

Brett Concrete



Ready Mixed Concrete/Floor Screed Safety Datasheet

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1: Supplier Brett Concrete
Brett House, St Michaels Close
Aylesford, Kent
Tel 01622 793800
Fax 01622 793890



2: Composition

Mixture of natural aggregates, cement and water. Other ingredients may include Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS), Pulverised fuel ash (PFA). Such additions are made to alter/improve the working characteristics of the material or to affect/influence its properties once hardened.

Floor Screed

Mixture of natural aggregates, cement and water. Other ingredients may include admixtures

3: Hazards identification



Wet concrete/floor screed is a strong alkali

Warning, Contact with eyes may cause eye irritation and serious eye damage.

Danger, Contact with skin may cause irritation, an allergic reaction and in extreme cases burns/corrosion

Contact may cause single target organ toxicity on single exposure

Concrete/Floor screed dust

Inhalation of silica particles in dust created by cutting 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 to wear the correct respiratory protection, can lead to silicosis and ultimately an increased risk of developing lung cancer.

4: Emergency action

First aid measures

Wet concrete/Floor screed

Eye contact: Irrigate immediately with copious amounts of water, seek immediate medical assistance.

Skin contact: Immediately wash with copious amounts of clean water, remove contaminated clothing.

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

Inhalation Remove from exposure to fresh air, treat symptoms as above.

5: Fire fighting measures

Materials do not support combustion

6: Accidental release measures

Personal protection

Wear protective gloves, impervious protective clothing, eye protection and face protection

Environmental measures

Prevent from entering drains, sewers and water courses.

Cleaning

Recover bulk spillage, without delay and while material is still in non-hardened (plastic) state using suction or mechanical shovel.

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7: Handling & Storage

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

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

8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

Eye protection: Dust proof goggles should be worn where there is a risk of cement powder or any cement/water entering the eye or there is the risk of the material splashing.

Skin protection: Impervious protective long sleeved clothing, and waterproof boots should be worn that prevent wet concrete/floor screed coming into contact with skin. Do not kneel to finish concrete/floor screed without using knee pads, do not sit in concrete/floor screed.

Respiratory Protection: To HSE approved standard

Engineering control measures: Where reasonably practicable, dust exposure should be controlled by engineering methods

8 Hour TWA

Total inhalable dust	10mg/m ³ LTEL
Respirable dust	4mg/m ³ LTEL.
Respirable crystalline silica	0.1mg/m ³ LTEL.

9: Physical & chemical properties

Detailed properties vary according to the specific mix and ingredients added to affect the working characteristics of the material.

All mixes are Abrasive alkaline (typically 10-14 pH)

10: Stability & reactivity

Reacts with moisture to become alkaline

16: Other statutory provisions

Health & safety at work act 1974
Consumer protection act 1987
Control of substances hazardous to health regulation (COSHH) 2002
Construction (Design & Management) regulations 2015
Environmental protection act 1990

11: Toxicological information

Wet concrete/floor screed

Eye contact: may cause irritation or in severe cases alkali burns

Skin contact: (short term exposure) may cause alkali burns: may cause acute allergic dermatitis in persons sensitised to Chromium compounds. (Chronic long term exposure) may cause irritant contact dermatitis and may lead to sensitisation of the skin to Chromium compounds.

Dry concrete/floor screed dust

Eye contact: may cause transient irritation

Skin contact: (brief/occasional) no harm likely. (Chronic long term exposure) may cause irritant contact dermatitis and may lead to sensitisation of the skin to Chromium compounds.

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

Ingestion: No harm likely.

12: Ecological information

LC50 aquatic toxicity rating not determined.

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

13: Life Cycle/Disposal considerations

Whilst wet, contain and allow to harden. Materials are not hazardous once hardened and can be recycled and re-used in a variety of end use products.

14: Transport information

Not hazardous, no vehicle labelling required

15: Regulatory information

CLP Regulations 2009

Danger:

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

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Important Notes:

The information contained in this safety data sheet does **NOT** constitute the users assessment of workplace 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.