

Dryline® Safety Data Sheet



Blue Pacific
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1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Dryline®
Product code	X
HSNO approval	HSR002521
Approval description	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020
UN number	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Animal bedding

Company details

Company	Blue Pacific Minerals
Address	11-17 Huttloc Drive Tokoroa 3420 New Zealand
Website	www.bpmnz.co.nz
Telephone	+64 7 885 0550

EMERGENCY Telephone Number: 0800 678 444
Australian Emergency Telephone number: 13 11 26

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002521, Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020).

GHS 7 Classes

Hazard Statements

Skin irritation category 2	H315 - Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation category 2B	H320 - Causes eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitizer Category 1	H334 - May cause allergies or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

SYMBOLS

WARNING



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Other Information

Zeolites contain crystalline silica, a small fraction of this may be in the respirable form (<1%). The following classification ONLY applies to this substance if it is in the form of fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting. This product was tested to be < 0.1% aerosol available for breathing hence not designated as a carcinogenic mixture.

Australian GHS classification

Oral toxicity Cat 4 H302 – Harmful if swallowed.

Skin irritation Cat 2 H315 - Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation Cat 2B H320 - Causes eye irritation.

Zeolites contain crystalline silica, a small fraction of this may be in the respirable form (<1%). The following classification ONLY applies to this substance if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting.:

Respiratory irritant Cat 1 H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Chronic aquatic Cat 3 H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	P103 - Read label before use. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing. P280 - Wear eye/face protection.
Response	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 reused." P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P304+P341 - IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
Storage	No storage statements
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (w/w %)
Zeolite	1318-02-1	> 98 %
Chloramine T	7080-50-4	0.1 - 1 %
Eucalyptus Oil (extract active component)	92502-70-0	> 0.5%
Cristobalite (respirable) with in zeolite	14464-46-1	0.1 – 1 %

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely. The zeolite may contain traces of crystalline silica.

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 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.

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Exposure

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

Material is non-toxic but highly absorbent and may have dehydrating effects if large amounts ingested. 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	There is no current legal requirement for containment of this product.
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 minimize dust generation.
Disposal	Carefully 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	Avoid the creation of dusts, Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dusts. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage	Store in a cool dry well-ventilated place. Keep out of direct sunlight. Keep away from food and feed. Keep away from reach of children and pets. Keep containers and packages closed after use and well away from water, strong acids and oxidizing agents.
Handling	Avoid dust formation. Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimize 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	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Silicon dioxide	see crystalline silica	-
	Aluminium oxide	10mg/m ³	-
	Iron (II) Oxide	5mg/m ³ (as Fe)	-
	Magnesium oxide	10mg/m ³ (fume)	-
	Calcium oxide	2mg/m ³	-
	Titanium dioxide	10mg/m ³	-
	Crystalline silica (all forms) - respirable	0.025mg/m ³ (carc 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/m³. 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.

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 vapors 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 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 is always prudent to use protective eyewear if dust is likely.

Skin



Protective gloves are recommended. Protective gloves or suitably resistant material must comply with AS 2161. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. Protective clothing must comply with AS 2919, AS3765.1 or AS3765.2. PVC or rubber boots must comply with AS/NZS 2210.2 and selected and maintained in accordance with AS/NS2210.1. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Wash hands after handling. To prevent irritation a well fitted dust mask should be used (this is not recommended when exposure is close to the WES). 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.

Respiratory

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	solid, granular, off white/tan colour
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	~0.65g/cm ³
Solubility	not soluble in water
Partition coefficient	no data
Auto-ignition temperature	no data
Decomposition temperature	no data

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Viscosity no data
Particle Characteristics Respirable fraction <2%, crystalline silica <0.1%

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 Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and hydrogen fluoride.
Hazardous decomposition products None known
Hazardous reactions Zeolites will react with hydrogen fluoride (HF) acid. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing 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: May cause irritation in the gastric tract if swallowed.
CHRONIC EFFECTS: No effects anticipated. This product is granular with a low respirable fraction.

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	slightly oral acute category 4, slightly toxic if swallowed.
	Dermal	Not considered acutely toxic by dermal contact.
Chronic	Inhaled	The substance is considered acutely toxic if inhaled (Chloramine T > 0.1%), irritation of the respiratory tract if dust is inhaled is expected – should keep exposure below 0.3 mg/l at 4-hour exposure rate. Exposures to extremely high levels of fine crystalline silica dust are strongly recommended to be avoided. Other short-term effects include irritation, choking and difficulty breathing.
	Eye	The mixture is considered to be an eye irritant. Dust may be an eye irritant (mechanical irritation).
	Skin	The mixture is considered to be a skin irritant.
	Sensitization	Chloramine T > 0.1%, hence the product is considered as a respiratory sensitizer.
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	Zeolites have been classed by IARC as group 3 – cannot be evaluated as to their carcinogenicity to humans. However, there may be evidence that this material does contain quartz and cristobalite. Its presence was tested to be <0.1% hence not considered carcinogenic mixture.
	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 respirable fraction of the dust of this product is not considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica less than 1%. Above 1% respirable 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 – None Known
None known



12. Toxicological Information

Summary

IF IN EYES: Fine dust may cause irritation when in direct contact.
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	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	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 Carc 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 respirable fraction of the dust of this product is not considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica less than 1%. Above 1% respirable 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	None known

13. Ecological Data

Summary

This mixture is harmful towards aquatic organisms with long lasting effects if entering waterways undiluted. In all cases prevent run-off to drains, sewers and waterways.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	Chloramine T's EC ₅₀ is at 4.5 mg/L for <i>Daphnia</i> species, and 1.6 mg/L for fish.
Bioaccumulation	No data
Degradability	No data
Soil	No considered ecotoxic in the soil.
Terrestrial vertebrate	Not toxic towards terrestrial vertebrates
Terrestrial invertebrate	Not toxic towards terrestrial invertebrates
Biocidal	Not biocidal



14. 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.

15. 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

16. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002571. Its chemicals (as Chloramine T) are approved for usage under the Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Group Standard 2020.

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	Not required.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Not required.
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.

Ver01 - initiated on the 26th of August 2026.

Ver02 - Revised to include respiratory warnings and pictogram, of category 1, 02/09/2026.



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.

17. Other Information

Abbreviations

Approval Code	Approval HSR002571, Animal bedding (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020.
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:	EU ECHA, ingredients SDS's, ChemIDplus