

Health and Safety Data Sheet

Readymixed Concrete, Mortar, Screeds

It is important that you, or any persons working for you or to whom you have supplied ready-mixed, concrete, mortar or screed, become familiar with the information given on all pages of this datasheet before handling, using or disposing of the product(s).

1 Identification, Substance and Company

Readymixed Concrete
Trowel Ready Mortar
Readymixed Screed
Lime Sands for Mortar
Trowel Ready Renders

Company

C & G Concrete Ltd
Uffington Rd
Stamford
Lincs
PE9 2HA

Tel 01780 482000

www.candgconcrete.co.uk

2 Composition Information on Ingredients

• Concrete

Mixture of natural aggregates, cementitious materials such as cements, Ground Granulated Blastfurnace Slag (GGBS), Fly Ash (PFA). Other ingredients may include admixtures,

Such additions are made to alter/improve the working characteristics of the material or to affect/enhance its properties once hardened.

• Mortar:

Mixture of natural aggregates, cementitious materials and water. Admixtures, hydrated lime and/or pigments may be added.

• Screed:

Mixture of natural aggregates, cementitious materials and water. Admixtures, hydrated lime and/or pigments may be added.

3 Hazards Identification

3.1 Wet Concrete, Mortar & Screed

Wet concrete, mortar and screeds are strong alkalis.

Contact with the skin may cause serious burns and ulceration. The eyes are particularly vulnerable and damage will increase with contact time.

Strong alkaline solutions in contact with the skin tend to damage the nerve endings first before damaging the skin, therefore chemical burns can develop without pain being felt at the time.

Allergic Contact Dermatitis may be caused by an individual's sensitivity to hexavalent chromium compounds, which occur in cements.

Irritant contact dermatitis may be caused by a combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the constituent materials

3.2 Dry Concrete, Mortar & Screed dust

Inhalation of silica particles in dust caused by cutting/surface treatment of hardened concrete may cause respiratory damage

Long-term prolonged exposure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica, which can arise from a failure to implement adequate control measures or wear the correct respiratory protection, can lead to silicosis and ultimately an increased risk of developing lung cancer

4 First Aid Measures

4.1 Wet Concrete, Mortar & Screed:

• Eye contact:

Irrigate immediately with copious amounts of clean water. Seek immediate medical attention.

• Skin contact:

Immediately wash with copious amounts of clean water. Clothing contaminated by wet cement, concrete or mortar should be removed and washed thoroughly before use.

• Ingestion:

Wash out mouth and drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice if large amount is swallowed

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- **Inhalation**

If irritation occurs, move to fresh air. If nose or airways become inflamed seek medical advice

5 Fire Fighting Measures

No Fire or explosive hazard

6 Accidental Release Measures

- **Personal Precautions**

Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Wear impervious protective clothing

- **Environmental Measures:**

Prevent from entering drains, sewers or water courses

- **Cleaning Up:**

Recover bulk spillage without delay and, while material is still in a plastic state, using suction system or mechanical shovel.

The product can be slurried by the addition of water but will subsequently set as a hard material.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Wet Concrete, Mortar & Screed:

Avoid skin and eye contact.. Do not kneel or sit on the wet materials as harmful contact can occur through saturated clothing.

7.2 Dry Concrete, Mortar & Screed dust:

Minimise creation of dust wherever possible. Engineering control measures such as containment and local exhaust ventilation should be applied when airborne dust exposure levels are approached

8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Direct skin contact with fresh concrete should be avoided. The surface treatment and cutting of hardened concrete may create dust which may contain quartz. If inhaled in excessive quantities over an extended period, respirable dust containing quartz can constitute a long term health hazard

Table of Exposure Limits

Total Dust: W.E.L	10mg/m ³	(8hrs T.W.A.)
Respirable Dust: W.E.L.	4mg/m ³	(8hrs T.W.A)
Respirable Quartz: M.E.L. (Crystalline Silica SiO ₂)	0.1mg/m ³	(8hrs T.W.A)

W.E.L. = Workplace Exposure Limit

M.E.L. = Maximum Exposure Limit

T.W.A. = Time Weighted Average

8.1 Wet Concrete, Mortar & Screed:

- **Hand Protection:**

Wear suitable impervious gloves.

