## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name

**Synonyms** 

### e ORRCON SMARTCOTE PAINTED STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS

ORRCON NOPC(NO PAINT, OIL & CLEARTEC) STEEL HOLLOW SECTION • ORRCON SMARTCOTE PAINTED & CLEARCOTE STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS (FORMERLY) • PRIMER COATED STEEL CHS/RHS/SHS • PRIMER COATED STEEL PIPE • PRIMER COATED STEEL RHS/CHS.SHS • PRIMER COATED STEEL TUBE • PRIMER PAINTED STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS • PRIMER PAINTED STRUCTURAL STEEL PIPE AND TUBE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

| Uses | CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS • METAL |  |  |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|--|

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

| Supplier name | ORRCON MANUFACTURING PTY LTD                  |
|---------------|---|
| Address       | 121 Evans Rd, Salisbury, QLD, 4107, AUSTRALIA |
| Telephone     | 1300 677 266; 07 3274 0500                    |
| Fax           | 07 3274 0517                                  |
| Email         | info@orrcon.com.au                            |
| Website       | http://www.orrconsteel.com.au                 |

### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency

### (07) 3274 0694

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

### 2.2 GHS Label elements

No signal word, pictograms, hazard or precautionary statements have been allocated.

### 2.3 Other hazards

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient      | CAS Number | EC Number | Content   |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| STEEL           | -          | -         | >99%      |
| ACRYLIC COATING | -          | -         | Remainder |

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation Skin If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.IngestionFor advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If

swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases/ fumes (metal oxides) during welding operation. Hot metal may cause fire in contact with combustible materials.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

No fire or explosion hazard exists.

### 5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

If spilt, collect and reuse where possible.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Store flat in load designed for racking.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

| Ingredient                      | Reference |     | TWA   |     | STEL  |  |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|--|
| Ingredient                      | Kelerence | ppm | mg/m³ | ppm | mg/m³ |  |
| Iron oxide fume (Fe2O3) (as Fe) | SWA [AUS] |     | 5     |     |       |  |



### **Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

#### PPE

| Eye / Face  | Wear a welding helmet.  |
|-------------|---|
| Hands       | Wear leather or welding gloves.   |
| Body        | Wear coveralls and a leather apron and leather boots.   |
| Respiratory | Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator. If using product in a confined area, wear an Air-line respirator. |



### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance                | COLOURED SOLID |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Odour                     | SLIGHT ODOUR   |
| Flammability              | NON FLAMMABLE  |
| Flash point               | NOT RELEVANT   |
| Boiling point             | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Melting point             | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Evaporation rate          | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| рН                        | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Vapour density            | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Relative density          | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Solubility (water)        | INSOLUBLE      |
| Vapour pressure           | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Upper explosion limit     | NOT RELEVANT   |
| Lower explosion limit     | NOT RELEVANT   |
| Partition coefficient     | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Autoignition temperature  | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Decomposition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Viscosity                 | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Explosive properties      | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Oxidising properties      | NOT AVAILABLE  |
| Odour threshold           | NOT AVAILABLE  |

### **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation is not expected to occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Contact with combustible materials (wood, paper, oil). Contamination with moisture.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites) and acids (e.g. nitric acid).

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

### **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Welding fumes may be harmful if inhaled. Health hazards associated with welding, other than those related to fumes and gases, include electric shock, burns due to hot metal splashes, eye and skin effects of ultraviolet and infra-red radiation, effects of radiant heat, and effects of noise, for example, plasma arc welding and arc-air gouging process.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

| Ingredient                  |  | Oral LD50                    | Dermal LD50                 | Inhalation LC50            |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| STEEL                       |  | 30000 mg/kg (rat)            |                             |                            |
| Skin                        | Exposure to fumes evolved r burns.   | may cause irritation and dis | colouration. Contact with h | ot material may cause skin |
| Еуе                         | Where generated (e.g. durir may occur. Contact with hot  |                              |                             | ayed effect) and blindness |
| Sensitisation               | Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.   |                              |                             |                            |
| Mutagenicity                | Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.  |                              |                             |                            |
| Carcinogenicity             | Welding fume is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). Lung cancer is the most common form of human cancer. Positive associations have been observed with cancer of the kidney.  |                              |                             |                            |
| Reproductive                | Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.   |                              |                             |                            |
| STOT - single<br>exposure   | Over exposure to metal fumes may result in metal fume fever. Symptoms resemble influenza, and usually occur several hours after exposure and include a metallic or sweet taste, chills, thirst, fever, muscle aches, chest soreness, fatigue, gastro-intestinal pain, headache, nausea and vomiting. The symptoms usually subside within one to three days of exposure with no residual effect.  |                              |                             |                            |
| STOT - repeated<br>exposure | Symptoms associated with repeated exposure are specific to the individual welding fume and gas components. Repeated exposure to welding fume may result in pulmonary dysfunction. Long, continued exposure to welding fume containing iron oxide may lead to the deposition of iron oxide particles in the lungs. When present in sufficient quantities the deposition is detectable on chest x-rays and can result in a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis) |                              |                             |                            |
| Aspiration                  | Not classified as causing asp  | piration.                    |                             |                            |

### **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### 12.1 Toxicity

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

The product consists of inorganic compounds which are not biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on bioaccumulation.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Not applicable.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

None known.

