

## 1. Identification of Substance & Company

### Product

<b>Product name</b>	Greywacke Products
<b>Other names</b>	Seal chip, Roading aggregates, Concrete Aggregates, General fill, General aggregates
<b>Product code</b>	-
<b>HSNO approval</b>	HSR002545
<b>Approval description</b>	Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2017
<b>UN number</b>	Not allocated
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	N/A
<b>Packaging group</b>	N/A
<b>Hazchem code</b>	N/A
<b>Uses</b>	Concrete, general building, drainage and road construction materials.

### Company Details

<b>Company</b>	<b>Winstone Aggregates Ltd</b>
<b>Address</b>	812 Great South Road Penrose Auckland New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	Ph 09 525 9304

**Emergency Telephone Number: +64 9 525 9305**  
**National Poison Centre: 0800 764 766**

## 2. Hazard Identification

### Approval

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002545, Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2017). The greywacke contains respirable dust present which may contain crystalline silica. This fraction has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017.

### GHS Classifications

Carcinogenicity Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – repeated exposure Category 1

### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazard Codes

H350 - May cause cancer if inhaled (contains crystalline silica)  
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled (silicosis and effects to the lungs)

### Precautionary Statements

P103 - Read label before use.  
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 - Do not breathe dust.  
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.  
P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

### Pictograms



### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Greywacke aggregates which may include the following constituents	NA	100%
Crystalline silica	14808-60-7	<30%
Non hazardous silicates and metal oxides	mixture	balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

### 4. First Aid

#### General Information

You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

If medical advice is needed, have this SDS, product container or label at hand. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Recommended first aid facilities** Ready access to running water is recommended. Accessible eyewash is recommended

#### Exposure

<b>Swallowed</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Contact a doctor if experiencing symptoms.
<b>Eye contact</b>	If product gets in eyes, wash material from them with running water for several minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
<b>Skin contact</b>	This product is non-irritating to skin. No further measures should be required.
<b>Inhaled</b>	If coughing, dizziness or shortness of breath is experienced, remove the patient to fresh air immediately. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. See Section 11 for information on potential long term health effects from exposure to very fine crystalline silica dust.

### 5. Firefighting Measures

<b>Fire and explosion hazards:</b>	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion risks for this substance.
<b>Suitable extinguishing substances:</b>	It is non-combustible.
<b>Products of combustion:</b>	Use media as needed for the surrounding fire.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	Product does not burn. Dust may be generated due to drying out of the product and releasing dust into the atmosphere.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	N/A

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Emergency procedures</b>	In the event a clean up is required wear protective equipment to minimise breathing in dust. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Shovel, sweep, or vacuum up the product. Avoid creating dust. If appropriate, wet the product to minimise dust generation.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid contamination of waterways. This material may block drains and waterways.
<b>Clean-up method</b>	Wear respiratory protection and safety glasses during clean-up. Shovel, sweep, or vacuum material into a container taking care to minimise dust release. Wet down if necessary to control dust.
<b>Disposal</b>	Recover for reuse if possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.

## 7. Storage & Handling

<b>Storage</b>	Stable under normal use and storage conditions. Store covered if possible. If storing uncovered consider using water for dust suppression of stockpiles and traffic routes to prevent dust generation and tracking of dust to roadways.
<b>Handling</b>	Keep exposure to dusts to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid eye contact and inhalation of dust.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

### Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for greywacke. However, there are WES for the component products of crystalline silica and general dust.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Crystalline Silica (all forms)	0.025mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as respirable dust)	-
	Respirable Dust (not otherwise classified)	3mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as respirable dust)	-
	Inhalable Dust (not otherwise classified)	10mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as inhalable dust)	-

### Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, wetting of the material, or other methods. If you are unsure if exposure is approaching or exceeding the WES then you should have exposure levels assessed by an Occupational Hygienist.

### Personal Protective Equipment

<b>Eyes</b>	Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it is always prudent to use protective eyewear if dust is likely.
<b>Skin</b>	The product is not irritating to the skin but prolonged or repeated skin contact should be avoided. Wash hands with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Wash soiled clothing before re-use.
<b>Respiratory</b>	A half or full face reusable respirator or a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) with P2/P3 filters is recommended when airborne concentrations approach or exceed the WES (section 8). Fit testing is required for half and full face respirators. A Respiratory Protection Program (RPE) should be prepared to manage the use of RPE and include training and maintenance requirements.

### WES Additional Information

Air monitoring to measure the amount of silica dust created during specific tasks, at different locations on the worksite, and the level of worker exposure (given the use of dust control methods, respirators and other measures) should be carried out on a regular basis or when new work methods or equipment is introduced.

Air monitoring must be carried out by Occupational Hygienist.

