

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET - MORTARS, RENDERS, CONCRETES, CEMENTS & SCREEDS

## Issue 4, Revision 1 – August 2019



### 1. Product identification

Mortars, Renders, Concretes, Cements and Screeds

Produced by Remix Dry Mortar Ltd  
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### 2. Hazard Identification

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

#### 2.1 Signal Word: DANGER



#### 2.2 Hazard Statements

H315 – Causes Skin Irritation – (Skin Irritation 2)  
H317 – May cause allergic skin reaction – (Skin Sensitivity 1)  
H318 – Causes Serious Eye Damage – (Eye Damage 1)  
H335 – May cause respiratory irritation – (STOT SE3)

#### 2.3 Skin

Contact with mixes containing cementitious material such as mortars, renders, concretes 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.

#### 2.4 Eyes

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

#### 2.5 Ingestion

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

#### 2.6 Inhalation

Inhalation of dry material can irritate the nose and throat and cause inflammation of the respiratory tract.

### 3. Composition

3.1 A mortar, render, concrete or screed is comprised of:

- A cementitious material. This may be cement or a mixture of cement with pulverised fuel ash, ground granulated blast furnace slag, silica fume and lime.
- Course or 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.

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

3.3 Cement may be CEM I cement or a mixture of CEM I with pulverised fuel ash or ground granulated blast furnace slag.

3.4 Hazardous ingredients:

Name	EC Number	CLP Classification
Portland Cement	266-043-4	H315, H317, H318, H335

### 4. First Aid Measures

#### 4.1 Eye Contact

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

#### 4.2 Skin Contact

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

#### 4.3 Ingestion

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

#### 4.4 Inhalation

Remove from exposure if dry product is inhaled. If respiratory tract becomes inflamed, seek medical advice.

#### 4.5 General

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

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

#### 6.1 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.

#### 6.2 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.

#### 6.3 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.

### 7. Handling and Storage

#### 7.1 Handling

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

#### 7.2 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.

### 8. Exposure Controls/Personal protection

#### 8.1 Precautions

Direct skin contact with mortars, renders concretes, cements 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.

#### 8.2 Protective Clothing

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

#### 8.3 Workplace Exposure Limits

Total Dust	W.E.L.	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 hrs	T.W.A.
Respirable dust	W.E.L.	4mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 hrs	T.W.A.

### 9. Physical and Chemical properties

The detailed properties of each mortar, render, concrete, screed or cement will vary according to the specific mix of the material. These properties are dependent on the ingredients of each mix including admixtures and additives; however, all mixes are abrasive and alkaline.

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

All products react with moisture and become alkaline.

### 11. Toxicology Information

#### 11.1 Eye contact

Mild exposure may cause soreness. Untreated mild or gross exposure can lead to chemical burns and ulceration of the eye.

#### 11.2 Skin Contact

Short term exposure may cause mild alkali burns and acute allergic dermatitis. Long term exposure may cause irritant contact dermatitis.

#### 11.3 Ingestion

If small amounts are swallowed there is unlikely to be a significant reaction. If large quantities are swallowed this could result in irritation to the gastrointestinal tract.

#### 11.4 Inhalation

Dry product may cause inflammation of mucous membranes. Inhalation of large quantities may cause progressive lung damage.

### 12. Ecological Information

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

### 13. Spillage and Disposal

#### 13.1 Entry into Watercourses

Prevent entry of spillages into watercourses. Under no circumstances should mortars, renders concretes, cements and screeds be disposed of where they may enter a watercourse. Spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

#### 13.2 Personal Protective Equipment

Spillages should be dealt with wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (as 8.2). Spilled wet product should be placed in an appropriate container and allowed to harden.

#### 13.3 Disposal

The hardened product should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations and legal requirements.

### 14. Transportation

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

### 15. Regulatory Information

#### 15.1 Signal Word: Danger

#### 15.2 Hazard Statements

H315 – Causes Skin Irritation – (Skin Irritation 2)  
H317 – May cause allergic skin reaction – (Skin Sensitivity 1)  
H318 – Causes Serious Eye Damage – (Eye Damage 1)  
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#### 15.3 Precautionary Statements

P102 – Keep out of reach of children  
P261 – Avoid breathing dust  
P262 – Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing  
P281 – Use personal protective equipment as required (see sec 8)

### 16. Other Information

This Product Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with 'UK REACH Competent Authority Information Leaflet Number 13 – Safety Data Sheets July 2016' and has been updated according to the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations (CLP) (EC) No 1272/2008.