

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Bowers Masonry
Other names	Bowers Masonry block Bowers Paving Bowers Brick veneer Bowers Mini Stone Bowers Boutique range Allan Block Allan Block Fence none
Product code	
HSNO approval	This product is a manufactured article and does not require HSNO approval. However the following SDS is relevant for fine dust created whilst working with the Masonry. HSR002545
Approval description	Construction Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
UN number	NA
DG class	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Masonry products

Company Details

Company	Bowers Brothers Concrete LTD
Address	51 Lorne Street Morrinsville 3300 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 (0)7 889 6774
Website	www.bowersbrothers.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800-764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

BOWERS MASONRY PRODUCTS are manufactured articles. Dust created when using these product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002545, Construction Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

Classes	Hazard Statements
Skin irritation category 2	H315 - Causes skin irritation.
Eye damage category 1	H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
Carcinogen category 1	H350 - May cause cancer if inhaled (contains crystalline silica)
STOT* repeated exposure category 1	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

*STOT – System Target Organ Toxicity

Masonry dusts is considered irritating to the skin under the classification system; however, there is a possibility of burns if wet masonry dusts mixture is left in contact with the skin for a prolonged time.

Masonry dusts may contain silica (as quartz) in trace amounts. Carcinogen cat 1 and STOT RE cat 1 apply if quartz silica is present as a fine respirable dust.

SYMBOLS

DANGER



Other Classifications

Any health effects will be from dust produced as a result of cutting, drilling, sanding and grinding. Handling of bricks during normal use such as unloading and bricklaying is unlikely to generate significant fine dust.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 - Keep out of reach of children. 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. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P280 - Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection*.
Response	P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
Storage	P405 - Store locked up
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Concentration
Cement	65997-15-1	5-80%
Flyash	68131-74-8	0-5%
Aggregates	mixture	10-90%
Chemical admixtures	proprietary	<1%
water	7732-18-5	5-50%

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 harmed, 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	IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Contact a doctor if you feel unwell.
Eye contact	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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
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-combustible.
Suitable extinguishing substances:	Not applicable.
Unsuitable extinguishing substances:	Unknown.
Products of combustion:	Product does not burn. Dust may form irritating atmosphere. Product will react exothermically with water. Contaminated water will be strongly alkaline. Product may decompose in a fire and produce toxic or corrosive fumes.
Protective equipment:	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
Hazchem code:	NA

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment	If greater than 1000kg (wet product or dust) 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 or wetted mixture 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.
Clean-up method	Collect product avoiding any dust formation, e.g. vacuum or wet clean up, and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Disposal	Mop 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.
Precautions	The dust may form irritating atmosphere. Contaminated water will be strongly alkaline. Do not allow contaminated water to enter the environment. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage	Generally masonry products are stacked on pallets and stored in a cool dry place. Avoid storage of harmful substances with food.
Handling	Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. During the manual handling of products please lift carefully - corners are sharp. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of masonry 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	Ingredient	WES-TWA*	WES-STEL
	cement	3mg/m ³	no data
	limestone	10mg/m ³	no data
	crystalline silica	0.05mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	no data

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.

Dust control methods should include the following:

Use water. Water and wet working methods can keep silica dust out of the air, and out the lungs of your workers. Make water

hoses available to wet any dust created before it becomes airborne. Water hoses should always be used, rather than compressed air.

Ensure equipment and affected work areas are frequently cleaned with a water hose to protect nearby workers from dust exposure.

Do not dry sweep. Dust should be removed from work areas using vacuums with filters (high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters).

Look for dust control features and dust collection systems when purchasing construction equipment. Purchase equipment and tools with water attachments and/ or vacuum attachments to control dust at the source. For example, saws used on concrete and masonry should provide water to the blade; machinery (ie excavators and bulldozers) should have a dust collection system and an air conditioned cab with a filtered air supply, to isolate the operator from dust.

Containment methods such as blast-cleaning machines, cabinets, and local exhaust ventilation should be used.

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 to 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



Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask if sanding/grinding/cutting or drilling masonry products. Avoid wearing contact lenses.

Skin



Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear overalls, waterproof boots and impervious alkali-resistant gloves (e.g., nitrile, PVC, rubber, neoprene). Tuck overalls inside boots and seal with duct tape to reduce risk of masonry dust entering boots.



Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Take special care to ensure that cuts/abrasions or irritated skin are not exposed to this product.



It is important that skin is also covered when masonry dust is created (e.g., sanding, grinding, crushing or cutting masonry). The dust may also irritate and/or damage the skin.

Respiratory



To prevent irritation a well fitted dust mask or half face respirators should be used for low dust levels (this is not recommended when exposure is close to the WES). A fine particulate full face respirator or supplied air respirator with an effective seal is recommended when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). If sanding, grinding, crushing or cutting concrete, it is possible that the silica dust WES (0.02 mg/m³) will be exceeded, hence a respirator will be required. If exposure to the concentrated aqueous solution, dust and mist is likely, a full face respirator or supplied air respirator with a particulate filter is recommended.

