

Health & Safety Information

Sheet 3: Trojan Stabilisation Products

October 2008



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

IDENTIFICATION

Trojan Stabilisation Products are a mixture of Pulverised Fuel Ash, Lime and trace elements. They have the appearance of a fine grey to white odourless powder.

Information on Ingredients

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION

The principal constituents of these Stabilisation Products are aluminosilicate amorphous spheres and Calcium Oxide. Small amounts of Calcium Carbonate are also present.

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

The Calcium Oxides within the products are soluble in water and when mixed with water forms Calcium Hydroxide which gives rise to potentially hazardous alkaline solution.

Hazard Identification

- When products are mixed with water or when it 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.



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HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (CONT)

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.

- The stabilised material 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.

Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

See Recommended Protective Equipment.

CLEANING UP

- Contain spillage and keep dry if possible. Use vacuum suction unit, or shovel into bags (using appropriate protective clothing – see section).
- Cover or enclose area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard.
- Avoid contamination of drains and watercourses. Spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the National Rivers Authority or other appropriate regulatory body. Keep children away from clean up operation.

Fire Fighting Measures

No risks of fire or explosion.

Storage & Handling

STORAGE

- Material should be stored in a cool dry environment free from draughts. Bulk storage should be in purpose-built silo. Product in bags should be stored in



draught-free building. Material must not be allowed to come into contact with water as it may generate heat, nor should it be stored in a flammable structure or with flammable materials.

HANDLING

- When handling bags, due regard should be paid to the risks outlined in the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992. Some bags may have small amounts of material on the outer surface. Appropriate personal protective clothing (see recommended Protective Equipment) should therefore be used whilst handling.

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 material should be removed and washed thoroughly before re-use.

EYE CONTACT

- SPEED IS ESSENTIAL. Remove particles with cotton wool bud; irrigate with eyewash or clean water until medical help is obtained.
- Obtain medical attention immediately.

INHALATION

- Remove from exposure and keep warm and at rest. Irrigate nose and mouth with water for at least 20 minutes.
- If nose and airways become inflamed, seek medical advice.

INGESTION

- Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water and give copious quantities of water to drink.

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