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposalReuse where possible. No special precautions are normally required when handling this product.LegislationDispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

|                                | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 14.1 UN Number                 | None allocated.      | None allocated.            | None allocated.             |
| 14.2 Proper<br>Shipping Name   | None allocated.      | None allocated.            | None allocated.             |
| 14.3 Transport<br>hazard class | None allocated.      | None allocated.            | None allocated.             |
| 14.4 Packing Group             | None allocated.      | None allocated.            | None allocated.             |

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code None allocated.

### **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison scheduleA poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the<br/>Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).ClassificationsSafe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and<br/>Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

### Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Additional information

WELDING (1): Due to the diversity of welding techniques, processes, materials used, nature of the surface being welded and the presence of contaminants, the fumes & gases associated with welding will vary in composition and quantity. When assessing a welding process, the toxic fumes generated may not only be associated with the parent metal, filler wire or electrode. The welding/cutting arc may generate nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide & other gases, whilst UV radiation emitted from some arcs generates ozone. Ozone may irritate mucous membranes and cause pulmonary oedema & haemorrhage. Shielding gases (e.g. carbon dioxide and inert gases i.e. argon and helium) in high concentrations, in confined spaces, may reduce oxygen in the atmosphere to dangerous levels, resulting in possible asphyxiation.

WELDING (2): In addition to complying with individual exposure standards for specific contaminants, where current manual welding processes are used, the fume concentration inside the welder's helmet should not exceed 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ( unless otherwise classified) when collected in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3853.1: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter and AS 3853.2: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of gases. Airway irritation and metal fume fever are the most common acute effects from welding fumes. Reported to cause reduced sperm quality in welders.

WELDING (3): Other gases and fumes associated with welding processes include: Inert shielding gases (e.g. argon, carbon dioxide, helium) which may reduce the atmospheric oxygen content in poorly ventilated areas. UV-radiation and Infra-Red radiation may decompose chlorinated degreasing agents to form highly toxic and irritating phosgene gas. This may occur if a metal has been degreased but inadequately dried or when vapours from a nearby degreasing bath enter the welding zone.

WELDING (4): Welding fumes may contain a wide variety of chemical contaminants, including oxides and salts of metals and other compounds which may be generated from electrodes, filler wire, flux materials and from the welded material (e.g. painted surfaces). Welding stainless-steel and its alloys generates nickel and chromium (VI) compounds. Welding fumes are retained in the lungs. Sparingly soluble compounds may be released slowly from the lungs. Welding fume is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

#### HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

#### Abbreviations

| Abbreviations | ACGIH  | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists   |  |  |  |  |
|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
|               | CAS #  |   |  |  |  |  |
|               | CNS  |   |  |  |  |  |
|               | EC No.   | EC No - European Community Number   |  |  |  |  |
|               | EMS  | Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous  |  |  |  |  |
|               |  | Goods)  |  |  |  |  |
|               | GHS  | Globally Harmonized System  |  |  |  |  |
|               | GTEPG  | Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide  |  |  |  |  |
|               | IARC   | International Agency for Research on Cancer   |  |  |  |  |
|               | LC50   | Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration   |  |  |  |  |
|               | LD50   | Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose   |  |  |  |  |
|               | mg/m³  | Milligrams per Cubic Metre  |  |  |  |  |
|               | OEL  | Occupational Exposure Limit   |  |  |  |  |
|               | pН   | relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly  |  |  |  |  |
|               |  | alkaline).  |  |  |  |  |
|               | ppm  | Parts Per Million   |  |  |  |  |
|               | STEL   | Short-Term Exposure Limit   |  |  |  |  |
|               | STOT-RE  | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)  |  |  |  |  |
|               | STOT-SE  | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)  |  |  |  |  |
|               | SUSMP  | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons  |  |  |  |  |
|               | SWA  | Safe Work Australia   |  |  |  |  |
|               | TLV  | Threshold Limit Value   |  |  |  |  |
|               | TWA  | Time Weighted Average   |  |  |  |  |
| Report status |  | ent has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').  |  |  |  |  |
|               | It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier. |   |  |  |  |  |
|               | not provide<br>no liability f  | has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does<br>any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts<br>or any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or<br>any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS. |  |  |  |  |
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## [End of SDS]

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