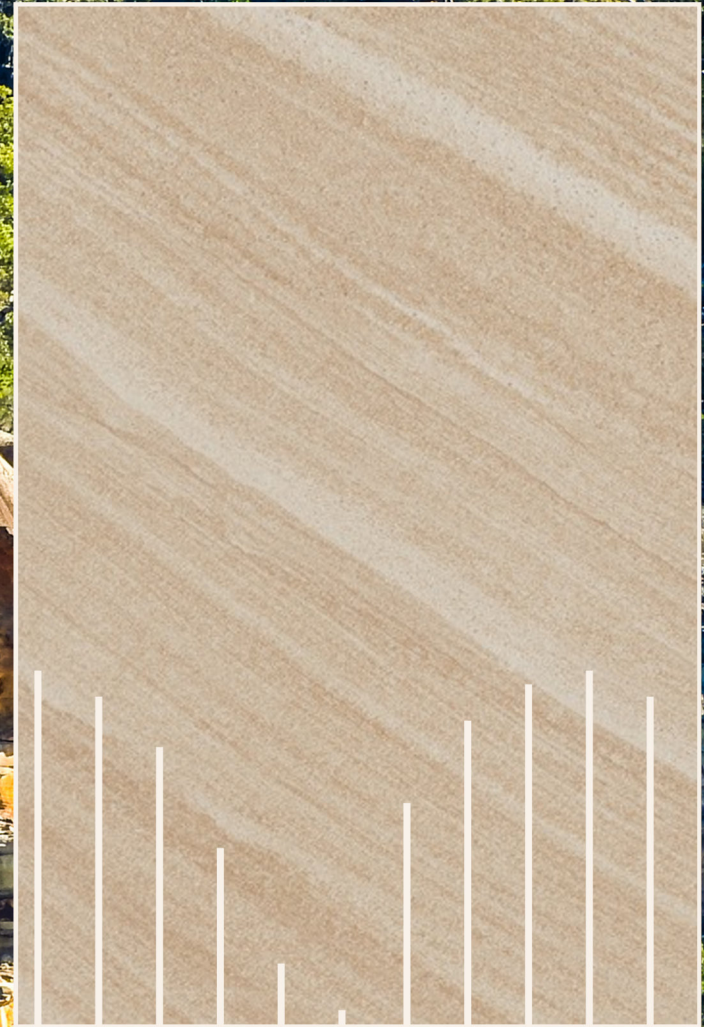


HAWKESBURY RIDGE

INSPIRED BY THE ENDURING RIDGELINES
OF THE HAWKESBURY REGION, THIS
PORCELAIN PAVER RANGE CAPTURES
THE RAW BEAUTY OF NATURAL
SANDSTONE.

GNS CERAMICS
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE





Rooted in the rugged beauty of the Hawkesbury region, Hawkesbury Ridge draws inspiration from the elevated sandstone ridgelines that have shaped the Australian landscape for millennia. This collection pays homage to the natural textures, earthy tones, and enduring strength of the land—offering a refined yet grounded aesthetic for outdoor spaces.

Crafted with precision and designed for longevity, Hawkesbury Ridge brings the timeless character of sandstone into a modern porcelain paver format, ideal for patios, pathways, courtyards, and pool surrounds.





400x600x20mm Paver



400x600x20mm
Pencil Edge Coper

**COMING
SOON!**

400x600x20mm
Drop Face Coper



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



Click or Scan for
Installation Instructions

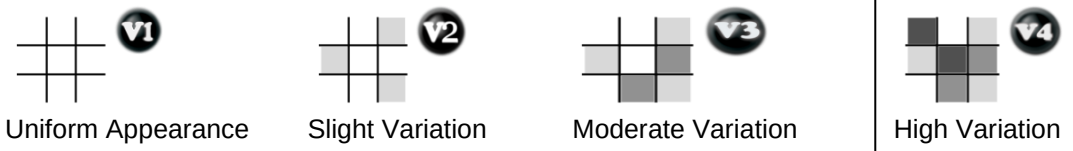
Ceramic tiles are only one component of a much larger building system. It is our experience that failure of any tiling system is very often the result of a combination of factors. For example; inappropriate design, type of substrate, surface preparation, temperature during installation, adhesives, incompatibility 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



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 contaminants. 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 4 - Floor coverings that are walked on by regular traffic with some scratching dirt so that conditions are more severe than CLASS 3; For example, entrances, laundries with external access, living areas, entertainment areas, patio's, sales rooms, motels.



