australian residential projects and commercial applications. A simple way to elevate everyday spaces with texture-led design.





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Flow - Vertical Wave / Draped Effect

FORMA Flow features soft vertical movement that adds height and calm to interior spaces. Its gentle rippled surface creates a refined play of light and shadow, delivering a clean, modern look that works beautifully in bathrooms, showers and feature walls.



Botanica - Organic Leaf / Petal Relief

FORMA Botanica brings an organic softness to the FORMA collection, with layered petal-like forms that add subtle movement and depth.
The sculpted surface feels warm and inviting, making it ideal for relaxed, design-led spaces that want texture without heaviness.



Deco - Pressed Metal / Geometric Relief

FORMA Deco introduces a refined geometric relief inspired by classic Art Deco detailing and pressed metal panels. Its symmetrical pattern creates rhythm and structure, adding architectural character while remaining clean and timeless in white.

Gloss
Satin
300x600mm

V1
Variation

Rectified Edge

Satin Finish

Gloss Finish

Wall Cat. 0

Ceramic

GNS Ceramics recommends that our retail shops pass on the following information to the installer and end-user.

Click or Scan for Installation Instructions

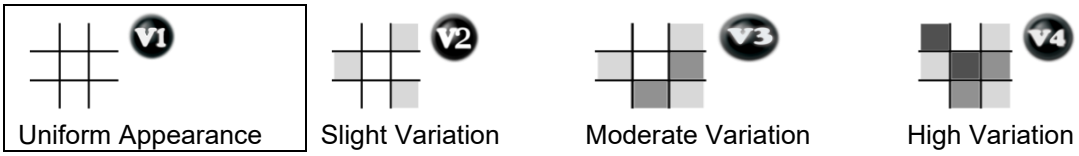
Ceramic tiles are only one component of a much larger building system. It is our experience that failure of any tiling system is very often the result of a combination of factors. For example; inappropriate design, type of substrate, surface preparation, temperature during installation, adhesives, incompatibility of products, product failure, environmental factors skill and knowledge of the installers etc; the latter being supplied or controlled by a variety of manufacturers and tradesmen. GNS Ceramics has no involvement in the design, selling and installation processes and once goods have been dispatched from our warehouse we have no control over where and how these products are used. As a result the project manager, and or the tiler are the only people in a position to ensure that all the components used in a project are compatible and that the product is installed in accordance with the Australian Building Code and the Australian Standards.

Installation Instructions for all types of tiles can be found in the GNS Ceramics Price List, and on our website. We suggest these are followed at all times.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Do not use abrasive cleaners and chemicals which could permanently scratch and damage the surface of the tile. For daily cleaning we recommend the use of a mild PH Neutral detergent. Should a more vigorous cleaning programme be required we recommend the use of a proprietary tile cleaner from a specialty tile supplier.

Colour & Pattern Variation Guide



Uniform Appearance | Slight Variation | Moderate Variation | High Variation

Slip Resistance

The best way to minimise the risk of slipping is through safe design principals. This involves a risk management approach which evaluates the likelihood and consequence of an incident to occur. Slip resistive flooring is only one of the design components to consider, other design features should also be considered, including awnings, airlocks, matting and a suitable cleaning regime to reduce the extent of contaminates. Visual aids, warning signs, handrails and lighting, along with the footwear to be worn, should also be considered.

All ceramic tiles can be slippery, particularly when wet. This includes tiles, commonly used in wet areas such as bathrooms. It is important that customers be aware of the potential danger of wet ceramic tiles and seek advice from the retailer as to the level of slip-resistance of any particular tile, and its suitability for the intended application. If there is any doubt, tiles should be tested for slip-resistance immediately after being laid, under the conditions that they will be subject to during use. While tiles may achieve an acceptable standard in a laboratory test, it is quite probable that the performance in-situ will be less than expected, due to installation methods, wear & tear, cleaning regimes and unforeseen circumstances. Test results should therefore to be seen as a relative guide to estimate the merits of one tile versus another and should be used in conjunction with the Australian Building Code and the relevant Australian Standards. Further information on slip resistance is provided in the Australian Standards HB198:2014 - An Introductory guide to the slip resistance of pedestrian surface materials.

