



COSHH ASSESSMENT & HAZARD SUMMARY SHEET

Substance / Trade Name:

Mortar






Supplier: Various

Toxic Ingredients	*LTEL	*STEL	**COMMENTS
Calcium Silicate	10mg/m ³		TID
“ “	4mg/m ³		RP
Calcium Aluminate			
Formaldehyde	2.5mg/m ³	2.5mg/m ³	WEL
Oxybisethanol	101mg/m ³		WEL

Description of Substance: Mixture of portland cement, water, sand and water-based resin additive.

Hazards: The mixture is strong in alkali and contact with the skin or eyes can cause sever burns. Prolonged/repeated contact can cause dermatitis. Some individuals may develop allergic contact dermatitis through their sensitivity to traces of chromium compounds in cement.

PPE

			
Gloves	Goggles	Footwear	

First Aid

Skin Contact	For wet mortar, remove contaminated clothing, wash skin abundantly with water and apply a moisture cream after drying.
Eye Contact	Splashes in eyes should be treated with copious amounts of water, irrigate for at least ten minutes. Seek medical advice after first aid.
Inhalation	N/A
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting, providing the person is conscious, wash mouth out with water and give plenty of fresh water to drink. Seek medical advice following first aid.

Storage Conditions: Store in dry conditions.

***LTEL:** Long-term Exposure Limit – 8-hour weighted average (TWA) ref period

***STEL:** Short-term Exposure Limit – 15-min ref period

****WEL:** Workplace Exposure Limit

OES: Occupational Exposure Standard

TID: Total Inhalable Dust

RD: Respirable Dust



Substance / Trade Name: Mortar

Activity / Conditions of Use: Wet mortar is mixed either by hand or in a mechanical mixer. The mortar is then applied to brickwork with hand trowels. Limited risk of contact with skin or eyes due to PPE in use.

Quantities used: Variable

Assessment of risk: No significant risk to health due to lack of skin contact.

Recommended control measures: Ensure operatives aware of the of the risk of burns through contact with the skin. Gloves should be worn if it is foreseen that skin contact is likely. A supply of clean water should be available to deal with splashes.

Spillage Management: Shovel up dropped mortar.

Disposal: 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

This Risk Assessment applies only to this substance when encountered or used in the activity and / or conditions described above. If there is a change in the activity or conditions in which the substance is encountered or used, a new assessment must be made.

Print name:

Signed:

Date: