

Neutralite

Safety Solution

- **Reduces dryness**
- **Neutralizes alkalis**



- **Reduces chromium**
- **Aids healing**

Neutralite's job is to neutralize and render harmless the irritants and allergens which are found in products that contain cement. These ingredients are the ones that cause those who come in contact with cement to experience a variety of skin problems. With use a significant reduction of dryness irritation should be noticed immediately. Most users report drastic improvement of skin rashes by the next day. If Neutralite does not clear up rashes quickly, there is a good chance chromium sensitivity has already occurred. In this case, discontinue use and see a doctor immediately.

Neutralite Safety Solution is a decontaminant and a prevention tool. While Neutralite does promote healing, it is not a medicine. It can only be sprayed on external skin. May cause eye irritation. If eye contact is made, flush with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes.

Neutralite Safety Solution comes in 32-ounce spray bottles. Bottles contain a premeasured amount of NSS crystals. Simply add clean water to crystals to form Neutralite Safety Solution.

Neutralite Safety Solution is a specially formulated buffering/neutralizing product that can safely stop the occurrence of chronic and acute cement dermatitis. It can also reduce hexavalent chromium to undetectable limits, therefore reducing the chance for allergic sensitization.

Easy to use:

Neutralite should be "drench" sprayed on skin after contact with wet cement. For best results, rinse off excess concrete before application.

Allow Neutralite to dry on skin. Application should be made as soon as possible after contact. Time is important; do not allow concrete "juices" to soak into the skin.

Any concrete-soaked clothing should be removed immediately, rinsed, and sprayed with Neutralite Safety Solution.

There are four basic categories of cement contact dermatitis

Dryness Irritation:

Portland Cement is hygroscopic by nature. This means it readily takes up and retains moisture. Anyone who comes in skin contact with wet cement will experience dryness. Symptoms of dryness irritation may include dry skin, scaling, itchiness, burning, and redness. These conditions normally subside after thorough decontamination and moisturizing. Dryness irritation can be a prelude to more serious contact dermatitis.

Acute Irritant Contact Dermatitis:

Irritant contact dermatitis can be caused by skin exposure to wet cement. Damage may occur with a one-time exposure (an acute effect) or over a period of weeks or years (a chronic effect).



Acute contact dermatitis is caused by over exposure to high pH alkalis found in wet cement. Damage to skin may occur within a matter of minutes to a matter of hours. Short-term exposure (minutes) may cause itchy, reddened, inflamed conditions on affected areas. Prolonged exposure (hours) can literally dissolve skin tissue and necessitate lengthy medical procedures, including skin grafting.

Acute cement burns are more likely to occur with the casual user of concrete. Inexperienced homeowners and alike are generally not aware of the extreme danger of overexposure to the high pH of wet concrete. However, even experienced workers can get concrete in boots and gloves. Many times finishers will inadvertently and unknowingly allow bleed water to saturate clothes. Unlike acids, cement alkalis do not produce heat or pain until it is too late. Never allow wet concrete to remain on skin or clothes for long periods of time.

Symptoms of acute irritant dermatitis include: blisters, dead or hardened skin, black or green skin, usually concentrated where exposure occurs.

Chronic Irritant Contact Dermatitis:

Studies show that 80% of concrete workers are affected by chronic irritant contact dermatitis.

Concrete workers naturally come in contact with wet concrete on a daily basis. Most workers are aware of cement burn dangers and take more precaution than the casual user. However, without the proper use of full personal protective equipment and practices, there will still be repeated incidental contact with problem-causing alkalis. Workers exposed daily to even mildly irritating substances are likely to develop serious skin problems.



One of the most common sources for high alkali contact is the job site tool wash bucket. The

level of pH in these buckets becomes dangerous after washing as little as one tool. Even clean, running water does little to remove residual alkali contaminants.

Symptoms of chronic irritant dermatitis include: stinging, burning, pain, itching, blisters, dead skin, scabs, scaling, fissures, redness, swelling, bumps (dry or with watery discharge), usually concentrated where exposure occurs.

Allergic Contact Dermatitis:

Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by absorption of particular elements or compounds into the skin. Water-soluble hexavalent chromium is one of these elements and is present in small amounts in Portland cement. Some of it comes from cement's raw materials, some from the cement manufacturing equipment. Hexavalent chromium is a known allergen to some people.

Studies suggest that from 5 to 15% of concrete workers will develop chromium allergies.

Over a period of weeks, or months or years, hexavalent chromium can be gradually absorbed into the skin. Once the body becomes sensitized to the chrome, even a very small amount can trigger a severe skin reaction. The problem area may appear much like acute and/or chronic irritant dermatitis. Once a concrete worker is sensitized, chances are they will be sensitized for their entire life.



Chromium-sensitized concrete workers are strongly urged to leave the trade.

Symptoms of allergic contact dermatitis are: stinging, burning, pain, itching, blisters, dead skin, scabs, scaling fissures, redness, swelling, bumps (dry or with watery discharge), usually concentrated where exposure occurs, but also occurring on other body parts.