

### 1. Identification of Substance & Company

<b>Product</b>	
<b>Product name</b>	BPM Powder Zeolite
<b>Product code</b>	NA
<b>HSNO approval</b>	HSR002512 or HSR002545
<b>Approval description</b>	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic 6.7) Group Standard 2017 or Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2017
<b>UN number</b>	NA
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	NA
<b>Packaging group</b>	NA
<b>Hazchem code</b>	NA
<b>Uses</b>	Raw material
<b>Company Details</b>	
<b>Company</b>	<b>Blue Pacific Minerals</b>
<b>Address</b>	11-17 Huttloc Drive, Tokoroa 3420 New Zealand
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.bpmnz.co.nz">www.bpmnz.co.nz</a>
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 7 885 0550
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info@bpmnz.co.nz">info@bpmnz.co.nz</a>

**Emergency Telephone Number: +64 274 573007**

### 2. Hazard Identification

#### Approval

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002544 or HSR2503, Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017) or Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017, and is classified as follows:

#### Classes

#### Hazard Statements

6.3A	Causes skin irritation.
6.4A	Causes eye irritation.
6.7A*	May cause cancer
6.9A*	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

\* This substance only triggers 6.7A and 6.9A if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting.

#### SYMBOLS

# DANGER



#### Other Classifications

There are no other Classifications that are known to apply.

#### Precautionary Statements

<b>Precautionary</b>	Read label before use. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing. Wear eye/face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
Store locked up

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.  
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (w/w %)
Zeolite – crystalline aluminosilicates may contains oxides including silica and aluminium oxide:	1318-02-1	100
Silica component may include		
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	<10
Quartz (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7	<10

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 medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

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

#### Exposure

##### Swallowed Eye contact

Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Contact a doctor.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

##### Skin contact

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

##### Inhaled

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

### 5. Firefighting Measures

**Fire and explosion hazards:** There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-flammable.  
**Suitable extinguishing substances:** Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol resistant foam.  
**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** If greater than 1000kg is stored, secondary containment is required. Emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. Prevent spillage from spreading or entering soil, waterways or drains.  
**Emergency procedures** In the event of large spillage (>100kg) of the dry product 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. Contain spill. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses.

<b>Clean-up method</b>	Collect product avoiding any dust formation, and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
<b>Disposal</b>	Vacuum up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

## 7. Storage & Handling

<b>Storage</b>	Stable under normal use and storage conditions.
<b>Handling</b>	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/m<sup>3</sup> for respirable particulates and 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

<b>NZ Workplace Exposure Stds (2016)</b>	<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>WES-TWA*</b>	<b>WES-STEL</b>
	Silicon dioxide	see crystalline silica	data unavailable
	Aluminium oxide	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable
	Iron (II) Oxide	5mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Fe)	data unavailable
	Magnesium oxide	10mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)	data unavailable
	Calcium oxide	2mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable
	Titanium dioxide	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable
	Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> ):		
	quartz, respirable dust	0.1mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable
	cristobalite, respirable dust	0.1mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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

<b>Eyes</b>	Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it always prudent to use protective eyewear if dust is likely.
<b>Skin</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Use of a P2 dust mask or fine particulate half or full face respirator with an effective seal is recommended when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Fit testing and clear guidelines and training for use and maintenance of PPE are necessary.



### WES Additional Information

Not applicable

### 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	fine dust, off white/tan colour
<b>Odour</b>	no odour
<b>pH</b>	8.65 (10% aqueous suspension)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NA
<b>Viscosity</b>	NA
<b>Boiling point</b>	NA
<b>Volatile materials</b>	no data
<b>Freezing / melting point</b>	NA
<b>Solubility</b>	not soluble in water
<b>Specific gravity / density</b>	~0.65g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Flash point</b>	no data
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	NA
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	NA
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	NA
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	non corrosive

### 10. Stability & Reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Avoid the creation of dust.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents and hydrogen fluoride.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	None known
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	Zeolites will react with hydrogen fluoride (HF) acid. Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents.

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Summary

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

IF ON SKIN: Material may cause drying out of skin.

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 respirable crystalline silica exposure-silicosis, cancer, scleroderma, tuberculosis, and nephrotoxicity- are chronic effects.

#### Supporting Data

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	Not considered acutely toxic if swallowed.
	<b>Dermal Inhaled</b>	Not considered acutely toxic by dermal contact. 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.
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Eye</b>	The mixture is not considered to be an eye irritant. Dust may be an eye irritant (mechanical irritation).
	<b>Skin</b>	The mixture is considered to be a mild skin irritant.
	<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>	Zeolites have been classed by IARC as group 3 – cannot be evaluated as to their carcinogenicity to humans. However, there is evidence that this material does contain quartz and cristobalite. 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. Carcinogenicity of silica appears linked to development of silicosis (see systematic below) followed by complications and, eventually lung cancer
	<b>Reproductive / Developmental Systemic</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation. The respirable fraction 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

**Aggravation of  
existing conditions**

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.

None known

## 12. Ecological Data

**Summary**

This product is not considered ecotoxic.

**Supporting Data**

<b>Aquatic</b>	Not ecotoxic in the aquatic environment.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data
<b>Degradability</b>	No data
<b>Soil</b>	No considered ecotoxic in the soil environment.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	Not toxic towards terrestrial vertebrates
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	Not toxic towards terrestrial invertebrates
<b>Biocidal</b>	Not biocidal
<b>Environmental effect levels</b>	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

## 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 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>	Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar.

## 14. Transport Information

There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).

<b>UN number:</b>	NA	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	NA
<b>Class(es)</b>	NA	<b>Packing group:</b>	NA
<b>Precautions:</b>	Not applicable.	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

## 15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002545 or HSR002512, Construction Products (Toxic 6.7) Group Standard 2017 or Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic 6.7) Group Standard 2017.

**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.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bundling & 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

<b>Approval Code</b>	Approval HSR002544 or HSR002503, Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017 or Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) 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>Ceiling</b>	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
<b>Controls Matrix</b>	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).
<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>PES</b>	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).
<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>EPA Notices</b>	<a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a>
<b>WES 2016</b>	The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2016, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – <a href="http://www.worksafe.govt.nz">www.worksafe.govt.nz</a> .
<b>WES 2002</b>	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.
<b>Other References:</b>	Ingredients SDS's

### Review

Date	Reason for review
April 2016	New SDS.
December 2017	Change of logo, update group standard

### 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](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

