

# Material Safety Datasheet

## S. Morris Ltd

### READY-MIXED CONCRETE, SCREED and FLOWING SCREED

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

#### Ready-mixed concrete & screed materials

##### 1. Identification of substance / preparation and company

###### Company:

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###### Emergency Contact Details

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###### Products:

Ready-mixed Concrete  
Ready-mixed Screed  
Ready-mixed Flowing Screed

##### Hazard information

##### 2. Composition/information on ingredients

###### Concrete:

Mixture of natural aggregates, cement and water. Other ingredients may include admixtures, Fly Ash and Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (GGBS). Such additions are made to alter/improve the working characteristics of the material or to affect/enhance its properties once hardened.

###### Sand:Cement Screed:

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

###### Flowing Screed:

Mixture of natural aggregates, calcium sulphate and water.

###### 2.1 Chemical description:

The principal constituents of cement are calcium silicates, aluminates, and sulphates. Small amounts of alkalis, lime and chlorides are also present. Whilst reducing agents are added to comply with the regulatory limit for Chromium (VI) their effect decreases with time and hexavalent chromium salts may be present, which give rise to a potentially hazardous solution when mixed with water. Additional constituents may also be present e.g. fly ash, limestone, clay and granulated blast furnace slag along with other minor chemical additives. The natural aggregates in concrete contain a combination of various minerals, including silica.

###### 2.2 Hazardous ingredients:

a. The lime, calcium silicates and alkalis within the cement are partially soluble and when mixed with water will give rise to a potentially hazardous alkaline solution.  
b. Hexavalent chromium salts in the cement are soluble and when mixed with water, will give rise to a potentially hazardous solution.

c. Salts of organic acid within the air entraining agents are soluble and when mixed with water will contribute to the alkalinity of the solution.

d. Airborne dust from the natural aggregates in dry concrete mixes may contain respirable silica. Long-term prolonged exposure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica, which can arise from a failure to implement adequate control measures, can lead to silicosis and ultimately an increased risk of developing lung cancer.

e. **Chromium VI** in the cement is soluble and can give rise to a potentially hazardous solution.

##### 3. Hazards identification

*R36 Causes serious eye irritation*

*R43 May cause an allergic skin reaction*

3.1 Wet concrete and screed are strong alkalis. If this comes into contact with the eyes or skin it 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.

3.2 Concrete and screed mixes may until set cause both irritant and allergic contact dermatitis:

- Irritant contact dermatitis is due to a combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the constituent materials.

- Allergic contact dermatitis is caused mainly by the sensitivity of an individual's skin to hexavalent chromium salts.

3.3 Concrete and screed dust:

Inhalation of silica particles in dust created by dry-mix bagged products, cutting set concrete or surface treatment of hardened concrete containing high silica aggregates 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.

##### Emergency action

###### 4. First aid measures

###### Wet concrete & screed:

###### 4.1 Eye contact:

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

###### 4.2 Skin contact:

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

###### 4.3 Ingestion:

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

###### Concrete and Screed dust:

###### 4.4 Eye contact:

Irrigate immediately with copious amounts of clean water.

###### 4.5 Skin contact:

Wash the affected area thoroughly with soap and water before continuing. If irritation, pain or other skin conditions occur, seek medical advice.

###### 4.6 Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water and give patient plenty of water to drink.

###### 4.7 Inhalation:

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

##### 5. Fire fighting measures

Concrete and Screed are not flammable and will not facilitate combustion with other materials.

##### 6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal Precautions (See 8.3.)

6.2 Cleaning Up:

Recover bulk spillage without delay and, for wet mixes, while material is still in non-hardened (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. Keep children away from clean up operation.

6.3 Environmental Measures:

Prevent from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

##### Precautions

###### 7. Cutting & handling

###### 7.1 Cutting:

Hardened materials can be brittle and give off dust when cut.

###### 7.2 Handling:

- Wet Concrete and Screed:

Avoid skin and eye contact. The risks of dermatitis and burns are increased if the material is allowed to continue rubbing against the skin (e.g. inside boots, in gloves or through saturated clothing). Do not kneel or sit on the wet materials without correct personal protective clothing, (see 8.3).

- Concrete and Screed dust:

The creation of dust from the cutting or surface treatment of hardened concrete should be kept to a minimum, with work methods and engineering control measures being used to reduce exposure. It is also strongly advised to use respiratory protective equipment in such circumstances.

##### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

###### 8.1 Workplace Exposure Limits:

Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL's) of 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> total inhalable dust and 4mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust (8 hour TWA) are listed in EH40 for calcium silicate, pulverised fuel ash and limestone. WEL's of 0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup> and 0.1mg/m<sup>3</sup> are listed for Chromium (VI) compounds and respirable silica respectively (8 hour TWA).

###### 8.2 Engineering Measures:

Where reasonably practicable dust exposures should be controlled by engineering methods, such as local exhaust ventilation.

### 8.3 Personal Protective Equipment:

#### a. Respiratory Protection:

Suitable respiratory protection (HSE approved standard) should be worn to ensure that personal exposure is less than the workplace exposure limit values.

