COSHH ASSESSMENT

Task	Use of Mortar (Ready mix and Silo)		
Area / Location	Domis: Viadux 2	**ASSESSMENT No**	003
Assessed by:	D Rossi	**Date**	05.08.2025
Title	Director	**Review date**	As required

Signal Word	**DANGER**

The Substance – Hazard Identification
Please denote the properties of the substances used in the task



2

First Aid Requirements
Details to be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet

Exposure Via	First Aid Treatment
Inhalation	If concrete dust is inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulties or inflammation are experienced, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Remove to fresh air. If person is conscious, rinse out mouth and give water to drink. Seek medical advice.
Skin Contact	Where skin contact occurs with wet concrete, either directly or through saturated clothing, the concrete must be washed off immediately with soap and water. If wet concrete 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
General advice	No further advice given

4.1

The effects of the substance on the body.
Take into account any changes in the substances state, during the task

Substance(s) Used In Task (List below)	**Nature of Hazard(s) Associated with Substance** Detail the effect of the substance on the body throughout the duration of its use and changing states.
Mortar	Skin - Alkali burns, a form of skin ulceration, may result from contact with freshly mixed concrete. Contact with strongly alkaline solutions such as concrete can initially cause nerve damage. Chemical burns may occur without the person being aware because they do not feel any pain. Contact with wet cement mixes such as wet concrete can cause skin disease. Irritant contact dermatitis is caused by the combination of the wetness, alkalinity, and abrasiveness of the ready-mixed concrete. Allergic contact dermatitis may be caused by individual sensitivity to chromium compounds in cement.
Mortar	Eyes - Wet concrete in contact with eyes can cause irritation, inflammation, or serious alkali burns, which may lead to blindness.
Mortar	Ingestion - Swallowing small amounts of fresh concrete is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger amounts can cause irritation of the stomach and intestines.
Mortar	Inhalation - Wet concrete is not likely to create dust, but respirable dust may be released by the surface treatment and cutting or drilling of hardened concrete. 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.

4.2

COSHH ASSESSMENT

Source, Duration and Risk of Exposure
Identify at what stage of the task the exposure will happen and how. E.g. Inhalation of Rock wool fibres whilst opening bag.

Substance(s)	**Source(s) of Exposure** (include route of entry)	**Duration of Exposure** (Min / Hrs)	**Risk from Exposure** (High, Med, Low)
Mortar	Skin contact with wet mortar on hands or splashes to forearms or face while transferring from the tub to the wheelbarrow or directly to the finished place.	2 hours	High
Mortar	Skin contact with hands or forearms while applying the wet mortar.	1 hour	High
Mortar	Eye contact with dried mortar from clothes	1 Min	Low
Mortar	Exposure to skin, eyes and ingestion following use due to poor hygiene.	6-8 Hours	Low

Emergency and Disposal
Detail the requirements to deal with accidental release and disposal of the substance.

Accidental release	Prevent wet concrete from entering watercourses, ditches, and drains. Clean up any spillage before the concrete hardens, using suction or mechanical removal methods.	6.1
Disposal	Hardened concrete is classed as non-hazardous and 'inert' but should be disposed of in accordance with local and national legal requirements. Hardened concrete can be readily recycled.	13
Fire Fighting	Concrete 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	5.1

Control Measures
Identify actions to eliminate the hazard, substitute the hazardous for the less harmful, engineering control, competency or specific PPE required.

Dust caused by cutting or drilling hardened concrete should be controlled by containment, suppression, and extraction/ filtration where possible.	7
Avoid skin and eye contact. Wet concrete can cause serious alkali burns if in direct contact with skin or eyes. Contact with concrete may also cause skin disease by the combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the ready-mixed concrete. Allergic contact dermatitis may be caused by individual sensitivity to chromium compounds which may occur in cement.	
Do not sit or kneel on wet, un-hardened concrete without wearing the correct personal protective equipment.	
Where concrete enters boots or gloves, or saturates clothing, the article should be removed immediately and washed before further use.	
Ready-mixed concrete is normally used upon receipt. However, the hardening process of ready-mixed concrete can be delayed by the use of additions and/ or admixtures, extending the period during which the precautions given in this data sheet should continue to be taken and during which time access by unauthorised persons should be prevented.	

PPE Requirements



- Impermeable gloves should be worn
- Eye protection should be worn to prevent the product entering the eyes
- Overalls and/or long-sleeved jackets and full-length trousers should be worn to protect skin from contact with wet concrete. Outer clothing should be waterproof if contact with wet concrete is likely. Wear impermeable boots to protect feet. Safety wellington boots should be worn If working with wet concrete, with waterproof trousers pulled over them to help prevent concrete entering the boots. If concrete 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.

