

# Health & Safety Information

## Sheet 2: Trojan Cementitious Products

This data sheet applies to:

- Trojan Cement Products.
- Trojan Grout Products.

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Ash is virtually inert and non-toxic, but care is still required in its handling. This information sheet outlines some simple precautions you should follow.



### Identification of substance

Trojan Portland Cements are a mixture of Portland Cement and Pulverised Fuel Ash and have the appearance of white to grey odourless powders mainly insoluble in water.

### Information on Ingredients

#### CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION

The principal constituents of these Portland Cements are calcium silicates, aluminates, ferro-aluminates and sulfates.

Small amounts of alkalis, lime and chlorides are also present together with trace amounts of chromium compounds.

Additional constituents include pulverised fuel ash which is composed mainly of aluminosilicate amorphous spheres produced when pulverised coal is burnt in a coal fired power station.

#### HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

The lime, calcium silicates and alkalis within the cement are partially soluble and when mixed with water will give rise to a potentially hazardous alkaline solution.

Hexavalent chromium salts in these cements are soluble and when mixed with water will give rise to a potentially hazardous solution.



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## Hazard Identification

● When cement is mixed with water such as when making concrete or mortar, or when the cement becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced.

If this comes into contact with the eyes or skin it may cause serious burns and ulceration.

The eyes are particularly vulnerable and damage will increase with contact time.

Strong alkaline solutions in contact with the skin tend to damage the nerve endings first before damaging the skin, therefore chemical burns can develop without pain being felt at the time.

- Cement Mortar and concrete mixes may, until set, cause both irritant and allergic contact dermatitis:
  - Irritant contact dermatitis is caused by a combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the constituent materials.
  - Allergic contact dermatitis is caused mainly by the sensitivity of an individual's skin to hexavalent chromium salts.

## Fire Fighting Measures

No risks of fire or explosion.

## Storage & Handling

### STORAGE

Bags should be stacked in a safe and stable manner.

### HANDLING

When handling cement bags, due regard should be paid to the risks outlined in the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992.

Some bags may have a small amount of cement on the outer surface.

Appropriate personal protective clothing (see Recommended Protective Equipment) should therefore be used whilst handling.



## Accidental Release Measures

### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

See Recommended Protective Equipment.

### CLEANING UP

Recover the spillage in a dry state if possible. Minimise generation of airborne dust.

The product can be slurried by the addition of water but will subsequently set as a hard material. Keep children away from clean up operation.

## Exposure Controls

Exposure Controls		
Total inhalable dust	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8hr T.W.A.
Respirable dust	4mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8hr T.W.A.

## First Aid Treatment

### SKIN CONTACT

Wash the affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If skin irritation or pain continues, seek medical advice.

Clothing contaminated by wet cement, concrete or mortar should be removed and washed thoroughly before re-use.

### EYE CONTACT

Wash eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical advice.

### INHALATION

If irritation occurs, move patient to fresh air. If nose or airways become inflamed, seek medical advice.

### INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water and give patient plenty of water to drink.

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