1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Basalt Products
Other names	Seal chip, Roading aggregates, Concrete Aggregates, General fill, General aggregates
HSNO approval	HSR002545
Approval description	Construction Products (Carcinogen) Group Standard 2020
UN number	Not allocated
Proper Shipping Name	NA
DG class	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Concrete, general building, drainage and road construction materials.

Company Details

Company	**Winstone Aggregates LTD**
Address	812 Great South Road Penrose Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	0800 445 000

Emergency Telephone Number: 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 (Carcinogen) Group Standard 2020). The aggregate in its granular form is considered non hazardous, however there may be traces of respirable dust present which may contain crystalline silica. This fraction may be classified as hazardous with the following classification.

GHS 7 Classes	Hazard Statement
Carcinogenicity category 1	H350 - May cause cancer if inhaled (contains crystalline silica)
STOT RE category 1	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. (may cause silicosis and effects to the lungs)

SYMBOLS

DANGER

Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	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.
Response	P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Storage	No storage statements

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Basalt which may include the following constituents	NA	100%
Crystalline silica (including Quartz, Cristobalite and Tridymite)	14808-60-7	Up to 10%
Non hazardous silicates and oxides	Not known	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

Swallowed Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Contact a doctor if experiencing symptoms.

Eye contact If product gets in eyes, wash material from them with running water for several minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Skin contact This product is non-irritating to skin. No further measures should be required.

Inhaled 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

Fire and explosion hazards: There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-combustible.

Suitable extinguishing substances: Use media as needed for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing substances: Unknown.

Products of combustion: Product does not burn. Dust may form irritating atmosphere.

Protective equipment: No special measures are required.

Hazchem code: NA

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment Emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place.

Emergency procedures In the event of large spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Wear protective equipment to prevent respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Sweep up the solid. Avoid creating dust. If appropriate, use a gentle water spray to wet material to minimise dust generation.

Clean-up method Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal or recycling.

Disposal Sweep up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.

Precautions Wear protective equipment to prevent the inhalation of dusts. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage Stable under normal use and storage conditions.

Handling Keep exposure to dusts to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Minimise dust generation and accummulation. 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 this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m^3 for respirable particulates (not otherwise classified) and 10mg/m^3 for inhalable particulates (not otherwise classified) when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Crystalline Silica (all forms)*	0.025mg/m^3 (as respirable dust)	no data

*NOTES: carcinogen category 1; α-quartz and cristobalite are confirmed carcinogens. Significant risk to workers will remain at WES-TWA exposures of 0.025mg/m^3. The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has estimated the lifetime silicosis mortality risk for workers exposed at this level for 8 hours per day at between 4 and 22 deaths per 1,000 workers and the lifetime lung cancer mortality risk for workers exposed at this level for 8 hours per day at between 3 and 23 deaths per 1,000 workers. Year adopted 2023 – Worksafe NZ.

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, wet-working control measures, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation. Exposure levels of crystalline silica should be measured and evaluated by an occupational hygienist.

Personal Protective Equipment

General Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should not be used as the primary means of exposure protection, except in the event of an accident or emergency situation or where all other means of protection have proven inadequate. Clean PPE after use or dispose of as appropriate. Store PPE for re-use in a clean place. Regular training on the correct use of PPE should be provided. In particular the correct fitting and use of respirators and where applicable the cleaning of respirators should be undertaken.

Eyes Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it always prudent to use protective eyewear if dust is likely. Select eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1337.

Skin Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear overalls, rubber boots and impervious gloves. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Respiratory

To prevent irritation a well fitted dust mask should be used (this is not recommended when exposure is close to the WES). A fine particulate half or full face reusable respirator or a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) with a P2/P3 filter is recommended when airborne concentrations approach or exceed the WES (section 8). Respirators must have filters appropriate to the duty and comply with AS/NZS1716 and selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NS 1715. Use a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge and a particulate filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order. Fit testing and clear guidelines and training for use and maintenance of PPE are necessary.
If processing, grinding, crushing or cutting material containing sand, it is possible that the silica dust WES will be exceeded hence a respirator will be required.

WES Additional Information

Air monitoring to measure the overall amount of silica dust created at various positions on the worksite and the maximum level of worker exposure (given the use of dust control methods, respirators and other measures) should be carried out on a regular bases or when new work methods or equipment is introduced. Air monitoring must be carried out by occupational hygienists or other trained personnel.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	powder or fine granules of varying colours
Odour	no odour
Odour Threshold	no data
pH	no data
Freezing/melting point	no data
Boiling Point	no data
Flashpoint	no data
Flammability	no data
Upper & lower flammable limits	no data
Vapour pressure	no data
Vapour density	no data
Specific gravity/density	no data
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient	no data
Auto-ignition temperature	no data
Decomposition temperature	no data
Viscosity	no data
Particle Characteristics	no data

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Conditions to be avoided	Store covered. Avoid the creation of dust.
Incompatible groups	None known
Hazardous decomposition products	None known
Hazardous reactions	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

Acute	**Oral**	Not considered acutely toxic if swallowed.
	Dermal	Not considered acutely toxic by dermal contact.
	Inhaled	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 one-off exposures to extremely high levels of fine crystalline silica dust. Other short term effects include irritation, choking and difficulty breathing.
	Eye	The mixture is not considered to be an eye irritant. Dust may be an eye irritant (mechanical irritation).
	Skin	The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant.
Chronic	**Sensitisation**	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	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 Carc cat 1 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.
Reproductive / Developmental	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
Systemic	The dust of this product is considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica. Crystalline silica triggers STOT RE cat 1 classification if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting. 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 relatively high levels of fine crystalline silica dust.
Aggravation of existing conditions	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

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

13. Disposal Considerations

Restrictions	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
Disposal method	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.
Contaminated packaging	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
There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	NA
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Precautions:	NA	**Hazchem code:**	NA

IMDG

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	Not regulated
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Precautions:	NA	**EmS**	NA

IATA

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	Not regulated
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Precautions:	NA	**ERG Guide**	NA

15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002545: Construction Products (Carcinogen) Group Standard 2020. 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

Approval Code	Approval Construction Products (Carcinogen) Group Standard 2020, Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC_{50}	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7th revised edition, 2017, published by the United Nations.
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
STEL	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
STOT RE	System Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure
STOT SE	System Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	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

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
Controls	EPA notices, www.epa.govt.nz, Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, www.legislation.govt.nz
WES	The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz.
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 2021	Update to WES, classification and Group Standard
August 2024	Update of section 8

Disclaimer