

HEALTH & SAFETY DATA SHEET

MORTAR, CONCRETE, PLASTER & SCREED

1. Product Identification

Product:

Ready-to-use Mortar
Ready-to-use Plaster
Ready-mixed Concrete
Ready-mixed Screed

2. Composition

Mortar & Plaster

Mortar is a mixture of fine aggregate, cementitious materials such as cement, granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS), Fly ash (PFA) & Hydrated Lime. Admixtures such as plasticizers, water repellents, retardants and polymers may be added to improve the properties of the fresh and hardened mortar. Pigments may also be added to the mortar.

Concrete

Concrete is a mixture of natural aggregates, cementitious materials such as cement, granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS), Fly ash (PFA). Other ingredients may include admixtures to improve the working characteristics or to affect/enhance its hardened properties.

Screed

Screed is a mixture of fine aggregate, cementitious material and water. Admixtures may be added to improve the working characteristics or to affect its hardened properties.

3. Hazards Identification

Wet Concrete, Mortar, Plaster, Screed

Wet concrete, mortar, plaster and screed are strong alkalis. Contact with the eyes or skin may cause serious burns and ulcerations. 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 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.

Dry Concrete, Mortar, Plaster & Screed

Inhalation of silica particles in dust caused by cutting or grinding of hardened material may cause respiratory damage.

4. First Aid Measures

Eye contact

Irrigate immediately with copious amounts of clean water. Seek medical attention without delay.

Skin Contact

Immediately wash with copious amounts of clean water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly before further use. If irritation, pain or other skin conditions occur, seek medical advice.

Ingestion

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

5. Fire fighting measures

No fire or explosive hazard.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions

Avoid contact with eyes and skin and wear impervious protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

Cleaning up

While material is still in the fresh state, use suction system or mechanical shovel.



HEALTH & SAFETY DATA SHEET

7. Handling & Storage

Mortar & Plaster storage

Fresh material must only be stored in purpose made tubs, be kept covered and protected from freezing and high temperatures.

Handling all products

Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not stand, kneel or sit on the wet material without the correct protective clothing.

8. Personal Protection

Hand protection – wear suitable impervious gloves.

Eye Protection – Suitable eye protection is recommended where there is a risk of accidental splashing.

Skin Protection – Long sleeved clothing, full-length clothing and impervious safety boots. Particular care should be taken to ensure the wet cementitious material does not enter the boots or gloves. If this does occur, such protective clothing should be removed immediately and the skin thoroughly washed as well as the protective clothing/footwear.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Grey, granular paste
Odour	None
PH	10 - 14 (highly alkaline)
Relative density	Concrete – approx 2.2 Mortar – approx 1.5

10. Stability & Reactivity

Reacts with water to become alkaline. Sets to a hard inert material.

11. Toxicological Information

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

Ingestion: Swallowing of small amounts of any cement/water mixtures is unlikely to cause significant reaction. Large amounts may result in irritation to the gastro intestinal tract and may lead to blockages.

Skin Contact: Short-term exposure may cause alkali burns and or acute allergic dermatitis

where individuals are sensitive to chromium compounds. Chronic long-term exposure may cause irritant contact dermatitis and may lead to sensitisation of the skin to chromium compounds.

Chronic effects: Skin exposure has been linked to allergic (chromium) dermatitis. Allergic dermatitis more commonly arises through contact with cement/water mixtures.

12. Ecological Information

When used as intended, no environmental impact is anticipated.

13. Disposal Considerations

Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment, place spilled wet product in a suitable container. The product will set as a inert hard material and should be disposed of according to current regulatory authority regulations.

14. Transportation

Designated as 'non-hazardous'. Classification for conveyance is not required.

15. Regulatory Information

Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for supply) regulations.
Classification: Irritant

Risk Phrases
Irritating to skin.
Risk of serious damage to eyes
May cause sensitisation by skin contact

Safety Phrases
Avoid contact with skin
Avoid contact with eyes
If contact with eyes, rinse immediately with clean water and seek medical advice