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 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 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 Shipping Name	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.3 Transport 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
Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).ClassificationsSafe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and
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/m³ (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 no liability f	has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts or any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.				
Prepared by	5 Ventnor Å Western Au	gement Technologies Ave, West Perth Istralia 6005 8 9322 1711 9322 1794				

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Email: info@rmt.com.au Web: www.rmtglobal.com