There are many factors beyond the control of the supplier that can affect the level of slip-resistance of tiles, or contribute to the incidents of injury through slipping. Consequently, the laboratory test results presented here must not be viewed to mean that GNS Ceramics Pty Ltd, is providing any warranty, nor will accept any liability for personal injury or accidents arising from the selection or installation of tiles under any circumstances.

Classes of Use

The classification has taken into account the recommendations of the Australian Standards; however, they are given for general guidance only. They are valid for the given application under **NORMAL CONDITIONS** and should not be taken to provide accurate product specifications for specific requirements.

WARNING: Other standards and building code requirements may affect your selection of tiles.

Consideration should be given to the footwear, type of pedestrian traffic and cleaning methods expected. Floors should be adequately protected against soiling from following trades during installation; they should also be protected against scratching dirt at the entrances to building by interposing footwear cleaning devices. For example, mats, shoe scrapers, static devices, etc.

CLASS 0 - Tiles in this class are not recommended for use on floors.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Common name:	Ceramic Tile (For purposes of this SDS, the term “ceramic” encompasses alltypes of tile products.)
Manufacturer Name:	Max Glory International Ltd
Address:	22nd~23rd Floor, South Tower, Citic Poly Plaza, TianHong Rd, LeCong Town, ShunDe District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 528000 Tel: +86-757-8307 1852 or 8313 4180 - 8010 Fax: +86-757-8313 4181
Emergency Assistance:	Tel: +86-757-8307 1852 or 8313 4180 - 8010
Recommended Use:	Building Material – for floor and wall cladding

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Tile products are odorless, stable, non-flammable, does not release any hazardous chemical and are considered as non-hazardous to health under normal conditions of use. However, dust containing crystalline silica is produced by the cutting and grinding of tiles during installation or by operations such as demolition / removal projects. Respiratory, hand and eye protection may be needed to prevent excess exposure to airborne particulates from these activities. The hazards identified below apply to tile usage under these conditions.

Signal Word:	Danger
Hazardous substance:	Crystalline Silica


Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation) (H335)


Category 1A(Carcinogenicity) (H372)

Hazard Statements:	May cause CANCER (inhalation) (H350) May cause respiratory irritation (H335) Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) (H372)
Precautionary Statements:	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202) Do not breathe dust/spray. (P260+P261) Wash skin thoroughly after handling. (P264) Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. (P270) Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, faceprotection. (P280)
Potential Health Effects:	Inhalation: Do not breathe dust. See “Health Hazards” in Section 11 for more details.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical characterization: Mixtures
Description: Mixture of substances listed below with non-hazardous additions

Dangerous components: Not applicable
Non-hazardous components:
Tiles consist of a mixture of predominantly clay types and other naturally occurring mineral substances. After mixing with water and pressing of the tile the bisque is fired at very high temperature. During the firing process very stable crystal grid structures are formed in which the individual chemical elements are incorporated.

Main constituents of ceramic tiles (bisque) are silicon oxide (65 – 75%) and aluminium oxide (15- 25%).

Main constituents of the glazing layer are silicon oxide (approx. 50%), aluminium oxide (approx. 10%) and calcium oxide (approx. 10%); furthermore, the glazing layer contains small percentages of the following substances: sodium oxide, manganese oxide, iron oxide, magnesium oxide, potassium oxide and barium oxide.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Applicable during cutting or changing the shape of the tile during installation and removal whenpotential hazards associated with dusts which may be produced.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes if dust getsin 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.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES AND INFORMATION

Flash Point (Method Used):	Not applicable
Auto ignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Flammable Limits (% by Volume in Air):	LEL - not applicable UEL - not applicable
Fire Extinguishing Media:	None required Non-flammable
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	None
requiredFire and Explosion Hazards:	None

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid creating excessive dust. Clean up dust with a vacuum system with a High-efficiency particulate (HEPA) air filter vacuum or damp sweeping. See Section 8 of this SDS concerning PPE information for clean-up.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: No specific chemical hazards when handling whole product. When cutting, grinding orhacking see Section 8 on Exposure Control.

