Aggregates

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of substance/preparation and company/undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Products: Natural aggregates
Trade name: Heidelberg Materials UK aggregates

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Natural aggregates are used by professionals as well as by consumers in building and construction work as well as for decorative purposes, mainly outdoors.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Heidelberg Materials UK
Second Floor, Arena Court
Crown Lane, Maidenhead
Berkshire, SL6 8QZ

Tel: 01628 744 100
E-mail: enquiries@uk.heidelbergmaterials.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone Number: 0330 123 2074
Monday - Thursday: 8:45 AM – 5:00 PM
Friday: 8:45 AM – 4:00 PM

Service is provided in English. Please note: The emergency telephone number is not available outside office hours.

2. Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Natural aggregates are not classified as dangerous. However, please note the following:
The main hazards presented by natural aggregates relate to the potential presence of respirable crystalline silica in the material.

2.2. Label Elements

According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)
Hazard pictograms:

Signal words
Danger
Warning

Hazard statements
H317 – May cause skin irritation
H335 – May cause respiratory irritation
H372 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (relates possible lung damage if exposed to respirable silica).

Precautionary statements
P261 – Avoid breathing dust
P281 – Use personal protective equipment as required (see Section 8)

2.3. Other hazards

2.3.1. 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. Some sand aggregates are unsuitable for sand blasting operations as they may break down, producing respirable dust containing quartz. The quartz content of the product will vary and is related to the type of mineral deposit from which the aggregate is produced. Advice on the quartz content and other chemical information is available from the supplying unit.

3. Composition/information of ingredients

Produced from naturally occurring rock or sand and gravel mineral deposits.
Respirable dust may be released during processing, handling and use of natural aggregates, particularly through crushing, drilling, cutting, loading and unloading of bulk aggregates, or if the aggregate is supplied as a fine powder.

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If inhaled in excessive quantities over a prolonged period or extended period, respirable dust can constitute a long-term health hazard.
All dusts are hazardous and in line with the COSHH regulations 2002 workplace exposure limits are in place.
The mineral composition and characteristics of the aggregate will depend on the type of mineral deposit from which the aggregate is produced. Further information on the composition, including free silica (quartz) content is available from the supplying unit. In general, quartzite, sandstone, sand & gravel will have the highest levels of quartz.

Hazardous ingredients:

Substance name	E C No	%	CLP Classification
Crystalline Silica*	238-878-4	Variable	H372; STOT RE1

4. First Aid measures

Inhalation

Immediately remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulties are experienced, seek medical attention.

Skin contact

Wash with water. Prolonged contact may cause irritation. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical attention.

Eye contact

Do not rub eyes, as the material is abrasive and may scratch the surface of the eye. Immediately and thoroughly irrigate with eye wash solution or clean water. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion

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

5. Fire fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Not applicable

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Not applicable

5.2 Special exposure hazards in fire

None

5.3 Special Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters

Not applicable

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions

Avoid breathing in dust. Keep dust out of eyes. See Section 8 for guidance on personal protective equipment. See Section 7 for guidance on handling the product.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Natural aggregates are inert, but dust and fine particles should be prevented from entering watercourses and drains. Deposition of dust on vegetation and surrounding property should be avoided controlling the release of dust at source.

6.3 Methods for cleaning

Avoid dry sweeping, which creates dust. Use vacuum cleaning where practicable, or suppress dust using water sprays before cleaning up.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

The product should be handled to minimise the creation of airborne dust. Conveyor systems should be fitted with covers to minimise wind whipping. Very fine, dry material should be conveyed in an enclosed system.

Water sprays and/or local exhaust ventilation and filtration should be used as required to minimise generation of dust. Manual handling of the product should be avoided where possible. If manual handling is necessary, full account should be taken of the Manual Handling Regulations.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

The product should be stored to minimise the creation of airborne dust. Bulk aggregate containing fine material (<3mm) should not be stored in the open unless it is conditioned with water. Stockpiles should be sited to avoid wind-whipping where possible. Storage bays should be fitted with 3 sides and the aggregate stored below the level of the sides to avoid wind-whipping.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Exposure control limits

Total dust	W.E.L	10mg/m³	8 hours	T.W.A
Respirable dust	W.E.L	4mg/m³	8 hours	T.W.A
Respirable Quartz (Crystalline Silica SiO_2)	W.E.L	0.1mg/m³	8 hours	T.W.A

W.E.L = Workplace Exposure Limit
T.W.A = Time Weighted Average

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8.2 Exposure controls
Dust should be controlled by containment, suppression and extraction/ filtration where possible.
Regular monitoring should be undertaken to identify where people may be exposed to respirable dust so that further measures can be implemented to reduce exposure.

