

SUBSTANCE / PROCESS:

CEMENT/CONCRETE (CEMENTISIOUS MATERIALS)

PROCESS DESCRIPTION:

Contact with cement and cement dust. Remember, you can't see very fine dust that you can breathe into the depths of your lungs, and which will cause most harm.

Wet cement can cause serious eye damage, burns and dermatitis - mainly by contact with skin and eyes or inhaling dust. Long-term or repeated exposure may lead to contact dermatitis. Skin contact with wet cement can also cause burns. If wet cement becomes trapped against the skin, for example by kneeling in it or if cement falls into a boot or glove, a serious burn or ulcer can rapidly develop. These can take months to heal, and in extreme cases will need skin grafts or can even lead to amputation. Serious chemical burns to the eyes can also be caused following a splash of cement. Dermatitis is when skin feels itchy & sore, looks red, scaly and is cracked. With treatment, irritant dermatitis will usually clear up. But if exposure continues over a longer period the condition will get worse and the individual is then more susceptible to allergic dermatitis - which is caused by sensitisation to the hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The longer the duration of skin contact with a sensitizer, the more it will penetrate the skin & the greater the risk of sensitisation will become. So if cement is left on the skin throughout the working day, rather than being washed off at intervals, the risk of sensitisation will be increased.



HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

Harmful		<input type="checkbox"/>	Corrosive		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Irritant		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Highly Flammable		<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic		<input type="checkbox"/>	Extremely Flammable		<input type="checkbox"/>
Very Toxic		<input type="checkbox"/>	Explosive		<input type="checkbox"/>
Dangerous to environment		<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidising		<input type="checkbox"/>
Longer-term health hazard		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contains gas under pressure		<input type="checkbox"/>
Biological		<input type="checkbox"/>	Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)	

HAZARDOUS BY:

Eye contact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Skin Contact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Injection	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skin absorption	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ingestion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inhalation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PERSONS EXPOSED:














Employees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Visitors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vulnerable Groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contractors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/>		

EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES:

- Natural ventilation.
- Staff training and personal hygiene
- Gloves available.
- Water nozzles damp down the air near the aggregate socks.
- Overalls, gloves and PPE worn as appropriate.

PPE REQUIRED:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

LEVEL OF EXPOSURE RISK?	
Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Med <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ADDITIONAL CONTROLS REQUIRED:	DATE
ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIRED	
 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>An important way of controlling cement dermatitis is by washing the skin with warm water and soap, or other skin cleanser then drying the skin afterwards. High levels of dust can be produced when handling cement. In the short term, exposure to high levels of cement dust irritates the nose and throat. Scabbling or concrete cutting can also produce high levels of dust which may contain silica. Approved masks to EN 149 should be provided and encouraged to be worn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respiratory Protection to EN149 (FFP2S) should be worn when exposed to excessive dust. CHECK BOX before use - 'nuisance dust masks' are not adequate to protect from dust, nor are they CE Marked. ▪ Always remove overalls and gloves before removing dust mask. ▪ Always wash hands before eating, drinking and smoking. ▪ Avoid skin contact and inhalation. ▪ Cement contains a strong alkali which can cause permanent damage to eyes and can burn the skin. Mix carefully and handle dry materials in open well ventilated areas. ▪ Eye protection should be worn during mixing where splashing might occur. ▪ Gloves may help to protect skin from cement, but they may not be suitable for all aspects of work. ▪ Caution is advised when using gloves as cement trapped against the skin inside the glove can cause a cement burn. Wear gloves as directed. ▪ Full-length overalls and waterproof boots are advised. ▪ Sleeves should be worn over gloves and trouser legs over boots, so as to avoid "traps" for fresh mortar or concrete to fall in. 	
<p>ASSESSOR'S NAME: TOM BAKER</p>	<p>DATE: NOVEMBER 2015</p>
<p>SIGNATURE: </p>	<p>REVIEW DATE: NOVEMBER 2016</p>
<p>JOB TITLE: – MANAGING DIRECTOR</p>	
<p>Produced in consultation with NFU Mutual Risk Management Services Ltd.</p>	