Storage: Dry covered condition recommended. Do not store near acids. If tiles contact some acids,damage/discoloration to the surface may occur. Shelf life is unlimited.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits

OSHA PEL : 0.10 mg/m³ as respirable crystalline silica
ACGIH TLV : 0.05 mg/m³ as respirable crystalline silica

Control of occupational exposure:

Technical measures: Bring tiles to size using a score-and-cut tile cutter instead of sawing or grinding methods. During sawing or grinding of tiles or removal of old tiles, always use local exhaust ventilation combined with collection of dust, in the case of sawing or grinding, wet cutting methods are more preferable in which the sawing or grinding equipment is equipped with water supply or with application of (semi) automatic removal equipment with moistening facility.

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 drycutting methods or during removal of installed tile.

Respiratory Protection: Use of a properly fitted and approved particulate respirator is recommended when cutting tiles for installation or during the removal of installed tile.

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 ofthe 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Brittle solid; colour may vary
Odor:	Odorless
Melting Point:	Not Available (>2200 0F)
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	Not applicable
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Specific Gravity (H2) = 1):	1.6 to 2.1
Percent Volatile by Volume:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Ethyl Ether = 1):	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Volatility:	0 g/L Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable in current form.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid contact with acids (e.g., acetic, hydrofluoric, etc.)
Incompatible Materials to Avoid:	Avoid contact with acids (e.g., acetic, hydrofluoric, etc.)
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 installed tile. In very rare cases, symptoms of acute silicosis, a form of silicosis may develop following acute exposureto extremely dusty environments. Signs such as labored breathing and early fatigue may indicate silicosis; however, these same symptoms can arise from many other causes.

Chronic Effects

No chronic effects are known for exposure to intact tile. Long-term, continual exposure to respirable crystalline silica at or above established permissible occupational exposure limits may lead to the development of silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis (NPF). NPFs are also associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, emphysema, and other airway diseases. This type of chronic exposure to silica dust may also result in 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 same symptoms can also arise from many other causes.

Potential Adverse Interactions

Silicosis may be complicated by severe mycobacterial or fungal infections and result in tuberculosis (TB). Epidemiologic studies have established that silicosis is a risk factor for developing TB. Any existing respiratory or pulmonary diseases may be complicated by exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Smoking may increase the risk of adverse effects if done in conjunction with occupational exposure to silica dust at or above permissible exposure limits.

Carcinogen Status

Respirable crystalline silica is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IRAC) as a Group I Carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans).

Overview of Animal Testing

Short term experimental studies of rats have found that intratracheal instillation of quartz particles leads to the formation of discrete silicotic nodules in rats, mice and hamsters.

Oral (silica) Lethality

LD50 Rat oral >22,500 mg/kg
LD50 Mouse oral >15,000 mg/kg
LC50 Carp >10,000 mg/l (per 72 hr.)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no known hazardous decomposition products.
Persistence and degradability : Not biodegradable
Aquatic toxicity : Not known

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Under normal conditions these products are not considered hazardous waste and do not release hazardous materials after installation. Dispose in accordance with Federal, state and local waste disposal regulations

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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:	Not applicable
Shipping Description:	Porcelain/Ceramic
TilesPackaging References:	None

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Refer to the regulatory exposure limits for dust released during cutting, grinding or removal. (See Item 8).

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.

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Global Harmonization Identification System
GHIS: Health: 3 Fire: 4 Reactivity: 4

Hazardous Material Identification System
HMIS: Health: 1 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0

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The information given is to the best of Max Glory International Ltd's knowledge and is believed to be correct as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. This shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for their own particular use.

Please take note of the following additional safety measures when installing or processing tiles:

- Wear adequate working clothes
- Wear knee protection
- Wear safety shoes
- Use appropriate lifting and transporting equipment

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