

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ORRCON SMARTCOTE PAINTED & CLEARCOTE STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS

Infosafe No.: MTD3  
ISSUED Date : 05/04/2018  
ISSUED by: ORRCON OPERATIONS PTY LTD

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Product Identifier

ORRCON SMARTCOTE PAINTED & CLEARCOTE STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS

#### Company Name

ORRCON OPERATIONS PTY LTD

#### Address

121 Evans Road Salisbury  
Qld 4017 Australia

#### Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 7 3274 0569 / +61 7 3274 0500  
Fax: +61 7 3274 0694

#### Emergency phone number

+61 7 3274 0500 (Mon- Fri 8am- 5pm, General Info.)

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Used in a variety of construction applications.

#### Other Names

Name	Product Code
Primer painted steel hollow sections	
Primer coated steel tube	
Primer coated steel pipe	
Primer coated steel RHS/CHS.SHS	

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

#### Other Information

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

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#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Steel alloy, nonhazardous		>60 %
Acrylic coating		<10 %
Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

#### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

#### Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

#### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

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.

- Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases.

#### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

- Non combustible material.
  - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases.

#### Decomposition Temperature

Not applicable

#### Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## Emergency Procedures

Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Wear sufficient respiratory protection and full protective clothing to prevent exposure.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

No special handling procedures required.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Store flat in load designed racking.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

The available exposure limits for gases/fume that may be formed during welding are listed below:

Welding fumes (not otherwise classified)

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Iron oxide (fume)

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ozone

TWA: 0.1ppm, 0.2mg/m<sup>3</sup> peak

Nitric oxide

TWA: 25 ppm, 31 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Carbon dioxide

TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 30,000 ppm, 54,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Carbon monoxide

TWA: 30 ppm, 34 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Source: Safe Work Australia

### Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where fumes/dusts are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system/forced dilution ventilation is required.

Install non-flammable screens and partitions. Use signs to warn that welding is occurring.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable dust/particulate/fume filter should be used.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 (2009), Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 (2012), Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual

circumstances.

#### **Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 2 & 6 (2012) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1 (2016): Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### **Footwear**

Safety footwear.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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#### **Form**

Solid

#### **Appearance**

Metallic grey coloured steel tube with a clear coating.

#### **Colour**

Metallic grey coloured

#### **Odour**

Not available

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not applicable

#### **Melting Point**

Not available

#### **Boiling Point**

Not available

#### **Solubility in Water**

Immiscible

#### **Specific Gravity**

Not available (water=1)

#### **pH**

Not applicable (1% solution)

Not applicable (as supplied)

#### **Vapour Pressure**

Not applicable

#### **Vapour Density (Air=1)**

Not available

#### **Evaporation Rate**

Not applicable

#### **Odour Threshold**

Not available

#### **Viscosity**

Not applicable

#### **Volatile Component**

Not applicable

#### **Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**

Not available

**Flash Point**

Not applicable

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Not applicable

**Explosion Limit - Upper**

Not applicable

**Explosion Limit - Lower**

Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity**

Not available

**Chemical Stability**

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

**Conditions to Avoid**

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

**Incompatible materials**

Not available

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Not available

**Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicology Information**

No toxicity data available for this material.

**Ingestion**

Generally not applicable.

**Inhalation**

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Generated dust may be discomforting.

**Skin**

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

**Eye**

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Generated dust may be discomforting.

**Respiratory sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

**Skin Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Ferric oxide is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Iron and steel founding (occupational exposure during) is listed as a Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

**STOT-single exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

**Other Information**

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

Welding fume with high levels of ferrous materials may lead to particle deposition in the lungs (siderosis) after long exposure.

This clears up when exposure stops.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data are available for this material.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available

**Mobility**

Not available

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal considerations**

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

**U.N. Number**

None Allocated

**UN proper shipping name**

None Allocated

**Transport hazard class(es)**

None Allocated

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Reviewed: April 2018 Supersedes: April 2013

**References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

## END OF SDS

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