



NEW MILTON CONCRETE LIMITED

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Health and safety

Premix concrete Screed and mortar

1. Identification of substance

Premix concrete

Premix mortar

Premix screed

2. Composition

Premix concrete is a mixture of natural aggregates, lightweight aggregates which may include Lytag, Leca, Pelite, blast furnace slag and cementitious material including cement, pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and water. Admixtures may be added.

Premix mortar is a mixture of sand, cement and water.

Admixtures may be added to improve product handling characteristics or the properties of the hardened mortar.

Pigments may be added to colour the product to customer requirements. Premix screed is a mixture of sand, cement and water and may include admixtures. The resultant mixture is abrasive and alkaline.

3. Hazards identification

Wet concrete and mortar

Contact with wet concrete and mortar can cause:-

- 1) Irritant contact dermatitis
- 2) Allergic contact dermatitis
- 3) Cement burns

Concrete and mortar dust

Cutting and surface treatment of hardened concrete, mortar and screed can create dust and flying fragments.

The dust created could contain particles of a respirable size which may contain silica.

When the respirable dust contains silica, the risks are increased. Extended periods of exposure to high concentrations of such dust can be hazardous to health.

4. First aid measures

Wet concrete and mortar

Skin contact: immediately wash with copious amounts of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention.

Eye contact: immediately irrigate with copious amounts of water. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion: remove from exposure to fresh air. Seek medical attention.

Concrete and mortar dust

Inhalation: remove from exposure to fresh air.

Skin contact: wash with water.

Eye contact: immediately irrigate with copious amounts of water.

Ingestion: remove from exposure to fresh air.

5. Fire fighting measures
none needed.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal protection

Avoid skin and eye contact. Wear protective equipment as specified in section eight –

Exposure controls/personal protection.

Environmental measures

Prevent entry into drains and water courses.

Methods of cleaning

To avoid hardening, recover as quickly as possible in the wet or semi-dry state using suction system or mechanical loading shovel.

Water spray to avoid the creation of airborne dust. Avoid skin contact.

7. Handling and storage

Wet concrete and mortar

Avoid skin and eye contact.

Concrete and mortar dust

Cutting and surface treatment of hardened concrete and mortar should be worked to minimise the creation of airborne dust. 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

(see overleaf)

Engineering control

measures: as per section seven,

-Handling and storage

Concrete and mortar dust

personal protection:

Respiratory protection: to HSE approved standard.

Hand protection: abrasive resistant gloves.

Eye protection: to HSE approved standard for dust goggles.

Skin protection: overalls.

Wet concrete and mortar

personal protection:

Hand protection: impervious gloves.

Eye protection: to HSE approved standard.

Skin protection: long sleeve clothing with full length trousers and impervious boots.

9. Physical and chemical properties

An odourless mixture of sand, cementitious materials and water in a semi solid state pH 12.

10. Stability and reactivity

Not applicable.

11. Toxicological information

Health effects of wet concrete and mortar

Eyes: may cause irritation and in severe cases alkali burns.

Skin: short term contact may cause alkali burns. Prolonged contact may cause both irritant and contact dermatitis.

Concrete and mortar dust

On eyes: may cause transient irritation.

On skin: unlikely to cause harm on brief or occasional contact.

By 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.

By ingestion: unlikely to cause harm.

Chronic: exposure to high levels of silica may cause progressive silicosis.

Other: none known.

12. Ecological information

Environmental assessment:

When used and disposed of as intended, no adverse environmental effects are foreseen.

13. Disposal considerations

Is not classified as hazardous For disposal purposes. Subject to local authority disposal requirements.

14. Transport information

Classification for conveyance not required.

15. Regulatory information

Hazard label data:

This product is NOT classified as dangerous for supply in the UK.

Statutory instruments:

Health & Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974

Consumer Protection Act 1987
Environmental Protection
Act 1990

COSHH 1994

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.

16. Other information

The data and advice given above apply when the substance is used as intended. Use of the substance for other applications may give rise to risks not mentioned. The information contained within this safety data sheet does not constitute the users own assessment of risk as required by other health and safety legislation, i.e. COSHH 1994, MHSWR 1999.

If you have purchased the product for supply to a third party for use at work, it is your duty to take all necessary steps to secure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet.

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 safety data sheet may be obtained from your local sales office.