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 can be carried out by occupational hygienists or other trained personnel.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	masonry product in various colours
Odour	none
pH	>11
Vapour pressure	NA
Viscosity	NA
Boiling point	NA
Volatile materials	NA
Freezing / melting point	NA

Solubility	insoluble in hardened state, slightly soluble in wet state to form alkaline solution (pH >12)
Specific gravity / density	1600 – 2000 kg/m ³
Flash point	NA
Danger of explosion	NA
Auto-ignition temperature	NA
Upper & lower flammable limits	NA
Corrosiveness	Dusts are corrosive to eyes

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions. Keep dry until used.
Conditions to be avoided	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination.
Incompatible groups	Strong acids, ammonium salts, and aluminum metal.
Substance Specific Incompatibility	Concrete dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, chlorine, trifluorides, and oxygen difluoride.
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not readily decompose. Respirable dust particles may be generated when concrete is sawed, drilled, sanded or grinded.
Hazardous reactions	Will not polymerise

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

Masonry dust or wet masonry dust is known to harm the skin and eyes. There are also links between exposure to masonry dust (e.g., construction) and increased rates of silicosis.

IF SWALLOWED: Swallowing of the dust may result in stomach pains and discomfort and irritation and burns to the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

IF IN EYES: masonry dust can cause effects ranging from irritation to serious eye damage/burns and blindness. Note: the level of irritation/damage is dependent on the quantity of the product, the pH, and the length of time exposed. E.g., if product is washed out of the eye immediately, effects will be minor. However, if masonry dust is left in contact with the eye, serious damage/blindness could result.

IF ON SKIN: Wetted dry masonry dust can cause severe chemical burns (third degree). Brief exposure to the skin (i.e., washed off immediately) can result in irritation. However, if the dust is left on the skin for an extended time (e.g., if inside boots or absorbed through overalls), burns to the skin are possible. Thickening of the skin and/or rash is also possible. Contact with dry masonry dust can cause skin irritation.

IF INHALED: 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 very high levels of fine crystalline silica dust. Other short term effects include irritation, choking and difficulty breathing.

CHRONIC TOXICITY: this product does contain crystalline silica, inhalation of which has been linked to silicosis and lung cancer). Symptoms include shortness of breath, cough, fever, loss of appetite and cyanosis (bluish skin). See carcinogenicity and systemic toxicity below.

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	The estimated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is > 2000 mg/kg. Ingestion of this product may cause gastrointestinal irritation.
	Dermal Inhaled	The estimated LD ₅₀ (dermal, rat) for the mixture is > 2000 mg/kg. The estimated LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >5 mg/L (dust mist). 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 Skin	Masonry contains Portland cement which triggers eye corrosive cat 1 classification. The dry masonry dust t is classed as a skin irritant. Wet dusts is classed as a skin corrosive, as pH >12.
Chronic	Sensitisation	There is evidence that chromium present in some cement mixtures may induce occupational asthma and skin sensitisation (allergic reactions). This mixture contains less than 0.002% hexavalent chromium and hence is not considered sensitising.
	Mutagenicity Carcinogenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen. Masonry dusts may contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). The mixture triggers carcinogen cat 1 classification (confirmed carcinogen). The

Reproductive / Developmental	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 concrete). Carcinogenicity of silica appears linked to development of silicosis (see systematic below) followed by complications and, eventually lung cancer.
Systemic	No data for mixture is available. No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
Aggravation of existing conditions	Masonry dusts may considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica at greater than 1%. Crystalline silica triggers STOT RE category 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 acute 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. 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

Masonry dust mixtures are considered to be harmful in the environment when in a soluble form. This is primarily due to the high pH of the product. Do not allow product to enter drains and waterways.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	No data for mixture is available. Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the estimated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 and 100 mg/L. This implies that concrete should be considered harmful in the aquatic environment. Water contaminated with this product is alkaline and should not be allowed to enter the environment.
Bioaccumulation	Not applicable
Degradability	Not applicable (predominantly natural products)
Soil	No data available for the mixture. The soil toxicity value for the mixture is estimated to be ≥ 100 mg/kg.
Terrestrial vertebrate	This product is not considered harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. No LC ₅₀ (diet) data for ingredients are available and the classification is based on the LD ₅₀ (oral) – see section 11 – oral toxicity.
Terrestrial invertebrate	The mixture is not considered harmful to terrestrial invertebrates.
Biocidal	Not designed as a biocide.
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	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

15. Regulatory Information

The dust created from masonry products is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002545, Construction Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020. All ingredients 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 & secondary containment	Not required (non pooling substance)
Signage	Required if > 1000kg 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 HSR002545, Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020, Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
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 (New Zealand)
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7 th 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
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)
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:	Ingredients SDS's.

Review

Date	Reason for review
July 2015	Not applicable – new SDS
October 2017	HSE to HSAW, review of section 8
June 2022	5 yearly update, HSNO to GHS 7

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 GHS 7 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 21 1040951.