8.2

COSHH ASSESSMENT

- Respiratory protection is not usually required when working with wet concrete, If work creates dust (e.g. when cutting or drilling hardened concrete), 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.

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.

Authorised by The Responsible Manager	**Name:**	**Signed:**	**Dated:**

COSHH ASSESSMENT

Task	Working with dusts containing high levels of Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS)		
Area / Location	Domis: Viadux	**ASSESSMENT No**	002
Assessed by:	D Rossi	**Date**	08.08.2025
Title	Director	**Review date**	As required

Signal Word	Danger

2

The Substance – Hazard Identification
Please denote the properties of the substances used in the task



- Acute toxicity, very toxic (fatal), toxic etc. Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure (Category 1)

First Aid Requirements
Details to be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet

4.1

Exposure Via	**First Aid Treatment**
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water
Skin Contact	Wash gently and thoroughly with water and nonabrasive soap.
Eye Contact	Rinse with water. Ensure to remove contact lens before rinsing.
General advice	

The effects of the substance on the body.
Take into account any changes in the substances state, during the task

4.2

Substance(s) Used In Task (List below)	**Nature of Hazard(s) Associated with Substance** Detail the effect of the substance on the body throughout the duration of its use and changing states.
Dusts containing RCS	May cause damage to lung through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation
Dusts containing RCS	May cause cancer by inhalation
Dusts containing RCS	Toxic by inhalation
Dusts containing RCS	Long term respiratory exposure to airborne respirable crystalline silica may result in silicosis which is a disabling respiratory disease and decreased pulmonary function.

Source, Duration and Risk of Exposure
Identify at what stage of the task the exposure will happen and how. E.g. Inhalation of Rock wool fibres whilst opening bag.

Substance(s)	**Source(s) of Exposure** (include route of entry)	**Duration of Exposure** (Min / Hrs)	**Risk from Exposure** (High, Med, Low)
Dusts containing RCS	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst carrying out grinding and chiselling of stone.	Up to 6 Hrs (approx)	high
Dusts containing RCS	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst brushing up a heavily contaminated work area.	Up to 2 Hrs (approx)	high
Dusts containing RCS	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst using circular saws.	Up to 6 Hrs (approx)	med
Dusts containing RCS	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst using Frame saw.	Up to 8 Hrs (approx)	Med

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Dusts containing RCS	Inhaling airborne particulates that are transferred by re-circulation from contaminated clothing.	Up to 8 Hrs (approx)	med	
Dusts containing RCS	Irritation to the skin and eyes from contact with airborne particulates from all of the above.	Up to 8 Hrs (approx)	med	

Emergency and Disposal Detail the requirements to deal with accidental release and disposal of the substance.		
Accidental release	Wet swab spilled material; scrape up into sealable container and label. Recommended handling in ventilated cupboard with the extracted air filtered through high efficiency particulate filters (HEPA).	6.1
Disposal	Dispose in containers.	13
Fire Fighting	N/A.	5.1

Control Measures Identify actions to eliminate the hazard, substitute the hazardous for the less harmful, engineering control, competency or specific PPE required.	7
Use water suppression equipment where possible when grinding sawing and cutting.	
The work area is to be well ventilated; this may require the use of ventilation equipment. Note consideration must be taken of the effects of the ventilated dust on others. The extraction booths must be operating and fully functional	
Vacuum off or swill off the stone debris rather than blowing it off	
Practice good personal hygiene procedures. Wash hands and arms thoroughly before eating or taking drinks.	
Eating, drinking and smoking are prohibited in the work area, operatives must ensure that they wash prior to breaks and at the end of shift.	
Ensure hot running water and cleaning materials are always available for people likely to be exposed to high dust levels.	
Operatives are to avoid wearing cotton or woollen clothing	
Areas to be sectioned and curtained to avoid exposure to other site users.	
Air flow to the masks is to be checked on a regular basis, masks are to be maintained in a clean condition and stored in clean containers away from the work area	
Operatives to only cut out for a maximum continuous duration of 1 hour. Work that requires a longer duration will require breaks every hour where the operative is to leave the work area as per the procedures listed below to remove the mask and check the filters.	
Eye wash stations should be located in close proximity to the work area.	
Operatives are to be trained in the correct use of all PPE and dust suppression/extraction equipment.	
Operatives likely to encounter stone dusts containing RSC should be placed under health surveillance.	
Operatives are to wear PPE identified including FFP3 Air Fed masks with filters	

