

Material Safety Data Sheet

Recycled Aggregates, Recycling Centre, Isle of Wight.

1. Identification of Substances: Recycled Aggregates.

Manufactured by: H.J. Bennett Ltd
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2. Composition and Information on Ingredients.

Naturally occurring aggregates including rock, sand and stone and consisting of various minerals and particles. Also includes particles of recycled concrete; asphalt; inert demolition waste; tile; glass and brick. Some natural stones contain quartz which can produce Respirable Crystallite silica (RCS) when in dust form. Continued exposure to fine particles can lead to Silicosis.

3. Hazards Information.

Skin Contact: No hazard to the skin, but prolonged skin contact may cause drying. However, it is advisable to wash with soap and water. And wear gloves to avoid cuts and scrapes from any sharp edges.

Eye Contact: May cause irritation to eyes.

Inhalation: Small dust particles of Free Crystallite Silica produced by airborne fine particles of aggregates inhaled over a prolonged period can cause Silicosis – an irreversible lung condition with can result in premature death. Short term exposure can cause temporary breathing difficulties, coughing and increased congestion / mucus of the airways.

Ingestion: Unlikely, but may block airways if large amounts are ingested.

4. First Aid Measures.

- Skin Contact: Flush affected areas with water. Remove any clothing contaminated with dust and launder before reuse. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.
- Eye Contact: Flush with clean water. Seek medical advice if irritation persists.
- Inhalation: Unlikely due to the nature of the substance providing dust suppression measures and appropriate PPE are used. However, should inhalation occur leave the area with dust particles for area with clean fresh air. Give water to drink. Should breathing difficulties or breathlessness occur seek medical advice.
- Ingestion: Unlikely, but if large amounts are ingested may block airways so seek medical advice.

5. Fire Fighting Measure.

Recycled Aggregates Containing Asphalt:

The substance is not flammable unless particles of asphalt are included in the aggregate mix. In which case the following fire-fighting methods should be used:

- Extinguisher to be used: Dry Powder or Foam.
- Extinguishers NOT to be used: Water or Co²
- Special Exposure Hazards in Fire: Fires involving asphalt can produce smoke containing dangerous fumes including Hydrocarbons.
- Special Protective Equipment for Fire Fighting: Due to the presence of Hydrocarbons and dangerous fumes in the smoke protective breathing apparatus must be used.

Recycled Aggregates Not Containing Asphalt:

Aggregates not containing particles of asphalt are not flammable and no special measures are required.

In the event of fire use an extinguisher appropriate to the cause of the fire and surrounding area.

6. Accidental Release Measures.

- PPE: In the event of the accidental release causing dusty condition preferably leave the area until the dust has settled. If you need to enter the area while dust is still in the air use appropriate dust mask and damp down with water spray.
- Methods of clean up: Non-hazardous to the environment. Clean up spillages by either sweeping or using mechanical equipment to remove. If dry and dust is a problem damp down before clean up starts. Avoid discharging into watercourse.
- Environment: Aggregates are not hazardous and should be disposed of in accordance with the local authority and environment agency's requirements.

7. Handling and Storage.

Handle as to avoid dust generation. In dry or windy conditions, or where dust can be generated use dust suppression methods such as water sprays to damp down prior to handling or transportation. Store large quantities in bays or stockpiles of suitable dimensions and cover to prevent dust transfer. Cover small gradings of aggregates with tarpaulins or sheets during transportation.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection.

Exposure Control Limits/Source:

- Total Dust- W.E.L. 10mg/m³ 8Hrs T.W.A.
- Respirable Dust- W.E.L. 4mg/m³ 8Hrs T.W.A.
- Respirable Quartz- W.E.L. 0.1mg/m³ 8Hrs T.W.A.

W.E.L. = Workplace Exposure Limits. T.W.A. = Time Weighted Average.

Respiratory protection:

Avoid creating dust by use of damp down methods. If dust is in evidence wear a suitable dust mask. For prolonged exposure to dust particles air stream helmets should be used.

Hand Protection:

Wear suitable gloves when handling to avoid cuts from any sharp surfaces. Handling of aggregates can have a drying effect on skin so wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Eye Protection:

Wear HSE approved standard safety spectacles if working in windy / dusty areas to prevent dust getting in eyes.

Skin Protection:

Avoid Contact with skin as aggregates can have a drying effect on skin so wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties.

Recycled Aggregates Not Containing Asphalt:

Aggregates come in various shapes, colours and sizes. Aggregates are odourless, solid and have a very high melting point. Aggregates are not flammable. Typical density for aggregates is above 2000kg per cubic metre.

Recycled Aggregates Containing Asphalt:

Aggregates come in various shapes, colours and sizes. Aggregates are odourless, solid and have a very high melting point. Asphalt aggregates have a distinctive odour and are black in appearance. Aggregates are not flammable however, asphalt aggregates have a flash point and auto flammability of approximately 230°C. Typical density for aggregates is above 2000kg per cubic metre.

10. Stability and Reactivity.

Stability:	Stable Materials. Very high temperatures should be avoided for materials containing asphalt (200°C), as should points of ignition.
Materials to avoid:	None.
Hazardous decomposition products:	None.

11. Toxicology Information.

Eye Contact:	There may be irritation, redness and watering.
Skin Contact:	Unlikely to cause harm to skin although prolonged contact may cause dryness or irritation.
Inhalation:	Inhalation of large quantities of respirable silica, (from dust particles), may cause progressive irreversible lung damage.
Ingestion:	Unlikely to be ingested in large enough quantities to cause harm.

12. Ecological Information.

Aggregates are not hazardous and should be used for the intended purpose or recycled at an appropriate facility.

13. Disposal Considerations.

Aggregates are not hazardous and should be disposed of or recycled in accordance with the local authority and the Environment Agency's requirements.

14. Transport Information.

Classification for conveyance not required. Keep smaller gradings such as sand and grit covered for transportation to avoid dust pollution.

15. Regulatory Information.

Label for supply:	Not classified as dangerous for supply.
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U.K. Regulatory References:

Health and safety at work Act 1974

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Consumer Protection Act 1990

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994

Chemicals (Hazardous Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994

Chemicals (Hazardous Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendments) Regulations 1997

Control of Pollutions Act 1974

Guidance HSE References:

Occupational Exposure Limits EH40

Dust, General Principles of Protection EH44

Crystallite Silica EH59

16. Other Information.

The presence of free silica dust particles of a size that can be inhaled there is a legal requirement to take reasonable precautions to reduce the levels of exposure to the minimum levels possible.

Please note: We have taken care to make sure our Health and Safety data sheets are correct and up to date at the time of issue. However, we cannot guarantee all information is complete or comprehensive and risk assessments should be carried out by purchasers prior to use.