STEWART BROTHERS MATERIAL SAFETY DATASHEET

READY-MIXED CONCRETE, MORTAR & SCREED

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

Identification of Substance & Company Details.	Stewart Brothers Concrete Ltd 77A Ellingham Industrial Estate, Ellingham Way Ashford, Kent, TN23 6JZ 01233467101 Product(s): Ready-mixed concrete Ready-mixed mortar Ready-mixed screed Aggregates (sand, stone, cement)
Composition Information	Concrete - natural aggregates, cement and water. Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS). Additions are made to alter/improve the working characteristics of the material or to affect its properties once hardened Mortar – Mixture of natural aggregates, cement and water. Admixtures, hydrated lime and/or pigments may be added Screed – See mortar.
Hazard Information / Identification	*WET CONCRETE CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ALKALI BURNS IF IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH SKIN OR EYES* SKIN – Alkali burns, a form of skin ulceration, may result from contact with freshly mixed concrete. Contact with strongly alkaline solutions such as concrete can initially cause nerve damage. Chemical burns may occur without the person



	being aware due to an absence of any pain.
Hazard Information / Identification (cont.)	Contact with wet cement mixes such as wet concrete can cause skin disease. Irritant contact dermatitis is caused by the combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the concrete mix. Allergic contact dermatitis may be varied individual sensitivity to the
	chromium compounds found in cement.
	EYES – Wet concrete in contact with eyes can cause irritation, inflammation and / or serious alkali burns, which may lead to blindness.
	<u>INGESTION</u> – Swallowing small amounts of fresh concrete is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger amounts can cause irritation of the stomach and intestines.
	INHALATION – Wet concrete is not likely to create dust, but respirable dust and dust like substances may be released by surface treatment and cutting / drilling of hardened concrete. If inhaled in excessive quantities over a prolonged period, respirable dust can constitute a serious long-term health hazard.
	INHALATION – If concrete dust is inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulties or inflammation are experienced, seek medical attention.
First Aid Measures	SKIN CONTACT – Where skin contact occurs with wet concrete, either directly or through saturated clothing, the concrete must be washed off immediately with soap and water. If wet concrete enters boots or gloves, or saturates clothing, remove article immediately and wash before re-use.
	EYE CONTACT – Immediately and thoroughly clean with eye wash solution or clean water. Seek medical attention immediately.
	<u>INGESTION</u> – Remove to fresh air. If person is conscious, rinse out mouth and drink water. Seek medical advice.
Fire Fighting Measures	Concrete is non-flammable and is not combustible.



PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS - Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear **Accidental** impervious clothing, gloves and boots. Wear eye protection. Release EMVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS - Prevent wet concrete from entering watercourses, ditches and drains. Measures METHODS FOR CLEANING - Clean up any spillage before the concrete hardens, using suction or mechanical removal methods. <u>STORAGE</u> – Ready-mixed concrete is normally used upon receipt. However, the hardening process can be delayed with the use of admixtures. This extends the period during which precautionary measures should be used (see Hazard Information/Identification) <u>PREVENTION CONTROLS</u> – Take measures to prevent direct contact with skin or eyes using fresh concrete and all cementitious materials. It is also important not to kneel or sit on fresh concrete as harmful contact can occur through saturated clothing. Dust caused by cutting or drilling hardened concrete should be controlled by containment, suppression and extraction/filtration wherever possible. PERSONAL PROTECTION -Storage & Respiratory Protection: Not usually required when working with concrete specifically. However, if work involved creates dust (i.e. **Personal** cutting or drilling hardened concrete), suitable respiratory protection should be used to protect against inhalation of said dust. **Protection** Hand Protection: Protective/impermeable gloves should be worn at all times when handling wet concrete, aggregates, cementitious materials or any related materials or liquids. Eye Protection: Safety glasses to be worn to prevent materials/liquids entering the eyes. Skin Protection: High-visibility overalls and/or long-sleeved jackets with full length trousers to be worn at all times to protect skin from contact



	with wet concrete. Clothing should be waterproof if contact with wet concrete is likely. Impermeable boots to be worn to protect feet. If concrete saturates clothing, or enters gloves or boots, remove the articles immediately and wash thoroughly before re-use.
Ecological Information	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – When used and disposed of as intended, no adverse environmental effects are foreseen, and concrete should not pose a significant ecological hazard. Take precautions to prevent wet concrete entering watercourses, ditches & drains.
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, mortar and screed supplied by Stewart Brothers Concrete. Information provided in this datasheet is correct at the date documented and applies only to the materials referred. Information provided is to alert users to potential hazards and promote safety awareness in handling materials supplied by Stewart Brothers Concrete. To the extent permitted by law, Stewart Brothers Concrete disclaims all liability arising directly or indirectly from the contents of this datasheet, except cases in which personal injury is demonstrated to have been caused by its own negligence.





Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - Classification of Substances & Mixtures (CLP)

Hazard Identification

H302 - Harmful If Swallowed

H312 - Harmful In Contact With Skin

H314 - Causes Severe Skin Burns & Eye Damage

H315 - Causes Skin Irritation

H317 - May Cause An Allergic Skin Reaction

H318 - Causes Serious Eye Damage

H319 - Causes Serious Eye Irritation

H332 – Harmful If Inhaled

Supplemental Hazard Information

EUH066 – Repeated Exposure May Cause Skin Dryness

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - Labelling & Packaging of Substances & Mixtures (CLP)

Precautionary Statements

P280 – Wear Protective Gloves/Clothing/Eye + Face Protection

P302 + P352 – IF ON SKIN | Wash With Plenty of Soap & Water. If Skin Becomes Inflamed Or Rash Occurs, Seek Medical Attention Or Advice

P261 + P304 + P340 – IF INHALED | Remove Person To Fresh Air & Keep Comfortable For Breathing. If Person Is Feeling Unwell, Seek Medical Attention



P305 + P351 + P338 – IF IN EYES Rinse Cautiously With Water For Several Minutes. Remove Contact Lenses If Present & Easy To Do So