PPE Requirements	8.2
	
• Protective eyewear • Coveralls - Overalls that can be removed at the end of the working day should be supplied to persons likely to be exposed to levels of dust. • Disposable/Half face Respirator with FFP3 dust filters	

Authorised by The Responsible Manager	**Name:**	**Signed:**	**Dated:**

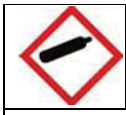
COSHH ASSESSMENT

COSHH ASSESSMENT

Task	**Dusts (General Building)**		
Area / Location	Domis: Viadux 2	**ASSESSMENT No**	COSHH 001
Assessed By	D Rossi	**Date**	05.08.2025
Title	Director	**Review date**	As required
Signal Word		Warning	

The Substance – Hazard Identification

Please denote the properties of the substances used in the task

			 X	
Corrosive (causes severe skin burns and eye damage), serious eye damage	**Respiratory sensitiser, mutagen, carcinogen, reproductive toxicity, systemic target organ toxicity, aspiration hazard**	**Acute toxicity, Very toxic (fatal), Toxic etc**	**Harmful skin irritation, serious eye irritation**	**Harmful to the Environment**
				
Flammable gasses, liquids, solids, aerosols, organic peroxides, self-reactive, pyrophoric, self-heating etc	**Explosive, self reactive, organic peroxide**	**oxidising gases, liquids, solids**	**Gasses under pressure**	

First Aid Requirements

Details to be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet

Exposure Via	First Aid Treatment
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air.
Ingestion	N/A.
Skin Contact	Wash the skin to remove the contaminant.
Eye Contact	Wash eyes to remove contaminant, seek medical advice if problems persist.
General advice	

The effects of the substance on the body.

Take into account any changes in the substances state, during the task

Substance (s) Used In Task (List below)	Nature of Hazard(s) Associated with Substance Detail the effect of the substance on the body throughout the duration of its use and changing states.
General Dust	Irritation to the eyes on contact with dust.
General Dust	Significant exposure to the skin can cause irritation.
General Dust	Inhalation of large quantities may cause irritation to nose and lungs.
General Dust	Long term repeated exposure may lead to bronchial diseases.

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Source, Duration and Risk of Exposure
Identify at what stage of the task the exposure will happen and how. E.g. Inhalation of Rock wool fibres whilst opening bag.

Substance(s)	Source(s) of Exposure (include route of entry)	Duration of Exposure (Min / Hrs)	Risk from Exposure (High, Med, Low)
General Dust	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst carrying out demolition and brick removal.	Up to 6 Hrs	high
General Dust	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst brushing up a heavily contaminated work area.	Up to 2 Hrs	med
General Dust	Inhaling airborne particulates that are transferred by re-circulation from contaminated clothing.	Up to 8 Hrs	med
General Dust	Irritation to the skin and eyes from contact with airborne particulates from all of the above.	Up to 8 Hrs	med

Emergency and Disposal
Detail the requirements to deal with accidental release and disposal of the substance.

Accidental release	Clean up at earliest opportunity to prevent recirculation of the contaminant.
Disposal	Dispose as general waste.
Fire Fighting	N/A.

Control Measures
Identify actions to eliminate the hazard, substitute the hazardous for the less harmful, engineering control, competency or specific PPE required.

Control Measure(s) required to work safely	Completed
Use water suppression equipment where possible when grinding and cutting.	
Damp down the dust on the floor prior to brushing.	
The work area is well ventilated through natural ventilation. Note consideration must be taken of the effects of the ventilated dust on others. Pay particular attention to the site boundary.	
Disposable overalls and FFP3 disposable dust masks are to be worn whilst carrying out work that will expose to high levels of contamination, demolition, brushing up heavily contaminated rooms, brushing up poorly ventilated rooms, prolonged use of tools.	
Practice good personal hygiene procedures. Wash hands and arms thoroughly before eating or taking drinks.	
Ensure hot running water and cleaning materials are always available for people likely to be exposed to high dust levels.	
General overalls that can be removed at the end of the working day should be supplied to persons likely to be exposed to levels of dust.	