HAWKESBURY RIDGE PAVER 2CM

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTIC	STANDARD TEST METHOD	PRESCRIBED VALUES	PADUA VALUES
MEASUREMENT & SURFACE APPEARANCE			
LENGTH (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.3%	+0.03% ~ +0.04%
WIDTH (N≥15cm)		±1.0mm	+0.2mm ~ +0.3mm
THICKNESS (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±5%	+1.2% ~ +1.6%
STRAIGHTNESS OF SIDES (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.3%	-0.02% ~ +0.02%
RECTANGULARITY (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.3%	-0.12% ~ +0.13%
SURFACE FLATNESS (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.4%	+0.06% ~ +0.07%
		±1.8mm	+0.5mm ~ +0.6mm
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			
WATER ABSORPTION	EN ISO 10543-3:2018	E _v ≤0.5%	0.04%
BREAKING STRENGTH	EN ISO 10545-4	-	11427
MODULUS OF RUPTURE	EN ISO 10545-4	-	45.60
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
RESISTANCE TO STAINING	AS 4459.14-1999	MINIMUM CLASS 3	CLASS 5
RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS	EN ISO 10545-13	MINIMUM GB	GA
SLIP RESISTANCE			
WET PENDULUM TEST, SLIDER 96	AS 4586 -2013/Amdt 1-2017 Appendix A	-	SRV:67 CLASS: P5

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HAWKESBURY RIDGE

- 400X600X20MM PENCIL EDGE BULLNOSE

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

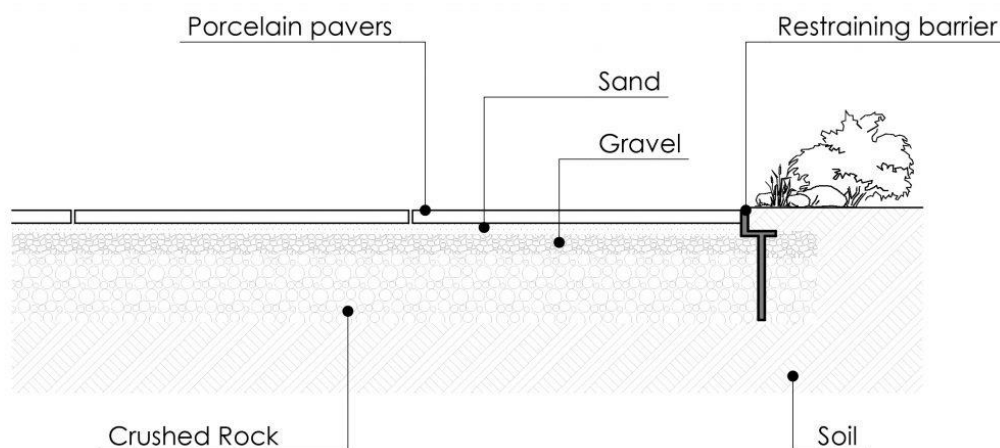
TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTIC	STANDARD TEST METHOD	PRESCRIBED VALUES	PADUA VALUES
MEASUREMENT & SURFACE APPEARANCE			
LENGTH (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.3%	-0.03% ~ 0
WIDTH (N≥15cm)		±1.0mm	-0.1mm ~ +0.1mm
THICKNESS (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±5%	+0.2% ~ +0.6%
STRAIGHTNESS OF SIDES (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.3%	+0.01%
RECTANGULARITY (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.3%	-0.05% ~ -0.01%
SURFACE FLATNESS (N≥15cm)	EN ISO10545-2:2018	±0.4%	0
		±1.8mm	-0.2mm ~ +0.2mm
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			
WATER ABSORPTION	EN ISO 10543-3:2018	E _v ≤0.5%	0.04%
BREAKING STRENGTH	EN ISO 10545-4	-	11986
MODULUS OF RUPTURE	EN ISO 10545-4	-	46.0
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
RESISTANCE TO STAINING	AS 4459.14-1999	MINIMUM CLASS 3	CLASS 5
RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS	EN ISO 10545-13	MINIMUM GB	GA
SLIP RESISTANCE			
WET PENDULUM TEST, SLIDER 96	AS 4586 -2013/Amdt 1-2017 Appendix A	-	SRV:65 CLASS: P5

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Porcelain pavers on a gravel/sand bed.