#### b. Hand and Skin Protection:

Protective clothing should be worn which ensures that concrete, mortar or screed, does not come into contact with the skin. In some circumstances such as when laying concrete, waterproof gloves, waterproof trousers and boots may be necessary, also knee pads if kneeling down to finish a surface. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet concrete does not enter the boots and persons do not kneel on the wet concrete so as to bring the wet concrete into contact with unprotected skin. Should wet concrete, mortar or screed get inside boots, gloves or other protective clothing then this protective clothing should be immediately removed and the skin thoroughly washed as well as the protective clothing/footwear.

#### c. Eye Protection:

Dust-proof goggles (HSE approved standard) should be worn whenever there is a risk of cement powder or any cement/water mixture entering the eye. Suitable protection is advisable where there is a risk of material splashing.

#### Product information

#### 9. Physical & chemical properties

Detailed properties vary according to:

a. The specific concrete, mortar or screed and

b. The ingredients added to affect the working characteristics of the material

All mixes are:

- Abrasive
- Alkaline (typically pH10-14)

#### 9.1 Physical Data:

#### 10. Stability & reactivity

Reacts with moisture to become alkaline.

#### 11. Toxicological information

##### 11.1 Short Term Effects:

##### a. Eye Contact:

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

##### b. Skin:

(Short-term exposure) May cause alkali burns; may cause acute allergic dermatitis in people sensitised to chromium compounds. (Chronic long-term exposure) May cause irritant contact dermatitis; may lead to sensitisation of the skin to chromium compounds.

##### c. Ingestion:

The swallowing of small amounts of any cement/water mixtures is unlikely to cause significant reaction. Large doses may result in irritation to the gastro intestinal tract.

##### d. Inhalation:

Cement powder may cause inflammation of mucous membranes.

Inhalation of large quantities of dust or dust containing respirable silica (generated by cutting, drilling, etc.) may cause progressive lung damage, leading to permanent disability and, in extreme cases, to premature death.

#### 11.2 Chronic Effects:

Skin exposure has been linked to allergic (chromium) dermatitis. Allergic dermatitis more commonly arises through contact with cement/water mixtures than dry cement or dry pre-mixed concrete or mortars. Long term exposure to silica dust may cause silicosis and lead to an increased risk of developing lung cancer.

#### 12. Ecological information

##### 12.1 Aquatic Toxicity Rating:

LC50 aquatic toxicity rating not determined. No data is available on the preparations themselves. When used as intended, no environmental impact is anticipated. If spillage occurs, do not allow material to enter drains, sewers or water courses.

##### 12.2 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):

Not applicable.

#### 13. Disposal considerations

Not hazardous. However, disposal subject to local authority current requirements / regulations. Keep out of reach of children.

#### Product information

#### 14. Transport information

Not hazardous. Classification for conveyance – not required.

#### 15. Regulatory information

15.1 Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations.

Classification: Irritant.

##### 15.2 Risk/safety phrases:

##### Risk Phrases:

- May cause sensitisation by skin contact
- Risk of serious damage to eyes
- Contact with wet cement, mortar or screed may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns
- Contact between cement powder and bodily fluids (e.g. sweat and eye fluid) may also cause skin and respiratory irritation, dermatitis or burns
- Contains Chromium (VI) may cause allergic reaction

##### Safety Phrases:

- Avoid eye and skin contact by wearing suitable eye protection, clothing and gloves
- Avoid breathing dust
- Keep out of reach of children
- On contact with eyes or skin, rinse immediately with plenty of clean water. Seek medical advice after eye contact

#### 16. Legislation & other information

• CONIAC Health Hazard Information Sheet No 26 (CEMENT)

• Health & Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974

• Consumer Protection Act 1987

• Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002

• Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2004

• Construction (Design & Management)

Regulations 2007

• Environmental Protection Act 1990

• HSE Guidance Note EH40 (Workplace Exposure Limits).

• Any authorised manual on First Aid by S.John's/St.Andrews/Red Cross

• Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended)

Prepared in accordance with UK REACH

Competent Authority Information Leaflet 13

- REACH and SDS - May 2008.

#### Guidance references

Available from HMSO, HSE area offices, or local authority Environmental Health Departments:

- EH40/: Workplace Exposure Limits
- A step-by-step guide to COSHH Assessment (HS[G]97)

#### IMPORTANT NOTES:

The purpose of this datasheet is to provide Health, Safety and Environmental guidance on the safe handling, use and disposal of ready-mixed Concrete and Screed supplied by subsidiary or affiliate companies of S. Morris Ltd in the United Kingdom.

The information contained in this datasheet is correct at the date of, and applies only in relation to, the supply of material referred to in the delivery docket to which this datasheet is attached and forms part. This datasheet should alert purchasers and/or users to the usual hazards in handling the supplied material when using it within the ordinary range of uses for which such material is normally supplied. If you have purchased or arranged the supply on behalf of a third party who will work with the material supplied it is your duty to pass this information on to them BEFORE such work commences.

For the avoidance of doubt the datasheet DOES NOT constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risk as may be required by other safety legislation and nothing herein shall be construed or relied upon as relieving the purchaser, user or any intermediate supplier or third party from any statutory or other legal duty which may apply to them or from taking care or precautions to protect themselves or others to whom they owe a duty of care.

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