

## Material Safety Data Sheet

### Material Safety Data Sheet for Shore Dredged Aggregates.

#### 1. Identification of Substances: All types of gravel and sands.

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#### 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients.

Naturally occurring aggregates including rock, sand and stone particles naturally worn by the actions of the sea, consisting of various minerals and particles. Dredged from various construction applications. Some natural stones can contain free silica (RCS) continued exposure to fine particles can lead to Silicosis.

#### 3. Hazards Information.

Skin Contact: No hazard to the skin. However, it is advisable to wash with soap and water.

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 which 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.

The substance is not flammable. 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.

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.

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 gratings of aggregates with tarpaulins or sheets during transportation.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection.

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.

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.

## 10. Stability and Reactivity.

Stability: Stable Materials.

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.

## 13. Disposal Considerations.

Aggregates are not hazardous and should be disposed of 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.

### ***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.*