



COSHH Risk Assessment No: 03

Name of substance, manufacturer and safety data sheet reference.	Cement		
Describe the activity or process <i>(Include how long and how often this is carried out and the quantity of substance used. A copy of a current safety data sheet (SDS) for the substance should be attached to this assessment and cross-referenced when completing it).</i>	Cement is mixed with water to formulate a hydraulic binder for general purpose use in building and construction work, both indoor and outdoor.		
Specify where the activity or process is being carried out	Public footpaths and carriageways Private paths and driveways		
Identify the persons at risk:	Employees (including trainees) ☒	Contractors ☒	Public ☐

Hazard(s)

Physical Nature of Hazard - SDS Section 9.1



Liquid



Dust



Solid



Fume



Mist



Vapour



Gas



Other (state) _____

Classification of Hazard - SDS Section 2.2



Moderate hazard



Acutely toxic



Corrosive



Health hazard



Flammable



Oxidising



Explosive



Gas under pressure



Harmful to the aquatic environment



Risk(s)

Signal Word - SDS Section 2.2

Warning



Danger



Add Hazard Statement(s) - SDS Section 2.2

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Route of Exposure - SDS Section 4.1



Inhalation



Ingestion



Skin Contact



Contact with Eyes



Other (state) _____

Risks to Health – Most Important Symptoms and Effects - Refer to safety data sheet (attached) SDS Section 4.2

Respiratory Damage, Alkali Burns, Skin Disease, Allergic Contact Dermatitis, Eye Irritation, Blindness, Stomach/Intestine Irritation

Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) please indicate n/a where not applicable - SDS Section 8.1

Long-term exposure level (8hrTWA):

Total Inhalable Dust - 10mg/m³Respirable Dust - 4mg/m³

Short-term exposure level (15 minutes):

Control Measures: (for example extraction, ventilation, training, supervision) - SDS Section 8.2

When working in enclosed spaces measures to reduce generation of dust and to avoid dust propagating in the environment such as de-dusting, exhaust ventilation and dry clean-up methods which do not cause airborne dispersion.

Avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary, then appropriate waterproof PPE must be worn.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth.

Before starting to work with cement, apply a barrier cream and reapply it at regular intervals.

Immediately after working with cement or cement-containing materials, workers should wash or shower or use skin moisturisers,

Remove contaminated clothing (including footwear, watches, etc) and clean thoroughly before re-using them.

First Aid: Recommended Actions - SDS Section 4.1	
Inhalation:	Move the person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms persist.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact:	For dry cement, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet cement, wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of skin irritation (redness, rash, blistering) or burns.
Contact with Eyes:	Do not rub eyes in order to avoid possible cornea damage as a result of mechanical stress. Incline head to injured eye, open the eyelid(s) widely and flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 20 minutes to remove all particles. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Avoid flushing particles into uninjured eye. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist, preferably an ophthalmologist.
Other:	n/a

Is health surveillance or monitoring required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Personal Protective Equipment (state type and standard) - SDS Section 8.2

 ☒ Dust Mask	When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection. The type of respiratory protection should be adapted to the dust level and conform to the relevant EN standard,	 ☐ Visor	
 ☐ Respirator		 ☒ Goggles	Wear approved glasses or safety goggles according to EN 166 when handling dry or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes.
 ☒ Gloves	Use watertight, wear-and alkali-resistant protective gloves (eg nitrile soaked cotton gloves with CE marking) internally lined with cotton. Respect maximum wearing time to avoid skin problems.	 ☒ Overalls	Wear closed, long sleeve clothing. In some circumstances, such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or kneepads are necessary.
 ☒ Footwear	Safety boots should be worn to protect feet. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots	 ☒ Other	Skin care products such as barrier creams will also help to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement.

Storage Arrangements - SDS Section 7.2

Cement is purchased pre-packaged. Packed product should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and protected from excessive draught in order to avoid degradation of quality. Bags should be stacked in a stable manner.

Disposal of residual waste and Containers - SDS Section 13.1 and guidance

Hazardous Waste ☐ Skip ☐ Return to Depot ☐ Return to Supplier ☐ Other (state) ☒

(If Other Please State): Do not dispose of into sewage systems or surface waters.

Product - cement that has exceeded its shelf life EWC entry: 10 13 99 (wastes not otherwise specified) (and when demonstrated that it contains more than 0.0002% soluble Cr (VI)): shall not be used/sold other than for use in controlled closed and totally automated processes or should be recycled or disposed of according to local legislation or treated again with a reducing agent.

Product - unused residue or dry spillage EWC entry: 10 13 06 (Other particulates and dust) Pick up dry unused residue or dry spillage as is. Mark the containers.

Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose according to "Product – after addition of water, hardened"

Product – slurries Allow to harden, avoid entry in sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams) and dispose of as explained below under "Product – after addition of water, hardened".

Product - after addition of water, hardened EWC entry: 17 01 01 (construction and demolition wastes - concrete). Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste.

Packaging EWC entry: 15 01 01 (waste paper and cardboard packaging). Completely empty the packaging and process it according to local legislation.

Firefighting measures, accidental release measures, toxicological information and ecological information are provided in the safety data sheet (attached).

Is exposure adequately controlled?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Risk Rating After Implementation of Control Measures (see guidance)	
High ☐	Medium ☐ Low ☒
Assessed by: Michael Watson	Date: 01 September 2017 Review Date: 01 September 2018