- Firstly, ensure there is a min. 2° slope for drainage which must be directed away from any building.
- After defining the area to be excavated, mark the perimeter using marker posts connected by a string. Note that the excavated area should be extended on all sides by approx. 200mm to ensure stability at the outer edges of the paved area.
- Remove the soil inside the marked area using a shovel or excavator. The depth of excavation will depend on several factors including the anticipated loading, the drainage capacity of the soil and the soil conditions in general.
- Using a rake or shovel, level the excavated area and ensure there is at least 2° slope for good drainage.
- Compact the soil with a vibrating compactor.
- A restraining perimeter wall should be installed prior to laying the gravel/sand bed unless it is in direct contact with a footpath, wall or an existing edge that is sufficiently rigid. The perimeter wall should be fixed to the ground with mechanical fixing devices or constructed as a solid barrier using poured concrete.
- Place a sheet of geotextile fabric on top of the compacted soil to prevent the soil from mixing with the gravel.
- Fill the excavated area with 15-20mm stone screenings to a thickness of 200 – 300mm, depending on the planned loading.
- Add a further layer of 10mm gravel to a thickness between 100- 200mm.
- Compact the two layers and then level ensuring there is a slope of approximately 2°.
- Place a sheet of geotextile fabric on top of the compacted gravel to prevent the gravel from mixing with the sand.
- Fill the area with paving sand to a thickness of between 20-25mm and compact with a vibrating compactor.
- Level the surface by sliding a wood or steel board placed on two parallel runners across the entire area, again ensuring there is a slope of approximately 2°.
- Taking care not to disturb the sand bed, lay the paving slabs using 3mm spacers. **Do not butt joint**
- Carefully tap the pavers with a rubber mallet to ensure they are not rocking on the sand bed and that they are level with each other. Fill the joints with polymeric sand that is suitable for use with porcelain tiles.

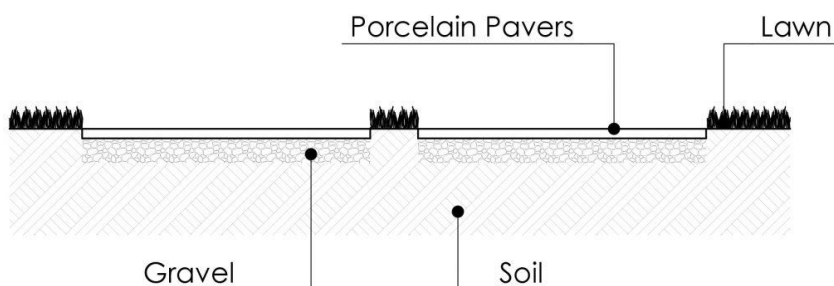


Porcelain pavers for elevated deck applications.

- For elevated deck applications, adjustable height pedestal supports offer the easiest and quickest way to construct a perfectly horizontal deck or terrace over sloping or uneven surfaces, avoiding the need to construct extensive supporting substructures of wood or metal beams. Electrical cables and pipes can be hidden under the pavers but easily inspected at any time by simply lifting individual pavers.
- Depending on the width of the pavers, pedestals are either placed directly under the pavers or are used to support an array of hollow steel beams, over which the pavers are laid.
- For instructions on how to install pavers using the pedestal system we recommend following the manufactures' instructions.

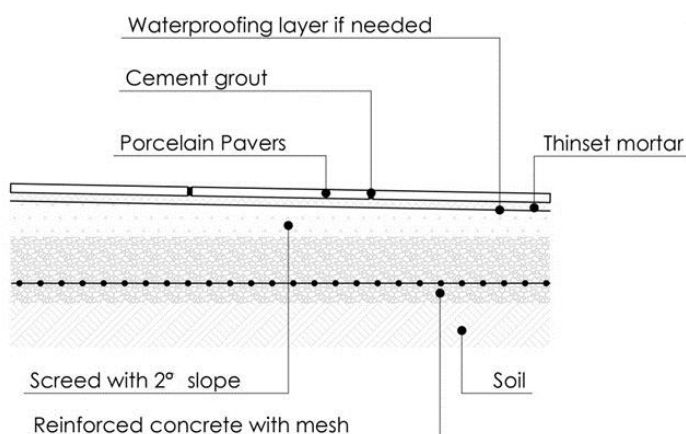
Porcelain pavers on grass.