	**Respiratory Protection:** Suitable respiratory protection should be used to protect against inhalation of dust, and to ensure exposure is below the Workplace Exposure Levels given at the start of this section.
	**Hand Protection:** Gloves should be worn to avoid abrasion of the skin when handling the product. Wear waterproof gloves if the product is wet.
	**Eye Protection:** Goggles / Safety Glasses should be worn if there is a risk of product entering the eyes (including dust).
	**Skin Protection:** Overalls to protect skin and clothes. The use of skin barrier cream is also recommended. Hands should be washed thoroughly before handling or eating food or drink.

9. Physical chemical properties
Prevent asphalt from entering watercourses, ditches and drains.

Appearance	Granular solid
Odour	None
pH	Various
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 determined
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Relative density	Above 2.0
Water solubility	Dependent on rock type
Fat solubility	Not determined

10. Chemical stability and reactivity
10.1 Reactivity
No known reactivity under standard usage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
None.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
None.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Acids (for aggregates containing CaCO3 & MgCO3)

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Limestone aggregates may react with acid groundwater to release carbon dioxide gas, which may build up in confined spaces to hazardous concentrations.

11. Toxicological information
Inhalation
If inhaled over a prolonged or extended period, respirable dust from natural aggregate can lead to respiratory system damage and disease. Respirable crystalline silica has been associated with lung disease silicosis.
Skin Contact
Prolonged contact with skin may cause irritation and dryness, which may lead to dermatitis.
Eye Contact
Particles of grit or dust from natural aggregates may irritate and scratch eyes.
Ingestion
Unlikely to cause any problems.

12. Ecological information
When used and disposed of as intended, no adverse environmental effects are foreseen. Aggregates are naturally occurring, inert minerals and do not pose a significant ecological hazard.

12.1 Toxicity
Not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Aggregates are resistant to degradation and will persist in the environment.

12.3 Bioaccumuative potential
Not applicable.

12.4 Mobility in Soil
Not applicable.

13. Disposal consideration
Safe Handling of Residues / Waste Product
Natural aggregates are classed as 'inert' but should be disposed of in accordance with local and national legal requirements. Natural aggregates can be readily reused or recycled.

14. Transport information
Special Carriage Requirements
None – not classified as dangerous for transport.
Open vehicles should be sheeted or loads conditioned with water to avoid dust nuisance.

15. Regulatory information
This Material Safety Datasheet has been prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/ legislation specific to the substance
- Health & Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 (As amended)
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- HSE Guidance Note EH40 2005 (Fourth edition 2020)
- PPE Regulations 1992
- HSE Crystalline Silica EH59
- Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations (CLP) EC1272/2008

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance by the supplier.

16. Other information
16.1 Training Advice
Wear and use of PPE.

16.2 Recommended Uses and Applications
Industrial and construction applications.

16.3 Abbreviations and Acronyms
COSHH - Control of substances hazardous to Health
CLP - Classification, labelling and packaging (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency
FFP - Filtering facepiece against particles (disposable)
MSDS - Material safety Data Sheet
PPE - Personal Protective equipment
REACH - Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals
RPE - Respiratory protective equipment
TWA - Time weighted average
WEL - Workplace exposure limit

16.4 Further Information
Contact Product Technical Support at Hanson UK using the details given in Section 1.

Further copies of this Material Safety Data Sheet may be obtained from Hanson UK.

17. Disclaimer
The information in this Material Safety Data Sheet was believed to be correct at the time of issue. It does not, however give assurances of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights.

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 Material 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 safety precautions when using this product.

The product is to be used exclusively for the applications named in the technical leaflet or in the processing instructions. The receiver of our product is singularly responsible for adhering to existing laws and regulations.