

Concrete Block Paving Jointing Sand and Chippings

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH), requirements of The Health and Safety at Work Act, The Consumer Protection Act and The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations require us to provide relevant information regarding our products in respect of their properties, correct use, storage/handling and disposal without risk to health.

Products

Concrete block paving jointing sand and chippings

Composition

Jointing sand: kiln dried sand

Chippings: angular granite chippings

Hazard Identification

Dust produced during the mechanical cutting of paving products may contain respirable crystalline silica. It should be noted that inhalation of dust containing crystalline silica over long periods could constitute a long term health hazard.

First Aid Measures

There are no specific requirements when using jointing sand and chippings other than the appropriate treatment of minor injuries.

Damage to skin – Wash with soap and water and apply a sterile dressing.

Dust in mouth or eyes – irrigate liberally with water.

Accidents where bagged products strike or crush parts of the body should be referred to a suitably qualified medical practitioner.

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

Fire Fighting Measures

Products will not support combustion.

Accidental Release Measures

Not applicable

Handling and Storage

Palletised, bagged sand and chippings should be stored on dry, level ground and not stacked in order to reduce the risk of falling bags causing injury. Jointing materials and chippings are supplied in bags weighing approximately 25kg.

Personal injury due to strains and ruptures should be avoided by utilising mechanical handling aids when transporting.

Should the bagged material be manually handled, then a two person lift should be adopted following correct lifting techniques.

All operations involving the handling of loads should be carried out with regard to the requirements of the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992.

Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

A dust mask to current H.S.E. or European approved standards should be worn to protect against the inhalation of dust which may contain crystalline silica.

Protective goggles to BS 2092 or relevant European standard should be worn when applying sand in windy conditions.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Sand and chippings are inert and solid when supplied.

The aggregates used are obtained from naturally occurring deposits which consists of various minerals which may include crystalline silica.

Stability and Reactivity

Not applicable.

Toxicological Information

Not applicable.

Ecological Information

Not applicable.

Disposal Considerations

Waste polythene can be recycled where this facility exists or disposed of by a registered carrier to an approved landfill site.

Waste polythene can be incinerated under approved conditions in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act.

Advice on the preferred method can be obtained from the local authority waste disposal officer.

Transport Information

No special precautions required.

Regulatory Information

Classified as non-hazardous for conveyance and supply.

Other Information

In accordance with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations, employers must carry out a risk assessment to ensure the health and safety of their employees and non employees who may be affected by their undertaking.

Always refer to the Health and Safety Executive before commencing work. Tel: 0845 60 42 084 or visit www.hse.gov.uk

Decorative Flag Paving, Walling and Edging

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH), requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act, The Consumer Protection Act and The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations require us to provide relevant information regarding our products in respect of their properties, correct use, storage/handling and disposal without risk to health.

Products

Flag paving, walling and edging.

Composition

Sand, cement, other cementitious products, various pigments, coarse and fine aggregate.

Hazard Identification

Dust produced during the mechanical cutting of paving slabs, walling and edging products may contain respirable crystalline silica. It should be noted that prolonged and repeated inhalation of dust containing crystalline silica could constitute a chronic health hazard.

Abrasion can occur when handling concrete products.

First Aid Measures

There are no specific requirements when using concrete paving products other than the appropriate treatment of minor injuries.

Damage to skin – wash with soap and water and apply a sterile dressing.

Dust in mouth or eyes – irrigate liberally with water.

Accidents, where products strike or crush parts of the body, should be referred to a suitably qualified medical practitioner.

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

Fire Fighting Measures

Products will not support combustion.

Accidental Release Measures

Not applicable

Handling and Storage

Packs should be stored on dry, level ground no more than two high in order to reduce the likelihood of falling products causing injury.

Packs should not be lifted by polythene or bands alone but by a suitable clamp capable of carrying the weight of the pack, or by correctly positioned handling forks.

Care should be taken to prevent products toppling over when strapping is cut by supporting them as necessary.

Individual paving slabs can weigh more than recommended manual lifting weights, so use should be made of suitable mechanical handling aids in order to reduce the risk of personal injury due to strains and ruptures.

Should slabs have to be manually handled, then a two person lift should be adopted following correct lifting techniques.

Suitable and sufficient risk assessments should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of The Manual Handling Operations Regulations.

Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

If flag paving is cut, drilled or split, suitable eye protection should be worn as sharp concrete chips may fly out. When cutting flags, wallings and edgings with a mechanical saw, water should be used to minimise the generation of dust created by this process.

A dust mask to current H.S.E. or European approved standard should be worn to protect against the inhalation of dust which may contain crystalline silica.

Suitable gloves should be worn to prevent skin abrasion which could be caused by contact with the rough edges of the product. Suitable foot protection fitted with a steel toe cap should be worn to protect the feet and shoes.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Concrete paving slabs, walling and edging are inert and solid when supplied. The aggregates used are obtained from naturally occurring deposits consisting of various minerals, which may include crystalline silica.

The cement is predominately made up of calcium silicate and calcium aluminate.

The pigments used in production are mainly iron oxide, although other oxides may be present in varying quantities.

Stability and Reactivity

Not applicable.

Toxicological Information

Not applicable.

Ecological Information

Not applicable.

Disposal Considerations

Waste bands, polythene and wooden pallets can be recycled where this facility exists, or disposed of by a registered carrier to an approved landfill site.

The packaging material can be incinerated under approved conditions in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act.

Advice on the preferred method can be obtained from the local authority waste disposal officer.

Transport Information

No special precautions required.

Regulatory Information

Classified as non-hazardous for conveyance and supply.

Other Information

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Concrete Block Paving and Kerbs

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Products

Concrete block paving and kerbs.

Composition

Sand, cement, other cementitious products, various pigments, coarse and fine aggregate.

Hazard Identification

Dust produced during the mechanical cutting of paving products may contain respirable crystalline silica. It should be noted that inhalation of dust containing crystalline silica over long periods could constitute a long term health hazard.

Abrasion can occur when handling concrete products.

First Aid Measures

There are no specific requirements when using concrete paving products other than the appropriate treatment of minor injuries.

Damage to skin – wash with soap and water and apply a sterile dressing.

Dust in mouth or eyes – irrigate liberally with water.

Accidents where bagged products strike or crush parts of the body should be referred to a suitably qualified medical practitioner.

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

Fire Fighting Measures

Products will not support combustion.

Accidental Release Measures

Not applicable

Handling and Storage

Where bands are part of the packaging, the bands are under tension and may fly out when cut. When cutting bands under

tension it is recommended that a block is placed 15-20cm from each side of the proposed cut.

Packs should not be lifted by polythene or strapping alone, but by a suitable clamp capable of carrying the weight of the pack, or by correctly positioned handling forks.

Packs should be stored on dry, level ground and not stacked more than three high in order to reduce the risk of falling blocks causing injury.

Where blocks are handled manually, personal injury due to strains and ruptures should be avoided if the requirements of The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 are implemented.

Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

If cutting, drilling or splitting blocks, eye protection should be worn as sharp concrete chips may fly out. When cutting blocks with a mechanical saw it is advisable to use water to minimise the generation of dust from this process.

A dust mask to current H.S.E. or European approved standard should be worn to protect against the inhalation of dust which may contain crystalline silica. Protective goggles, spectacles or face shield to BS 2092 or relevant European standard must be worn when cutting bands under tension.

Suitable gloves should be worn to prevent skin abrasion which could be caused by the rough edges of paving products or from the sharp edges of cut bands. Suitable head protection should be worn where the risk of products falling from a height exists.

Foot protection, with a steel toe cap, should be worn to protect feet and toes.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Concrete paving and kerbs are inert and solid when supplied. The aggregates used are obtained from naturally occurring deposits consisting of various minerals, which may include crystalline silica.

The cement is predominately made up of calcium silicate and calcium aluminate. The pigments used in production are mainly iron oxide, although other oxides may be present in varying quantities.

Stability and Reactivity

Not applicable.

Toxicological Information

Not applicable.

Ecological Information

Not applicable.

Disposal Considerations

Waste bands, polythene and wooden pallets can be recycled where a facility exists, or disposed of by a registered carrier to an approved landfill site.

The packaging material can be incinerated under approved conditions in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act.

Advice on the preferred method can be obtained from the local authority waste disposal officer.

Transport Information

No special precautions required.

Regulatory Information

Classified as non-hazardous for conveyance and supply.

Other Information

In accordance with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations, employers must carry out a risk assessment to ensure the health and safety of their employees and non employees who may be affected by their undertaking.

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