FAHEY'S CONCRETE LTD.	
ST BLAZEY, CORNWALL. PL24 2SX	
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e mail: rancysconorece erancysconorece.co.ak	Issue Date: October 2011
READY MIXED CONCRETE	Review Date: 3 rd August 20223
HEALTH & SAFETY MATERIAL	Next Review Due: 3 rd August 2025
SAFETY DATA SHEET.	
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE	2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON
Ready Mixed Concrete	In varying quantities depending on Grade and includes:
Product description	Sand and gravel aggregates Cement either Portland Limestone or PCRM
Concrete is a durable construction material with a wide variety of forms and applications. Ready mixed concrete	water Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (GGBS)
is a tailored mix of raw materials and water, which is	Admixtures and additions such as fibers as
discharged into truck mixers for delivery to site. The	The letter increasion to an ended to medify or improve the
concrete is continually mixed during transportation to maintain the required consistency, guality and	properties of the concrete in either its plastic or hardened
uniformity so that is ready for use on arrival.	state and to meet customer requirements.
3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	4. FIRST AID MEASURES
Wet Concrete	Wet concrete
The cement content of wet concrete can cause serious alkali burns if it is splashed into the eyes.	General
The cement content of wet concrete can also cause both	Unlikely to be hazardous if handled correctly.
dermatitis and burns or ulcers if it comes into contact with the skin.	<u>Skin</u>
Irritant dermatitis mat be caused by the physical properties of the cement, such as the fine particles, that	Wash thoroughly with clean water and soap as soon as contamination occurs and seek medical attention.
abrade and irritate the skin mechanically. Allergic dermatitis may be caused by sensitization to the	Note: This includes contact with the skin through
hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in the concrete, which penetrates the barrier layer (Dermis) of	contaminated clothing.
the skin.	Eves
Serious alkali burns, which may develop into ulcers, may	Irrigate immediately and for at least 10 minutes with
occur il cement becomes trapped against the skin.	plenty of clean water and seek medical attention.
Dry concrete and concrete dust	Ingestion
There is a potential for respirable dust, including an element of respirable crystalline silica (quartz), to be	Drink plenty of water and seek medical attention.
released if the product in its hardened state is drilled,	Dry concrete and concrete dust
pose a serious health hazard if inhaled over a prolonged period of time.	
	General
Dry concrete and concrete dust particles can also cause	Unlikely to be hazardous if handled correctly
abrasion or irritation to skin and eyes	
The weight of the product in its hardened state could	Innalation
pose a health hazard if inappropriate manual handling	Remove to a dust free area and seek medical attention
techniques are employed.	in breathing unificulties are experienced.

