EASYMIX
MOBILE MIXED CONCRETE

Important Notes
It is the customer's responsibility to advice the strength of mix required.
Excessive water will reduce the strength of the mix.
The company does not accept responsibility for the expansion/contraction or poor finish of the concrete supplied.

HEALTH & SAFETY AT WORK ETC. ACT, 1974
HEALTH & SAFETY DATA

CRUSHED ROCK, AGGREGATES, SAND AND GRAVEL

Main Hazards
Naturally occuring rock and sand and gravel deposits may contain quartz. If inhaled in excessive quantities over extended periods, respirable dust containing quartz can constitute a long-term health hazard.

Precaution
Inhalation pf any dust produced from aggregates should be avoided.
Dust masks to BS2091 type B or their equivalent should be worn in enclosed spaces where the handling or further crushing of dry aggregates containing quartz is taking place and where adequate ventilation is not provided.

Transportation, storage and disposal
Aggregates are inert but should be disposed of in accordance with local legal requirements.

Precautions
Avoid direct contact with wet concrete and mortar wherever possible. The risks are increased if the material is allowed to continue rubbing against the skin, e.g. down your boots, in your gloves or through saturated clothing. Do not kneel or sit on the wet materials without the correct personal protective equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment
Think about the clothing you need to wear to avoid concrete/mortar coming into contact with your skin.

Wellingtons
Wear wellingtons, if they leak or are split, change them without delay.

Goggles/Safety Glasses
Use these where there is a risk of wet materials splashing into the eyes.

Dust Mask
Use a dust mask during the delivery of the concrete as there is a risk of airborne cement and aggregate dust. The surface treatment or cutting of hardened concrete can give rise to airborne dust. This dust may contain respirable silica from the constituent natural aggregates. Long-term prolonged exposure to high levels or respirable crystalline silica, which can arise from a failure to implement adequate dust control measures or wear the correct respiratory protection, can lead to silicosis and ultimately an increased risk of developing lung cancer.

Gloves
Gloves should be worn, if the gloves become saturated change them.

CONCRETE PREMIX AND MORTAR

Main Hazards
Contact with wet cement mixes such as concrete and mortar can cause diseases.

Irritant contact dermatitis is caused by the combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the cement mixture.

Allergic contact dermatitis is mainly caused by individual sensitivity to chromium compounds which may occur in cement.

Cement burn a form of skin ulceration may result from contact with freshly mixed concrete and mortar.
The surface treatement and cutting of hardened concrete can create dust which may contain quartz. If inhaled in excessive quantities over extended periods, respirable dust containing quartz can constitute a long-term health hazard.

Precautions
Direct skin contact with wet cement and mortar should be avoided. It is also important not to kneel or sit on the wet materials as harmful contact can occur through saturated clothing.
Inhalation of concrete dust should be avoided.
Protective clothing should be worn when handling wet concrete and mortar, particularly on the arms, hands and feet e.g. long-sleeved clothing and gloves with full-length trousers and impervious boots.
Respiratory protective equipment should be worn during the surface treatment or cutting of hardened concrete where dust is generated.

Transportation and Waste Disposal
In the event of spillage, entry of material to water courses should be avoided. Unused hardened concrete and mortar are inert but should be disposed of in accordance with local legal requirements.
The hardening of concrete and mortar can be delayed, extending the period during which the precautions given above should continue to be taken and during which access by unauthorised persons should be prevented.

Emergency Action
Where skin conctact occurs with wet concrete or mortar, either directly or through saturated clothing, the material must be washed off quickly. Where eye contact occurs, the area must be immediately and thoroughly irrigated with water. In all cases of doubt, or where symptoms persist, medical advice should be obtained.

Waterproof Clothing
Wear over-trousers - avoid the risk of material getting down your boots. Use knee pads or a waterproof mat if your are kneeling down to finish off the concrete.

Hazards associated with wet concrete and mortar
Wet cement mixes such as concrete and mortar are strong alkalis. Contact with the eyes or skin may cause serious burns and ulceration. 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 first before damaging the skin, therefore chemical burns can develop without pain being felt. The following skin diseases may also be associated to contact with wet cement mixes:

Irritant Contact Dermatitis
resulting from the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the cement mixture.

Allergic Contact Dermatitis
resulting from individual sensitivity to compounds which may occur in cement.

First Aid
Where skin contact occurs with wet concrete/ mortar wash the area thoroughly without delay with clean water. Where eye contact occurs, irrigate immediately and thoroughly with clean water. In all cases of doubt, or where symptoms persist, medical advice should be obtained.