- **Eye Protection:**

Suitable eye protection is strongly recommended where there is a risk of accidental splashing.

- **Skin Protection:**

Long sleeved clothing, full length trousers and impervious safety boots.

- **Hand Protection:**

Wear abrasive resistant gloves.

- **Eye Protection:**

Goggles to approved HSE Standard

8.2 Dry Concrete, Mortar & Screed dust:

- **Respiratory protection:**

Suitable respiratory protective equipment to HSE approved standard

- **Hand protection:**

Wear abrasive resistant gloves.

- **Eye protection:**

To HSE approved standard for dust goggles.

- **Skin protection:**

Overalls

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9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Grey, granular paste
Odour	None
pH	10 to 14 (highly alkaline)
Boiling Point/ Range	Not determined
Melting point / Range	Not determined
Flash Point (0C)	Not applicable
Flammability	Not applicable
Auto Flammability	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Oxidising Properties	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Density	Above 2.0
Water Solubility	Dependent on rock type
Fat Solubility	Not determined.

10 Stability and Reactivity

Reacts with moisture and becomes alkaline.

- **Materials to Avoid**

None.

- **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

None.

11 Toxicological Information

11.1 Wet Concrete

- **Eye Contact:**

Mild exposure can cause soreness. Gross exposures or untreated mild exposures can lead to chemical burning and ulceration of the eye.

- **Skin:**

Short-term exposure may cause alkali burns and or acute allergic dermatitis in people sensitised to chromium compounds.

Chronic long-term exposure may cause irritant contact dermatitis which may lead to sensitisation of the skin to chromium compounds.

- **Ingestion:**

A small amount of any cement/water mixtures is unlikely to cause significant reaction.

Large doses may result in irritation to the gastro intestinal tract.

- **Inhalation:**

Cement powder may cause inflammation of mucous membranes. Inhalation of large quantities of dust may cause progressive lung damage, leading to permanent disability and, in extreme cases, to premature death.

- **Chronic Effects**

Skin exposure may cause allergic (chromium) dermatitis. Long term exposure to silica dust may cause silicosis and lead to an increased risk of developing lung cancer

11.2 Dry Concrete, Mortar & Screed dust:

- **Eye contact:**

May cause transient irritation.

- **Skin contact:**

Unlikely to cause harm with brief or occasional contact.

- **Inhalation:**

Inhalation of large quantities of respirable silica may lead to progressive lung damage.

This may cause permanent disability and in extreme cases, may be fatal.

- **Ingestion:**

No harm likely.

- **Chronic:**

Exposure to high levels of silica may cause silicosis

12 Ecological Information

When used as intended, no environmental impact is anticipated.

Do not allow material to enter watercourses, drains or sewers.

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13 Disposal Consideration

Not hazardous. However, disposal subject to local authority current requirements and regulations

14 Transport Information

Special Carriage Requirements

None

15 Regulatory Information

Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations.

Classification: Irritant

R38 Irritating to skin.

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

S24 Avoid contact with skin.

S25 Avoid contact with eyes.

S26 If contact with eyes rinse immediately with clean water and seek medical advice.

15.1 Statutory provisions

Health and Safety at Work, Act 1974

Consumer Protection Act 1987

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 1994

15.2 Guidance notes

Occupational Exposure Limits (EH40)

Local Exhaust Ventilation (HS(G)37)

Crystalline Silica (EH59)

Control of Respirable Silica in Quarries (HS(G)73)

Dust, General Principles of Protection (EH44)

Waste Management - The Duty of Care

The above publications are available from HMSO or HSE

LEGAL NOTICE

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet was considered the best available at the date of issue. However, no warranty is made or implied that the information is accurate or complete. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet does NOT constitute the user's own assessment of work place risk as required by other safety legislation. If purchasing on behalf of a third party who will work with the material, it is your statutory duty to pass on this information to them before such work begins.

If you are an employer, it is your duty to tell your employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions which should be taken.

Further copies of this data sheet may be obtained by contacting us on 01780 482000

16 Other Information

HSE Guidance Note EH40/2000

PPE Regulations 1992

COSHH Regulations 1999

Environmental Protection Act 1990

HSE Crystalline Silica EH59