- Lay the pavers on the ground to determine the numbers of steps needed for the garden path, making sure the pavers are placed at equal distance from each other.
- The joint width between the pavers should be chosen depending on the appearance required. For stepping stones or pathways, the pavers would be normally laid with open joints with grass in between. However for areas where outdoor furniture will be used, pavers would normally be laid with 3mm joints ensuring the joints are filled with polymeric sand that is suitable for use with porcelain tiles.
- Mark the perimeter of each paver with a spade and then remove the pavers.
- Remove the turf up to a depth of between 50-75mm.
- Fill with a layer of fine 5-10mm gravel and compact the gravel before laying the pavers. If preferred, lay 25mm thick layer of sand to add as a bed for the pavers.
- Carefully lay the pavers so they protrude above ground level by approximately 6-10mm. The pavers must not protrude above the lawn level, to avoid damaging lawn mower blades when cutting the grass.
- Carefully tap the pavers with a rubber mallet to ensure they are bedded properly.



Porcelain pavers on a concrete base.

- Verify the concrete substrate is in good condition, is installed in accordance with relevant building codes and reinforced with steel mesh, and is constructed with a 2° slope pitched away from any building.
- Clean the surface of the concrete to ensure good adhesion of the pavers.
- Spread an approved exterior grade thin set mortar over the concrete using the correct sized notched trowel.
- Lay the pavers on the thin set with minimum 3mm joint spacing where the area is not large enough to require expansion joints, or with 5mm spacing where expansion joints are present. All expansion joints should be installed in accordance with Australian Standards and must be located along the joint line of the installed pavers to avoid cracking of the pavers.
- After the thin set has dried, grout the pavers with an approved exterior grade grout.
- Wash the pavers carefully after grouting to remove excess grout.
- A final buffered acid wash will also be required to remove any invisible grout residue.
- If polymeric sand is preferred over grout, we recommend proprietary Tile Sand which is specifically made for porcelain pavers.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Identity: GLAZED PORCELAIN TILES

Company Information: FOSHAN PADUA CERAMICS CO., LTD

Manufacturer Name: FUJIAN NAN'AN XINGLONG CERAMICS CO.,LTD

Emergency Assistance: Tel: 86-757-82565826 Fax: 86-757-82565826

Recommended Use: Building Material - for floor and wall cladding

2. COMPOSITION /INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Hazardous Constituents N/A

Non Hazardous Constituents

Composition	CAS Number	Approximate Percent by Weight
SiO ₂	CAS 14464-46-1	65.10%
Al ₂ O ₃	CAS 1302-74-5	17.50%
Fe ₂ O ₃	CAS 1309-37-1	1.60%
TiO ₂	CAS 12137-20-1	0.27%
CaO	CAS 1305-78-8	0.81%
MgO	CAS 1309-48-4	0.89%
K ₂ O	CAS 12030-88-5	3.00%
Na ₂ O	CAS 1313-59-3	1.70%
L.O.I	/	4.10%

3. 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.

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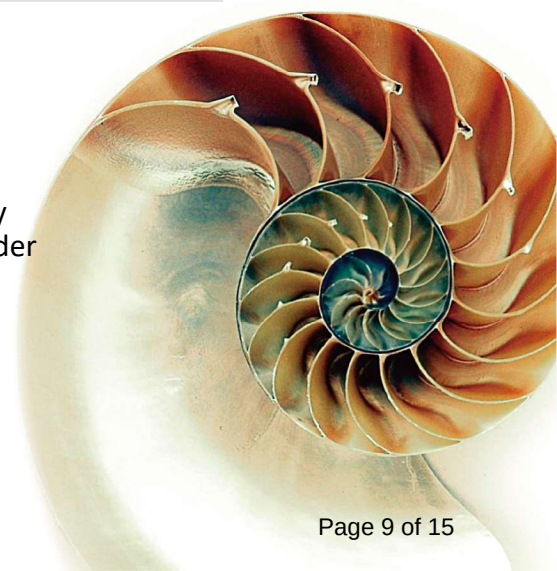
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4. HEALTH HAZARDS

Potential Health Effects

This material as packaged should pose no health hazards. During installation and while cutting the tiles to size the following possible health effects could occur.

