

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Pave Set
HSNO approval	HSR002545
Approval description	Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2006
UN number	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	1T (recommended)
Uses	Jointing material

Company Details

Company	Drymix NZ Ltd
Address	PO Box 109, Greenhithe, Auckland 0756, New Zealand
Telephone	0800-379-746
Fax number	0800-379-649
Website	www.drymix.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval and

The mortar sand in Pave Set may contain crystalline silica as a respirable dust. This product is approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002545, Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2006), and is classified as follows:

Classes Hazard Statements

The following classification applies to respirable dust of crystalline silica.

66.7A	H350 - May cause cancer if inhaled.
6.9A	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

SYMBOLS

DANGER



Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply.

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.
- P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required*.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust*.
- P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

* These precautionary statements apply handling this substance in bulk and if dust is created during processing. For details of personal protective equipment, please refer to section 8.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
New Zealand Aggregate containing quartz (SiO ₂) including respirable crystalline silica (dust)	14808-60-7	>90%
Ingredients not contributing to HSNO classes	Proprietary	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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should seek medical advice if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product.

Recommended first aid facilities Ready access to running water 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

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazards:	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. This substance does not burn.
Suitable extinguishing substances:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing substances:	Unknown.
Products of combustion:	None known.
Protective equipment:	In the event of a fire wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
Hazchem code:	1T (recommended)

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment	If greater than 1000kg is stored, secondary containment and emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. In all cases design storage to prevent discharge to stormwater.
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 skin, eye and 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 skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage Handling Stable under normal use and storage conditions.
Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Do not breathe 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/m³ for respirable particulates and 10mg/m³ for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds (2016)	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Quartz (SiO ₂):		
	quartz, respirable dust	0.2mg/m ³	data unavailable
	cristobalite, respirable dust	0.1mg/m ³	data unavailable

* These workplace exposure standards are also Prescribed Exposure Standards (PES) under the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.

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, 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.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it always prudent to use protective eyewear if dust is likely.

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 respirator with a particulate filter and an effective seal is recommended when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8).

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance fine white powder
Odour mild odour
pH 5-7
Vapour pressure no data
Viscosity no data
Boiling point no data
Volatile materials no data
Freezing / melting point no data
Solubility slightly soluble in water (additives)
Specific gravity / density no data
Flash point no data
Danger of explosion no data
Auto-ignition temperature no data
Upper & lower flammable limits no data
Corrosiveness non corrosive

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Conditions to be avoided	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Avoid the creation of dust.
Incompatible groups	None known
Substance Specific Incompatibility	None known
Hazardous decomposition products	None known
Hazardous reactions	None known

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

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: May cause respiratory irritation. Also see chronic effects.

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

CHRONIC EFFECTS: The adverse health effects from crystalline silica exposure-silicosis, cancer, scleroderma, tuberculosis, and nephrotoxicity- are chronic effects.

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	Not considered acutely toxic if swallowed.
	Dermal	Not considered acutely toxic by dermal contact.
Chronic	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. The mixture is not considered to be an eye irritant. Dust may be an eye irritant (mechanical irritation).
	Eye	The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant.
	Skin	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	Sensitisation	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Mutagenicity	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
	Carcinogenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
	Reproductive / Developmental Systemic	The dust of this product is considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica at greater than 1%. Crystalline silica triggers 6.9A 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	None known.	

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	Expected to be rapidly degradable.
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
Environmental effect levels	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

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	Dispose of residue and solutions that cannot be reused to sewer. If this is not possible dilute with water (at least 5 times as much water) and drain.
Contaminated packaging	Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar.

14. Transport Information

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

This mixture is not considered a hazardous substance for transport on land.

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

IMDG

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN number:	NA	Proper shipping name:	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group:	NA
Precautions:	NA	EmS	NA

IATA

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN number:	NA	Proper shipping name:	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group:	NA
Precautions:	NA	ERG Code	NA

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 2006.

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Labelling	No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Approved handler	Not required. (exempt for this group standard)
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Signage	Not required.
Location test 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 HSR002545, Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2006 Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Ceiling	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
Controls Matrix	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).
EC₅₀	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
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
LD₅₀	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
PES	Prescribed Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO (including group standards).
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
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).
EPA Transfer Gazettes	Classifications and controls assigned for specific ingredients (consolidated gazette, 2004)
WES 2013	The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2013, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz .
WES 2002	Workplace Exposure Standards published by the Occupational Safety and Health Service, Department of Labour, January 2002, ISBN 0-477-03660-0. These are the WES referred to under the Group Standard (HSNO approval) and may constitute a PES.
Other References:	Suppliers SDS

Review

Date	Reason for review
April 2016	Not applicable – new SDS
June 2017	HSE to HSAW, added codes to H and P statements.

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 for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). 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 or phone: **+64 9 940 30 80**.

