



REMIX DRY MORTAR LTD

Product Health & Safety Data Sheet

Issue 1 Revision 1

Product Identification

Mortars, Renders & Screeds

Composition / Information on ingredients

1. A mortar or render is comprised of:

- A cementitious Material. This may be cement or a mixture of cement with pulverised fuel ash, ground granulated blastfurnace slag, silica fume and lime.
- Fine aggregate.
- Admixtures or additives may be added to improve the properties of the fresh or hardened material. Pigments may be added to colour the product.

2. The composition of screed is similar to the above but without lime.

The components vary in concentration according to the required properties of the product. The resultant mixture is abrasive and alkaline.

Hazard Identification

Skin

Contact with mixes containing cementitious material such as mortars, renders and screeds can cause skin disease. Irritant contact dermatitis is caused by a combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the cement mixture. Allergic-contact dermatitis may be caused by individual sensitivity to chromium compounds, which may occur in cement. Cement burns, a form of skin ulceration, may result from contact with freshly mixed material.

Eyes

Wet material can cause irritation, inflammation or burns on contact with eyes.

Ingestion

The swallowing of small amounts mortars, renders and screeds is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger amounts can cause irritation of the stomach and intestines.

Precautions

Direct skin contact with mortars, renders and screeds should be avoided. It is also important not to kneel or sit on the wet material as harmful contact can occur through saturated clothing.

Protective Clothing

Protective clothing should be worn when handling wet mortars, renders and screeds, particularly arms, hands, legs and feet. For example, long-sleeved clothing and gloves, full-length trousers and impervious boots.

Environment

In the event of spillage, entry of material to watercourses should be avoided to prevent pollution.

Fire

Mortars, renders and screeds are non-flammable and do not support combustion of other substances. No special fire fighting procedure, extinguisher media or explosion hazard is identified.

Transportation

The carriage of mortars, renders and screeds is not subject to hazardous substances conveyance regulations and vehicle labelling is not required.

Handling and Storage

Handling

Avoid direct contact with skin and eyes. Bagged material should be stacked in a safe and stable manner.

Storage

Bulk storage of Mortars, Renders & Screeds should be in purpose built silos. For materials in bags, due regard should be paid to risks outlined in the Manual Handling Operations Regulations. Some bags may have traces of material on the outer surface. The appropriate personal protective clothing should therefore be used whilst handling.

First Aid Measures

Eye Contact

Irrigate eyes immediately with eyewash or clean water for at least fifteen minutes. Seek medical advice without delay.

Skin Contact

Where skin contact occurs with wet mortars, renders or screeds, either directly or through saturated clothing, the material must be washed off immediately with soap and water. Where mortars, renders and screeds enter boots or gloves or saturates clothing, the article should be removed immediately and washed before further use.

Ingestion

Where mortars, renders and screeds are swallowed, wash out mouth and drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice if a large amount is swallowed.

In all cases of doubt, or where symptoms persist, medical advice should be obtained.

Spillage / Disposal

Prevent entry into watercourses and dispose of in accordance with legal requirements. Under no circumstances should mortars, renders and screeds be disposed of where they may enter a watercourse. Spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

Release Measures

Personal Protection

In the event of spillage avoid cleaning methods that generate airborne dust. Avoid breathing in dust by standing up-wind, damping down with water and wearing a suitable dust mask if required.

Environmental Measures

The release of dust into the environment does not constitute a significant environmental hazard. However, where dust passes beyond site boundaries this may be regarded as a statutory nuisance.

Method of Cleaning

If possible, use a vacuum or other dustless cleaning method. Avoid dry sweeping which produces airborne dust. Damp down surfaces, sweep/shovel up waste and dispose of according to statutory restrictions.