Eyes Dust and small shards of tile could cause eye irritation and possible eye injury if Personal Protective Equipment, PPE, is not worn properly. Refer to the PPE section for PPE requirements.

Skin Dust and sharp edges generated during installation could cause irritation and lacerations if proper PPE is not worn. Refer to the PPE section for PPE requirements.

Ingestion Ingestion of small amounts of dust should not cause harmful effects. Larger pieces could damage the intestinal tract and therefore any area where tiles are being prepared for installation should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent the ingestion of shards or larger pieces and to minimize the ingestion of dust prior to food being brought into the area. Any food in the area during installation should be discarded to prevent possible ingestion of Glazed porcelain shards or pieces.

Inhalation Inhalation of dust generated during installation could cause upper respiratory tract irritation and in rare cases allergic /asthmatic reactions. To prevent inhalation engineering controls should be installed whenever practicable and ventilation maximized. If engineering controls are not available or practicable proper PPE should be worn at all times when glazed porcelain tile dust is present.

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
Required Fire and Explosion Hazards:	None

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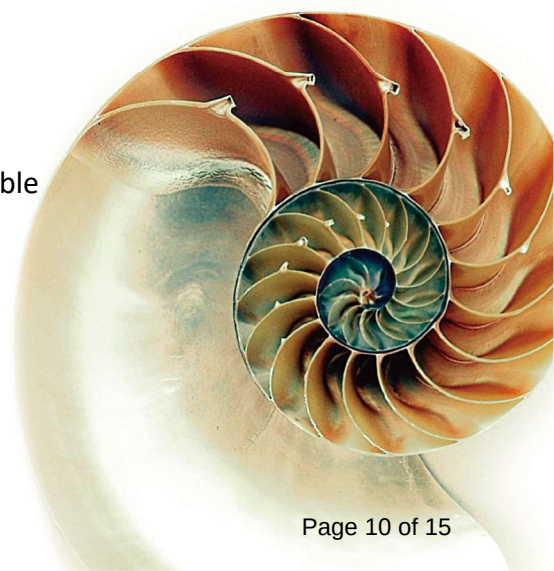
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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Glazed Porcelain Tile does not in itself present any dangers during an accidental release save the possibility that the tile could bury workers. There are no known environmental risks should the tile enter the environment. Spilled and broken tile should be disposed of as per local regulations for standard trash in a lined landfill.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: No specific chemical hazards when handling whole product. When cutting, grinding or hacking 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

During storage and transport Glazed Porcelain Tile should pose no unusual risk to personal safety. During installation when the tile is cut and formed there are risks to personal safety. To minimize these risks the following minimum engineering controls and PPE are recommended.

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls in the form of ventilation and dust control should be implemented when installing Tile. This includes using a wet saw when cutting tile to size, opening windows, and positioning ventilation fans to disperse the dust generated during installation. The main hazard of Glazed Porcelain Tile to personnel is through inhalation and lacerations from sharp newly cut edges. The use of properly maintained and serviced cutting equipment and PPE should minimize these risks.

Personal Protection Equipment, PPE

Personal Protection Equipment PPE should be worn at all times when installing Glazed Porcelain Tile. The main risks associated with the installation of Tile are due to the dust and sharp edges generated while cutting and shaping the tile to size. To minimize these hazards the following PPE should be worn when performing the listed tasks.

