Class C Fly Ash
Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Class C Fly Ash
Other names	EverPlus™, Coal fly ash, Pulverised fuel ash
HSNO approval	HSR002545
Approval description	Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020
UN number	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
DG class	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Cement mineral additive, land fill, road base, filler, light-weighted filler and extender in building products.

Company Details

Company	**Golden Bay**
Address	Portland Road Whangarei, 0178 New Zealand
Telephone	09 432 2656 (7.30am – 4 pm, Mon – Fri)

Emergency Telephone Numbers: 0800 764 766 (NZ Poisons Centre)
0800 243 622 (0800 CHEMCALL)

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

This product is an approved substance 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.

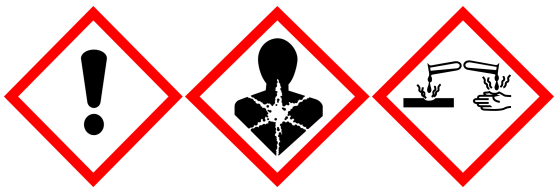
Classes	Hazard Statements
STOT* single exposure category 3	H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin irritant category 2	H315 - Causes skin irritation.
Eye damage category 1	H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
Carcinogen category 1	H350 - May cause cancer.
STOT* repeated exposure category 1	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

*STOT – System Target Organ Toxicity

** This substance only triggers Carcinogen category 1 and STOT Repeated Exposure category 1 if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting.*

SYMBOLS

DANGER



Other Classifications

NOTE: This mineral is considered irritating to skin when dry but is corrosive to skin when wet or in a slurry. it can cause severe skin burns and eye damage if left in contact with skin for a prolonged time.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
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
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
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
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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	Conc (%)
silicon dioxide contains <5% respirable silica	7631-86-9 14808-60-7	25-45%
calcium oxide (lime)	1305-78-8	15-30%
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	10-25%
ferric oxide	1309-37-1	1-20%
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-3%
magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	1-5%
Heavy metals	Mixture	trace amounts

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).

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.

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:	Not applicable, self extinguishing.
Unsuitable extinguishing substances:	Unknown.
Products of combustion:	Product does not burn. Dust may form irritating atmosphere. 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 (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, 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	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep in a cool, dry place. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.
Handling	Keep exposure 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 skin and 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 all ingredients of this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m^3 for respirable particulates and 10mg/m^3 for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	silicon dioxide	see crystalline silica	
	aluminium oxide	10mg/m^3	-
	iron oxide	5mg/m^3 (as Fe)	-
	calcium oxide	2mg/m^3	-
	magnesium oxide	10mg/m^3 (fume)	-
	titanium dioxide	10mg/m^3	-
	Crystalline Silica (all forms) – respirable*	0.025mg/m^3 carcinogen cat 1	-

*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, 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

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. Work clothes should not be taken home and should be wash separate from other clothing.

Eyes

Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask. 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 concrete 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 also important to ensure that wet concrete does not become trapped within gloves, boots or clothing – leaving concrete in contact with the skin for extended period of time may cause skin burns.

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

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). If sanding, grinding, crushing or cutting concrete, it is possible that the silica dust WES (0.02 mg/m^3) 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 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	light brown/grey fine powder
Odour	no specific odour
Odour threshold	no data
pH	12.3 +/- 0.1 (as 1:1 ratio of fly ash and water)
Freezing / melting point	1200-1400°C
Boiling point	no data
Flash point	non flammable
Flammability	non flammable
Upper & lower flammable limits	no LEL or UEL
Vapour pressure	not volatile
Vapour density	not applicable
Specific gravity / density	bulk density: 900 to 1700kg/m^3
Solubility	4g/100ml @ 25°C
Partition Coefficient:	no data
Auto-ignition temperature	no data
Decomposition temperature	no data
Viscosity	no data
Particle characteristics	Respirable dust fraction: 50% (dust fraction <7 micron)

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Conditions to be avoided	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames.
Incompatible groups	acids
Substance Specific Incompatibility	none known
Hazardous decomposition products	none known
Hazardous reactions	none known

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

IF SWALLOWED: Ingestion of this product may cause gastrointestinal irritation.
IF IN EYES: Contact with dust can cause effects ranging from irritation to serious eye damage/burns and blindness.
IF ON SKIN: Dust may cause irritation.
IF INHALED: Dust may cause respiratory irritation. 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: The dust of this product may contain 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. 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**	Using LD_{50}'s for ingredients, the calculated LD_{50} (oral, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: silicon dioxide >15000mg/kg, iron oxide >10000mg/kg (rat), calcium oxide 2 000 mg/kg bw (rat) titanium dioxide >20000mg/kg (rat).
	Dermal	Using LD_{50}'s for ingredients, the calculated LD_{50} (dermal, rat) for the mixture is >5000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: silicon dioxide >5000mg/kg (rabbit), iron oxide LDLo 30mg/kg (dog), titanium dioxide >10000mg/kg (hamster).
	Inhaled	Using LC_{50}'s for ingredients, the calculated LC_{50} (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >5mg/L. Data considered includes: calcium oxide 6.04 mg/L air (rat), titanium dioxide LC_{50} 3.43-6.82mg/l air (4h, rat).
	Eye	The mixture is considered to be corrosive to the eye. Sodium oxide, potassium oxide and calcium oxide are considered to be eye corrosives.
	Skin	The mixture is considered to be a skin irritant, Sodium oxide, potassium oxide and calcium oxide are considered to be skin corrosives at a higher concentration.
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	This mixture does 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 category 1 classification (confirmed carcinogen).
Reproductive / Developmental	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.
Systemic	The mixture is not considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica < 1%. Crystalline silica triggers STOT repeated exposure category 1 classification if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting.
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

Flyash is considered to be harmful in the environment when in a soluble form. This is primarily due to the high pH of the product. Lime dissolves in water to produce a highly alkaline solution that will burn and kill fish, insects and plants.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	Using EC_{50}'s for ingredients, the estimated EC_{50} for the mixture is > 100 mg/L.
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.

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 (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020. All ingredients appear on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals NZIoC.

Specific Controls

Key workplace requirements are:	
SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any *quantities.*
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	Required if > *1000kg is stored.*
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
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

Review

Date	**Reason for review**
January 2020	Not applicable – new SDS
March 2023	HSNO to GHS
August 2024	Update of WES, section 8

Disclaimer