

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT		AGILIA SCREED A Anhydrite based self-leveling screed	
ISSUE DATE	February 2014	ISSUE No.	2
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1. Identification of Substance/Preparation & Company/Undertaking

SUBSTANCE NAME	AGILIA SCREED A
This safety datasheet only applies to anhydrite-based products. It does <u>not</u> apply to cement-containing products For further details of the specification refer to the relevant Technical Data Sheet.	

COMPANY DETAILS

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2. Hazard Identification

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC:

Irritant
R34, R38, R41

Classification according to Regulation EC 1272/2008:

Signal Word: Danger
STOT SE3, Eye damage 1, Skin Irritation 2.
H315, H317, H318, H372



Xi



Wet screed can cause serious alkali burns if in direct contact with skin or eyes.

Whilst the individual components of screed are not classified as harmful, when they are mixed with water, the product becomes highly alkaline.

Skin:

Alkali burns, a form of skin ulceration, may result from contact with wet screed.

Contact with strongly alkaline solutions like wet screed can initially cause nerve damage. Chemical burns may occur without the person being aware because they do not feel any pain.

Contact with wet screed can cause skin disease. Irritant contact dermatitis is caused by the combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the product.

Eyes:

Wet screed in contact with eyes can cause irritation, inflammation or serious alkali burns, which may lead to blindness.

Ingestion:

Swallowing small amounts of wet screed is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger amounts can cause irritation of the stomach and intestines.

Inhalation

Wet screed is not likely to create dust, but respirable dust may be released by the surface treatment and cutting or drilling of hardened screed. If inhaled in excessive quantities over a prolonged period or extended period, respirable dust can constitute a long term health hazard.

Dusts containing Respirable Crystalline Silica* (quartz) present a greater hazard. Long-term exposure to respirable dust can lead to respiratory system damage and disease. Respirable crystalline silica has been associated with the lung disease silicosis.

The quartz content of the product will vary, but as the aggregate used in the product is sand, the quartz content of the screed is likely to be over 50%. Advice on the quartz content and other chemical information is available from the supplying unit.

*Any references to respirable silica in this document only apply if hardened screed is cut, drilled, milled or planed

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Agilia Screed A anhydrite-based screed is a mixture of:

- Anhydrite binder (a mixture of calcium sulphate, calcium fluorite and calcium dihydroxide).
- Sand aggregate.
- Admixtures to modify the properties of the fresh or hardened screed.
- Water.

Hazardous Ingredients:

<i>Substance Name</i>	<i>EC No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>DSD Classification</i>	<i>CLP Classification</i>
Calcium Dihydroxide	215-137-3	<2	Xi; R41	H318
Crystalline Silica*	238-878-4	>50	Xn; R48/20	H372

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

If dust from cutting, drilling or grinding screed is inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulties or inflammation are experienced, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Where skin contact occurs with wet screed, either directly or through saturated clothing, the screed must be washed off immediately with soap and water.

If wet screed enters boots or gloves, or saturates clothing, remove article immediately and wash before re-use.

Eye Contact:

Immediately and thoroughly irrigate with copious amounts of eye wash solution or clean water. Seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion:

Remove to fresh air. If person is conscious, rinse out mouth and give water to drink. Seek medical advice.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Screed is non-flammable and is not combustible.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Not applicable.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Not applicable.

Special Exposure Hazards in Fire: None.

Special Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters: None

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious clothing, gloves and boots. Wear eye protection. See Section 8 for guidance on personal protective equipment. See Section 7 for guidance on handling the product.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent wet screed from entering watercourses, ditches and drains.

Methods for Cleaning:

Clean up any spillage before the screed hardens, using suction or mechanical removal methods.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact. Wet screed can cause alkali burns if in direct contact with skin or eyes. Contact with wet screed may also cause skin disease by the combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the product.

Do not sit or kneel in wet, un-hardened screed without wearing the correct personal protective equipment.

Where wet screed enters boots or gloves, or saturates clothing, the article should be removed immediately and washed before further use.

Refer to Section 8 for guidance on personal protection.

Storage:

Screed is normally used upon receipt. However, during the hardening process access by unauthorised persons should be prevented.

Refer to the relevant Technical Data Sheet for the specific product.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Take Measures to Prevent:

- a) Direct skin or eye contact with wet screed. It is also important not to kneel or sit in wet screed as harmful contact can occur through saturated clothing.
- b) Inhalation of dust created by the surface treatment and cutting of hardened screed which contains quartz. If inhaled in excessive quantities over an extended period, respirable dust containing quartz can constitute a long term health hazard. Please also observe the other limits in the table below.

Exposure Control Limits / Source

Total Dust -	W.E.L.	10mg/m ³	8 Hrs	T.W.A.
Respirable Dust -	W.E.L.	4mg/m ³	8 Hrs	T.W.A.
Respirable Quartz Crystalline Silica* (SiO ₂)	W.E.L.	0.1mg/m ³	8 Hrs	T.W.A.
Calcium Fluoride	W.E.L.	2.5mg/m ³	8 Hrs	T.W.A.
Calcium Sulphate	W.E.L.	2.0mg/m ³	8 Hrs	T.W.A.
Calcium Dihydroxide	W.E.L.	5.0mg/m ³	8 Hrs	T.W.A.