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For further guidance see HSE Publications EH44 Dust: General Principles of Protection, Getting to Grips with Manual Handling: a Short Guide and Information Sheet Number 26 (Revision 2) - Cement.	<u>Skin</u>
	Wash thoroughly with clean and soap water. If prolonged contact causes irritation seek medical attention.
	Eyes
	Irrigate immediately with plenty of clean water and seek medical attention.
	Ingestion
	Drink plenty of water and seek medical attention.
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
No fire or explosive hazard.	Personal precautions
	Avoid contact with the eyes by wearing goggles. Avoid contact with the skin by wearing impervious protective clothing including safety boots, gloves and overalls with long sleeves and trousers. Avoid inhaling any dust by wearing a dust mask or respirator.
	Note: Steps should be taken to prevent cement becoming trapped inside gloves or boots.
	Environmental measures
	Prevent the product from entering water courses, drains or sewers.
	Method of cleaning
	Any spillage of wet concrete should be recovered immediately whilst the product is in its plastic state and the affected area washed thoroughly.
	Any deposits of dry product or concrete dust should be cleared by damp sweeping or vacuuming if possible. Dry sweeping should be avoided.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE	8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
Wet concrete	Wet concrete
Handling	Prevention measures
Avoid direct and indirect contact with the skin and eyes. Do not sit or kneel on wet concrete.	Control measures and working practices should be instigated, which prevent or minimise the direct and indirect contact of wet concrete with the skin or eves.
<u>Storage</u> Not applicable – used immediately.	To reduce the risk of allergic dermatitis developing, hands and other potentially exposed areas should be washed at regular intervals throughout the working
Dry concrete and concrete dust	day.
Handling	Protection of skin and eyes
The product should be handled in a manner that minimises the generation of airborne dust.	Goggles and impervious protective clothing including safety boots, gloves and overalls with long sleeves and trousers should be worn.
Manual handling of product should be avoided so far as is reasonably practical. Where this is not possible, an assessment should be made, taking into account	Note: Steps should be taken to prevent cement becoming trapped inside gloves or boots.
the load, environment, task, and individual capability and training. Always employ good lifting techniques.	Dry concrete and concrete dust
Storage	Workplace Exposure limits
	Total Inhalable Nuisance Dust: 10.0 mg/m ³ (WEL)
Not applicable – in situ when dried	Total Respirable Nuisance Dust: 4.0 mg/m ³ (WEL)
	Respirable Crystalline Silica: 0.1 mg/m ³ (WEL)
	All are given as maximum concentrations and expressed as an 8 Hour Time Weighted Average (8 Hr TWA).
	Prevention measures
	Use dust extraction, containment and suppression where possible. Undertake regular occupational dust surveys where personnel may be exposed to respirable dust and identify and implement further preventative measures as necessary.
	<u>Respiratory protection</u> Dust masks or respirators should be worn during handling and use of the product to accord with the relevant WEL listed above, particularly during drilling and cutting of dry concrete.
	Protection of skin and eyes
	Gloves, overalls and goggles should be worn during handling and use of the product.

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9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Plastic when wet and hardened when dry. Natural or coloured.

Other Chemical Properties

Detailed properties vary according to the required mix, however, all concretes are:

Abrasive Alkaline (typically pH value 10 – 14)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
<u>Conditions and materials to avoid</u> Not applicable.	Description of toxicological properties Wet Concrete may cause irritation, dermatitis and burns or ulcers to the skin and irritation and burns to the eyes, due to the alkalinity and chromate content of cement. Dry concrete may impact on the respiratory system due to the generation of airborne dust, which may be inhaled. The behavior, deposition, fate of and response to any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system depends on their nature and size. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung and is associated with health effects (see Hazards Identification).
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
Environmental Assessment When used as intended no environmental impact is anticipated. However, do not allow material to enter water courses, drains or sewers.	<u>Handling of any residues/waste products</u> As an inert material, hardened concrete should be disposed of to an approved solid waste disposal or landfill site.
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION	15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
Special carriage precautions Not applicable	Under the requirements of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 (CHIP 3) the Danger Classification for cement-based products is: Irritant (+hazard symbol) In addition, the following risk and safety phrases are applicable: R38: Irritating to skin R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes. R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact. S24: Avoid contact with skin. S25: Avoid contact with eyes. S26: If contact with eyes, rinse immediately with clean
	water and seek medical advice.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION	
Training advice	LEGAL NOTICE
Wear and use appropriate PPE <u>Recommended uses</u> As a construction material in infrastructure and public and private construction projects. <u>Further information sources</u> Fahey's Concrete Ltd Carne Cross Works St Blazey Par Cornwall PL24 2SX	The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet was considered the best available at the date of issue. However, no warranty is made or implied that the information is accurate or complete. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.
Tel. (01726) 850086 Fax. (01726) 851953 Sources of key data used to compile data sheet EH40 2005 Workplace Exposure Limits (supplementary amendment 01 October 2006) PPE Regulations 1992 Manual Handling Regulations 1992 (as amended) COSHH Regulations 2002 (as amended) COSHH (Amendment) Regulations 2004 CHIP Regulations 2002 Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996	