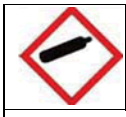
Authorised by The Responsible Manager	Name:	Signed:	Dated:

COSHH ASSESSMENT

Task	Use of Hydrated Lime		
Area / Location	Viadux 2	**ASSESSMENT No**	004
Assessed By	D Rossi	**Date**	05.08.2025
Title	Director	**Review date**	As required
Signal Word		Danger	

The Substance – Hazard Identification

Please denote the properties of the substances used in the task

 X **Corrosive (causes severe skin burns and eye damage), serious eye damage**	 **Respiratory sensitiser, mutagen, carcinogen, reproductive toxicity, systemic target organ toxicity, aspiration hazard**	 **Acute toxicity, Very toxic (fatal), Toxic etc**	 X **Harmful skin irritation, serious eye irritation**	 **Harmful to the Environment**
 **Flammable gasses, liquids, solids, aerosols, organic peroxides, self-reactive, pyrophoric, self-heating etc**	 **Explosive, self reactive, organic peroxide**	 **oxidising gases, liquids, solids**	 **Gasses under pressure**	

First Aid Requirements

Details to be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet

Exposure Via	First Aid Treatment
Inhalation	Move source of dust or move person to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water and drink plenty of water afterwards. Do NOT induce vomiting, obtain medical attention.
Skin Contact	Carefully and gently brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
Eye Contact	If in eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
General advice	Ensure that the above specified PPE is worn and that all staff are informed of the risks; control measures and precautions required when working with the substance. Ensure that adequate supervision is provided at all times.

The effects of the substance on the body.

Take into account any changes in the substances state, during the task

Substance (s) Used In Task (List below)	**Nature of Hazard(s) Associated with Substance** Detail the effect of the substance on the body throughout the duration of its use and changing states.
Lime mortar – mixing, application. Eye Contact	Eye contact with the product may cause serious and potentially permanent eye damage.
Lime mortar – mixing, application. Skin Contact	Prolonged contact with the product in its dry state can also have an irritant effect on moist skin. Contact with skin may cause skin irritation, dermatitis or other serious skin damage.
Lime mortar – mixing, application. Inhalation	Inhalation - Wet mix is not likely to create dust, but respirable dust may be released during mixing. If inhaled in excessive quantities over a prolonged

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	period or extended period, respirable dust can constitute a long-term health hazard. Dusts containing Respirable Crystalline Silica 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.

Source, Duration and Risk of Exposure
Identify at what stage of the task the exposure will happen and how. E.g. Inhalation of Rock wool fibres whilst opening bag.

Substance(s)	Source(s) of Exposure (include route of entry)	Duration of Exposure (Min / Hrs)	Risk from Exposure (High, Med, Low)
Lime Mortar	Skin contact with wet mortar on hands or splashes to forearms or face while transferring from the tub to the wheelbarrow or directly to the finished place.	1 hr	High
Lime Mortar	Skin contact with hands or forearms while applying the wet mortar.	1 hour	High
Lime Mortar	Eye contact with dried mortar from clothes	1 min	Med
Lime Mortar	Exposure to skin, eyes and ingestion following use due to poor hygiene.	4 hours	Med

Emergency and Disposal
Detail the requirements to deal with accidental release and disposal of the substance.

Accidental release	Spillages should be contained and cleaned up using a proprietary spill kit/absorbent pads or brushed up dry using a shovel. These should then be placed into a suitable container for disposal. .
Disposal	Dispose of waste containers etc as normal builders waste via a licensed waste contractor.
Fire Fighting	No smoking to be permitted in the vicinity of the works. No hot works to be allowed in the vicinity of the works.
Storage	Store in a dry, well ventilated and secure store. Always store upright with the top firmly secured. Protect from extremes of temperature

Control Measures
Identify actions to eliminate the hazard, substitute the hazardous for the less harmful, engineering control, competency or specific PPE required.

Control Measure(s) required to work safely	Completed
Ensure that the work area is well ventilated at all times.	
Work areas to be segregated and curtained with LEV on place creating negative pressure atmosphere within to reduce dust exposure.	
Consider additional monitoring if this product is to be used within a confined space.	
Provide additional monitoring where young or inexperienced workers are carrying out the works.	
Eye protection (Goggles) should be worn at all times when handling product to prevent entering the eyes.	
Overalls and/or long-sleeved jackets and full-length trousers should be worn to protect skin from contact with wet lime mortar.	
Outer clothing should be waterproof if contact with wet mortar likely	

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Wear impermeable boots to protect feet, with waterproof trousers pulled over them to help prevent concrete entering the boots. If lime mortar 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.			
FFP3 Mask to be work with face fit cert conducted.			
 FFP3 Mask to be work with face fit cert conducted.			
Authorised by The Responsible Manager	**Name:**	**Signed:**	**Dated:**