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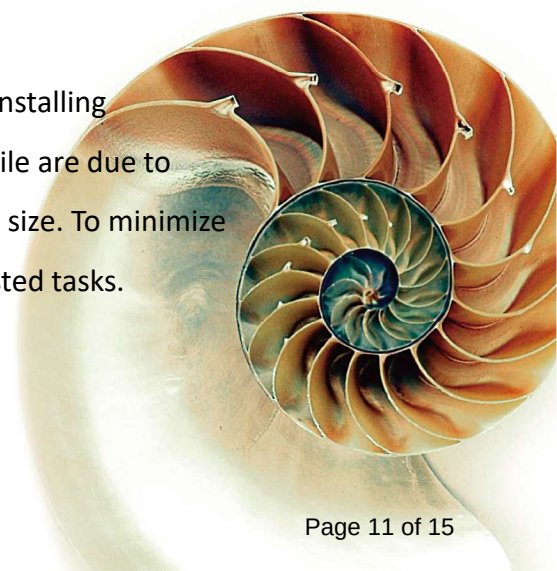
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Cutting, Shaping

Safety Goggles, Dust Masks, Leather Gloves, and safety shoes with steel toes and metatarsal protection.

Installing/Positioning

Safety Glasses, Dust Masks, Leather Gloves, and safety shoes with steel toes and metatarsal protection.

Carrying/Stacking

Leather Gloves and Safety Shoes with steel toes and metatarsal protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Glazed Porcelain Tile is inert under normal conditions.

Boiling Point N/A

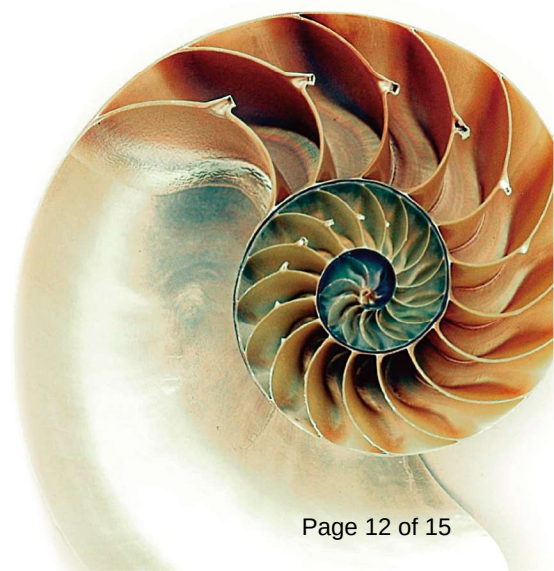
Vapor Pressure N/A

State Solid

Color Various

Odor N/A

pH N/A



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 exposure to 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.

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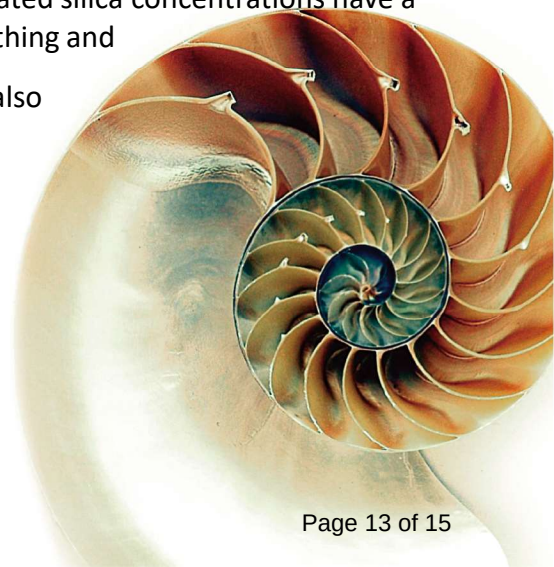
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Potential Adverse Interactions

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

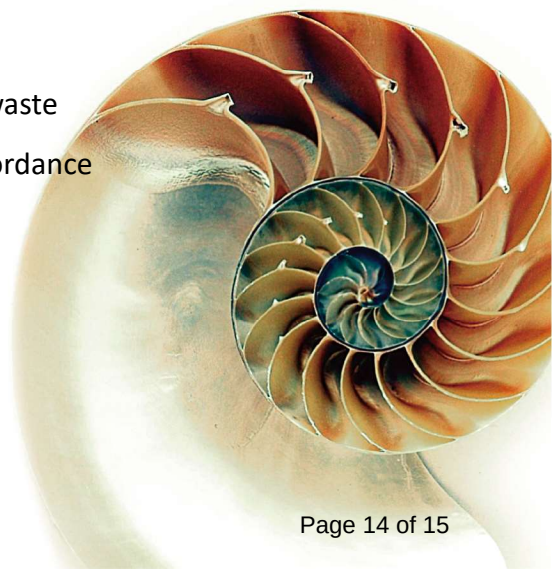
There are no known hazardous decomposition products.

