
CREST SAFETY DATA SHEET & HANDLING INFORMATION FOR CONCRETE ROOF TILES (all formats)

These products are NOT classified as hazardous for conveyance and supply however the following information may be of assistance to people handling packs, packaging and tile products.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE & COMPANY

Concrete Roofing Tiles, their fittings and accessories.

Company Name & Address;

Crest Brick Slate & Tile Ltd (t/a Crest Building Products).
Howdenshire Way, Knedlington Road, Howden,
East Yorkshire DN14 7HZ. Tel: 01430 432667.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

All concrete products when machined mechanically or by hand tools will release dust, which may contain quartz (crystalline silica) particles. Inhalation of high concentrations of dust may irritate the airways. Dust may also cause irritation of the eyes and/or the skin. Inhalation of dust containing quartz (crystalline silica), in particular the fine (respirable size) dust fraction, in high concentrations and/or over prolonged periods of exposure and time can lead to lung disease (silicosis) and an increased risk of lung cancer.

COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Concrete Tiles are manufactured from sand containing a quantity of quartz (crystalline silica) and cement, various pigments, additives, mixtures and water. Paint, granules and acrylic may be applied to provide a decorative coating/finish.

FIRST AID MEASURES

There are no specific measures or requirements when using concrete roofing products other than the appropriate and prompt treatment of minor injuries.

Damage to skin: Wash with water and apply sterile dressing.

Dust in mouth or eyes: Rinse with potable water or eyewash until foreign particles are removed. Do not rub eyes.

Inhalation: If cutting with mechanical cutter and dust is inhaled, irritation and coughing may result. Move to fresh air. Drink potable water to ease. Wear a suitable mask as long term inhalation of silica in brick dust can be harmful to health.

Accidents: Where products strike or crush parts of a persons body, they should be referred to a suitably qualified medical practitioner immediately. In all cases of doubt or where symptoms persist, medical advice should be sought and suitable professional treatment provided.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

The core concrete product is not flammable, however the painted surfaces of concrete products will burn if heated fiercely but will extinguish on removal of the ignition source. No special fire fighting procedures or extinguishing media's are required to deal with such burning products. The thermal decomposition of acrylics used both in production and surface coatings may yield toxic monomer fumes. In this case appropriate action must be taken. Packaging may be flammable: Extinguish with water or foam.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

No special measures required.

HANDLING & STORAGE

Straps should be cut by wire cutters and not burst by the application of levered pressure. When cutting the straps, the operative should stand to the side of the strap being cut and not in line with that strap as these can 'fly' when cut. When straps are cut, protective footwear and overalls should also be worn because product could possibly fall from the pack, particularly if the pack has been subjected to irregular handling or storage. To prevent injury from falling tiles, each end of the pack should be supported prior to the cutting of the straps/banding. Packs should not be lifted by polythene or plastic banding alone, but by correctly positioned forks of the handling machinery used. Tile packs should be stored on dry level ground no more than 2 packs high whilst pallets containing fittings should not be stacked at all. Attention should be given to the weight of some of the tiles or packs of tiles when being handled.

Personal injury due to strains and ruptures can then be avoided if the requirements of The Manual Handling Operations Regulations are followed and implemented. All site personnel must stand well clear of packs when they are being lifted or moved.

If it is considered necessary to store a pack of roof tiles above ground level, it should only be placed on a suitably designed staging with guard rails to prevent any tiles falling to lower working areas.

EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace exposure limits: Under the COSHH Regulations, the Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) for respirable silica is 0.1mg/m³. The only reliable way to ascertain the levels of individual exposure during cutting is to carry out detailed personal monitoring and work in a well ventilated area.

Respiratory protection: Wear suitable face mask when cutting. A suitable respirator or disposable mask meeting BS EN 149 (Specification For Filtering Half Masks To Protect Against Particles) is recommended. The use of appropriate respiratory protection by those working near to the dry cutting operation should be considered.

Skin protection: Dust may cause skin irritation.

Hand protection: Wear suitable gloves to avoid abrasion. When handling wet tiles, impervious PVC or Nitrile gloves should be worn to avoid tiles slipping from grasp.

Eye protection: Wear suitable safety goggles when cutting.

Ear protection: Suitable ear defenders should be worn by everyone in the vicinity of mechanical cutting machines.

Crest COSHH Concrete Roof Tiles and Fittings Handling Document

Continued from overleaf...

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Concrete roof tiles are inert and solid when supplied. The aggregates used in their production are obtained from natural deposits consisting of various minerals including that of crystalline silica. The cement used is predominately made up of calcium silicate and calcium aluminate. The pigments used in production are mainly iron oxide, although other oxides may be present in varying quantities.

STABILITY & REACTIVITY

All components stable under normal conditions.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Components are non toxic.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not classified as environmentally hazardous.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

As per local authority requirements. Redundant packing materials should be gathered together daily and placed in waste disposal skips for removal to an approved tip or landfill site. The burning of any packaging materials is not normally permitted on sites; some plastic materials may give off harmful fumes. If permission is granted for the burning of wooden pallets, great care must be exercised to ensure that environmental pollution controls are not contravened. Advice on the preferred methods from the local authority waste disposal officer is recommended.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No special toxicological requirements.

Suitable offloading equipment is required.

OFF LOADING: These packs may be delivered on disposable wooden pallets and/or they may be held together in units by plastic straps. In both cases, the products may also be contained by a plastic shrink-wrap. All personnel involved in the handling of packs should be made aware that straps could snap in certain circumstances, allowing the products to fall:

AVOID abnormal shocks to the packs.

AVOID sliding one pack against any other pack.

BE AWARE straps can deteriorate over a period of time.

The strapping, if provided must never be used to lift packs. Only use the holes in the packs or pallets provided. It is recommended that suitable handling forks should have a width of 90mm and be 1100mm long; it is also recommended that grabs should only be used on solid or protected packs to allow this lifting without damage to the product.

OTHER INFORMATION

In accordance with the Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations, employers must carry out a proper risk assessment to ensure the health and safety of both their employees and non-employees who may be affected by their undertaking when using these products.

Repetitive handling of any product including roofing tiles can give rise to Upper Limb Disorders such as muscular strains and sprains. Specialist help should be sought for anyone involved in this type of work.

This sheet does not constitute an assessment of workplace risk. Refer to HSE for guidance on working at height, mechanical and manual lifting and use of powered tools on sites. Personal Protective Equipment at Work PPE I25.

National Legislation should always be followed:

Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations, Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations, Manual Handling Operations Regulations, HSE Guidance Note EH40 (Workplace Exposure Limits), HSE Guidance Note EH44 (Dust – General Principles of Protection), HSE Guidance Note EH59/2 (Respiratory Crystalline Silica). HSE - Chemical Hazard Alert Notice (CHAN) 35 Respirable Crystalline Silica.



IT IS THE CUSTOMERS RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN RELEVANT TECHNICAL DATA ON ALL MATERIALS TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THESE PRODUCTS.

for product details and info sheets please visit our website;

www.crest-bst.co.uk