## 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Powder or fine granules of varying colours
<b>Odour</b>	No odour
<b>pH</b>	No data
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	No data
<b>Viscosity</b>	No data
<b>Boiling point</b>	No data
<b>Volatile materials</b>	No data
<b>Freezing / melting point</b>	no data

<b>Solubility</b>	insoluble in water
<b>Specific gravity / density</b>	no data
<b>Flash point</b>	no data
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	no data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	no data
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	non corrosive

## 10. Stability & Reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Avoid the creation of dust.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	None known
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	None known
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	None known

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Summary

IF SWALLOWED: No adverse effects anticipated under normal use conditions.

IF IN EYES: Fine dust may cause irritation when in direct contact.

IF ON SKIN: No adverse effects anticipated under normal use conditions.

IF INHALED: Short term (acute) silicosis can occur with one-off exposures to extremely high levels of fine crystalline silica dust. Other short term effects include irritation, choking and difficulty breathing.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: This substance does contain traces fine respirable crystalline silica. Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). The carcinogenicity of silica is related to long term (e.g., 10 years) inhalation of very fine particulate (e.g., crushing of rock, sand blasting or dry cutting of bricks/concrete). Carcinogenicity of silica appears linked to development of silicosis (see systematic below) followed by complications and, eventually lung cancer. In addition to silicosis there is some evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica may be linked to scleroderma and an increased risk of kidney disease.

### Supporting Data

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	Not considered acutely toxic if swallowed.
	<b>Dermal</b>	Not considered acutely toxic by dermal contact.
	<b>Inhaled</b>	The substance is not considered acutely toxic if inhaled, however there may be irritation of the respiratory tract if dust is inhaled. Short term (acute) silicosis (see "systemic" below) can also occur with exposure to extremely high levels of fine crystalline silica dust. Other short term effects include irritation, choking and difficulty breathing.
	<b>Eye</b>	Dust from the product can be irritating to the eyes (mechanical irritation).
	<b>Skin</b>	The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant.
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Sensitisation</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	The dust resulting from this product does contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). Crystalline Silica triggers 6.7A classification (confirmed carcinogen). The carcinogenicity of silica is related to long term (e.g., 10 years) inhalation of very fine particulate (e.g., from sand blasting or dry cutting of quartz containing substrates). Carcinogenicity of silica appears linked to development of silicosis (see systematic below) followed by complications and, eventually lung cancer.
	<b>Reproductive / Developmental</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.

<b>Systemic</b>	The dust of this product is considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica which targets the lungs if breathed in. This is due to the development of silicosis which can occur following exposure to extremely high levels of fine silica dust. Silicosis is a type of pneumoconiosis – a disease of the lung that causes inflammation, scar tissue, lesions and fibrosis in the lung (alveolar). Symptoms include shortness of breath, cough, fever, loss of appetite and cyanosis (bluish skin). Silicosis can occur following prolonged exposure (e.g., 10 years) to high levels of fine crystalline silica dust.
<b>Aggravation of existing conditions</b>	Persons with existing lung conditions may be at a higher risk of further adverse health effects (as above). Smokers have an increased risk of lung cancer and silicosis.

## 12. Ecological Data

### Summary

This mixture is not considered harmful or ecotoxic.

### Supporting Data

<b>Aquatic</b>	No evidence of aquatic toxicity for any of the ingredients present >1%.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No evidence of bioaccumulation
<b>Degradability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Soil</b>	No evidence of soil toxicity.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	Not considered to be toxic towards terrestrial vertebrates
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	No evidence of toxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
<b>Biocidal</b>	no data

## 13. Disposal Considerations

<b>Restrictions</b>	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
<b>Disposal method</b>	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

## 14. Transport Information

### Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - NZS 5433:2007

This mixture is not considered a dangerous good for transport on land.

<b>UN number:</b>	NA	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	NA
<b>Class(es)</b>	NA	<b>Packing group:</b>	NA
<b>Precautions:</b>	NA	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	1T (recommended)

## 15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002545: Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2017. All ingredient appear on the NZIoC.

### Specific Controls

Key workplace requirements are:	
SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Inventory	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained.

Packaging	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged including substances that have been decanted, transferred or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
Labelling	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and secondary containment	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Signage	Required if > 10000kg is stored.
Location compliance certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

### Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

## 16. Other Information

### Abbreviations

<b>Approval Code</b>	Approval Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2017, Controls, EPA. <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a>
<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>MSDS (SDS)</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
<b>NZIoC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>WES</b>	Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

### References

<b>Data</b>	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
<b>Controls</b>	EPA notices, <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a> , Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz">www.legislation.govt.nz</a>
<b>WES</b>	The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – <a href="http://www.worksafe.govt.nz">www.worksafe.govt.nz</a> .

**Other References:** EU ECHA, ingredients SDS's, ChemIDplus, NICNAS report on crystalline silica, Worksafe report on crystalline silica

**Review**

Date	Reason for Review
July 2019	NA – new SDS
May 2024	GHS Changes

**Disclaimer**

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO classifications, are based on our experience, EPA Guidelines and international classifications. A compliance record is available on request. This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email [info@datachem.co.nz](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: (09) 940 30 80.