Persistence and degradability: Not biodegradable

Aquatic toxicity: Not known

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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. Transport Information

This material is not regulated by US DOT or Canadian TDG regulations

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

The information given is to the best of FOSHAN PADUA CERAMICS' 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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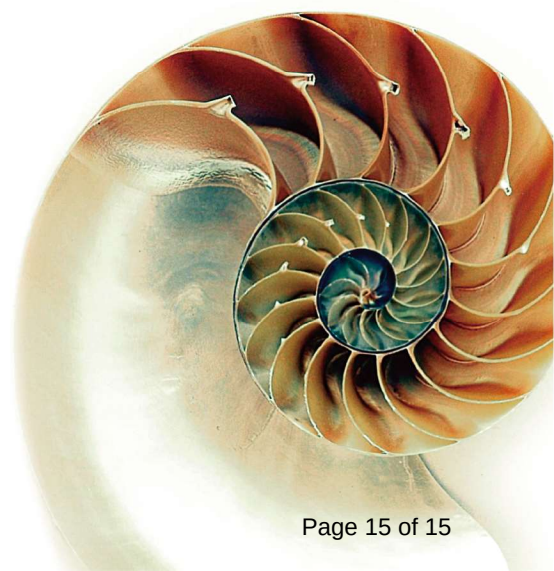
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Foshan Padua Ceramics Co., Ltd

Room 1101, Building T13, Smart New City, Jihua 1st Road, Chancheng District, Guangdong, China

This is to Certify that the following Product/s have been found in conformance with the Global GreenTag^{CERT™} Scheme Standard for the Tier and Level noted herein:

Porcelain Tiles

GreenRate Level A

Licenced Sites:
Fujian, China
Licence No.:
FMM:FJ01:2026:GR
Licence Date:
29 June 2026
Latest Revision Date:
29 June 2026
Valid to:
29 June 2027
GreenTag^{CERT™} Standard:
Standard Version 4.1



David Baggs
Global GreenTag^{CERT™} Chief Executive Officer



green product certification
trust brands

Conditions of Licence

The conditions of licence are contained in full in the Global GreenTag^{CERT™} Standard, Terms and Conditions, and Rules for the Use of the Mark Documents as sighted and/or executed by the Licensee.

In summary it is the responsibility of the licensee in particular to:

1. always comply with the relevant provisions of the GreenTag certification program;
2. make all necessary arrangements for the conduct of the future evaluation, including provision for examining documentation and access to all areas, records (including internal audit reports) and personnel for the purposes of evaluation (e.g. testing, inspection, assessment surveillance, reassessment) and resolution of complaints;
3. make claims regarding certification only in respect of the scope for which certification has been granted;
4. not use its product certification in such a manner as to bring the GreenTag into disrepute and not make any statement regarding its product certification which the certification body may consider misleading or unauthorized;
5. upon suspension or cancellation of certification, discontinue its use of all advertising matter that contains any reference thereto and returns any certification documents as required by GreenTag;
6. use certification only to indicate that products are certified as being in conformity with specified GreenTag standards;
7. endeavour to ensure that no certificate or report nor any part thereof is used in a misleading manner;
8. make comment or inclusions solely in accordance with license requirements in making reference to its product certification in communication media such as online, emails, documents, brochures or advertising;
9. Inform GreenTag of any change in the Certified product or manufacturing process that is likely to significantly affect the product's design or specification, or changes in the ownership, structure or management of the Licensee, if relevant, or any other information that indicates the product may no longer comply with the requirements of this Standard;
10. In the event of GreenTag determining changes have been made to product or supplier details and not notified to GreenTag, the Licensee will, on receipt of a GreenTag 'Notice to Rectify', immediately provide GreenTag with the required details and any fees necessary to allow recertification. Failure to do so may result in the withdrawal of the Licence. If the product Licence is withdrawn, the Licensee must, within 7 days, cease to further promulgate all product marketing, packaging, advertising or other material carrying the logo. Furthermore all material carrying the Certification Mark/s must be withdrawn within 90 days.

Revision Date	Certificate Number	Notes
29 June 2026	FMM:FJ01:2026:GR	Product certified to GreenTag Standard v4.1