W.E.L. = Workplace Exposure Limit

T.W.A. = Time Weighted Average

Control Measures:

Dust caused by cutting or drilling hardened screed should be controlled by containment, suppression and extraction/ filtration where possible.

Inhalation:

S22 – Do not breathe dust.

Eyes, Skin & Hands:

S24/25 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S36/ 37/ 39 - Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye / face protection.

Respiratory Protection:

Respiratory protection is not usually required when working with wet screed, If work creates dust (e.g. when cutting or drilling hardened screed), and engineering controls do not keep dust levels below the levels shown in the table above, then suitable respiratory protection should be used to protect against inhalation of dust, and to ensure exposure is below the Workplace Exposure Levels given in the table.



Hand Protection:

Impermeable gloves should be worn.



Eye Protection:

Goggles should be worn to prevent the product entering the eyes (including dust).



Skin Protection:

Overalls and/or long-sleeved jackets and full length trousers. should be worn to protect skin from contact with wet screed. Outer clothing should be waterproof if contact with wet screed is likely. Wear impermeable boots to protect feet. Safety wellington boots should be worn If working with wet screed, with waterproof trousers pulled over them to help prevent screed entering the boots. If wet screed saturates clothing, or enters gloves or boots, remove the articles immediately and wash before wearing again.

In addition to the above, the use of skin barrier cream and aftercare products is also recommended.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Off-white fluid.
Odour:	None
pH:	Typically 12-13 when wet
Boiling Point / Range:	Not determined
Melting Point / Range:	Not determined
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Auto Flammability:	Not applicable
Flammability:	Not applicable
Explosive Properties:	Not applicable
Oxidising Properties:	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Relative Density:	2150 kg/m ³
Water Solubility:	Not determined
Fat Solubility:	Not determined

10. Stability and Reactivity

Conditions to Avoid: None

Materials to Avoid: None

Hazardous Decomposition Products: SO₂ at >1200°C

11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation:

If inhaled over a prolonged or extended period, respirable dust from drilling or cutting hardened screed can lead to respiratory system damage and disease. Respirable crystalline silica* has been associated with the lung disease silicosis.

Skin Contact:

Skin contact with wet screed could result in alkali burns. Contact with wet screed may also cause skin disease by the combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the product.

Eye Contact:

Wet screed in contact with eyes can cause irritation, inflammation or alkali burns, which may lead to blindness.

Ingestion:

Ingestion is very unlikely. Ingestion of large amounts may cause irritation of the stomach and intestines. Seek medical attention.

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Assessment:

When used and disposed of as intended, no adverse environmental effects are foreseen, and screed should not pose a significant ecological hazard. Prevent wet screed entering watercourses, ditches & drains.

13. Disposal Consideration

Safe Handling of Residues / Waste Product:

Hardened screed is classed as non hazardous and 'inert' but should be disposed of in accordance with local and national legal requirements.

14. Transport Information

Special Carriage Requirements: None – not classified as dangerous for transport.

15. Regulatory Information

67/548/EEC: Irritant

Risk Phrases:

R34 - May cause burns.
R38 - Irritating to the skin.
R41 - Risk of serious damage to the eyes.

Safety Phrases

S2 - Keep out of reach of children.
S24/25 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S36/ 37/ 39 - Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye / face protection.

EC 1272/2008: Danger

Eye Dam. 1, Skin Irrit 2; STOT SE3 (Inhalation of dust)

Hazard Statements:

H315 - Causes skin irritation
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged and repeated exposure (inhalation of respirable silica if hardened screed is cut or drilled)

Precautionary Statements:

P102 - Keep out of reach of children
P261 - Avoid breathing dust
P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required (see Section 8)

16. Other Information

Training Advice: Wear and use of PPE.

Recommended Uses and Applications: Industrial and construction applications.

Further Information:

Contact Product Technical Support at Lafarge Tarmac Limited using the details given in Section 1.

HSE Guidance Note EH40/2007
PPE Regulations 1992
COSHH Regulations 2002
Environmental Protection Act 1990
HSE Crystalline Silica EH59
Dangerous Substances Directive (DSD) 67/548/EEC
Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations (CLP) EC1272/2008

Further copies of this Safety Data Sheet may be obtained from Lafarge Tarmac Limited.

Prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

Legal Notice

The information in this Safety Data Sheet was believed to be correct at the time of issue. However, no warranty is made or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of this information.

If you have purchased this product for supply to a third party for use at work, it is your duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet.

If you are an employer, it is your duty to tell your employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and any of the precautions which should be taken.

This Safety Data Sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risk, and it is the user's sole responsibility to take all necessary precautions when using this product.