

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Titan Poles and Marine Piles

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Titan poles and marine piles
Other Names:	Power poles, Property poles, Dulhunty Poles, Marker piles, Pontoon piles
Recommended Use:	Support of electricity powerlines, support of marine structures, construction projects
Applicable In:	Australia
Supplier:	Dulhunty Poles Pty Ltd ABN 67 137 039 975
Address:	35-39 Buckley Grove, Moolap, Vic 3224, Australia
Telephone:	+61 3 5248 1661 (8-00 am to 5-30 pm Mon to Fri only)
Facsimile:	
Website:	www.dulhuntypoles.com
Emergency Phone Number:	000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only)
Poisons Information Centre:	13 11 26 (available in Australia only)

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with National standards and guidelines from Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC). The information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its SDS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new SDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Standards, Codes, Guidelines, or Regulations.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: The products as supplied are **non-Hazardous** according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition.

Dust on the supplied product, or created when the product is drilled, abraded, or crushed, is **Hazardous**. Dust of continuous glass fibre reinforced cement products contains cement dust, metakaolin dust and glass fibre dust. The glass fibre dust particles exceed 25µm and are non respirable however up to 50% of cement particles may be <10 µm and may be respirable (particles small enough to go into the deep parts of the lung when breathed in). Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed.

Dulhunty Poles Titan poles and piles are classified as **Non-Dangerous** Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Not classified as Hazardous. Because this product is classified as Non-Hazardous as delivered, a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is not required under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) or Australian Regulations. Dulhunty Poles has elected to issue this SDS for the information of users and installers. It has been formatted according to the GHS, as adopted by Safe Work Australia.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Synonyms:	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Portland cement	Sand, crushed stone, gravel, slag	52%	65997-15-1
Metakaolin	China clay	10%	92704-41-1
Continuous fibre alkaline resistant glass	Fibre glass rovings	15%	65997-17-3
Acrylic emulsion	Acrylic Mixture	3%	
Water		20%	7789-20-0

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

The following advice refers mainly to exposure to dust coming from drilling or cutting the product.

Swallowed:	Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Eyes:	Flush thoroughly with flowing water for 15 minutes to remove all traces. Do not attempt to remove solid particles embedded in the eye. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.
Skin:	Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation or burning of the skin.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical or water spray as required for fire in surrounding materials.
Specific hazards:	None
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:	None
HAZCHEM Code:	None allocated

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed during spill clean-up if conditions are dusty.
Environmental precautions:	No specific precautions required.
Methods and materials for containment and clean up:	Dust is best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid making dust airborne. Wetting down before sweeping up dust may be a useful control measure.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:	Manual handling should be in accordance with Manual Handling Regulations and Codes. Avoid breathing dust. Respirable dusts can be generated during drilling or cutting.
Conditions for safe storage:	When stockpiling and handling large quantities of products, care should be taken to stack poles or piles in a stable manner. Falling poles can cause injury or entrapment.
Incompatibilities:	None

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:	Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Safe Work Australia Portland Cement: TWA-10mg/m ³ Continuous glass fibre: >18µm: TWA-2mg/m ³ Metakaolin: not established Total dust (of any type, or particle size): TWA -10 mg/m ³
Notes on Exposure Standards:	All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low as reasonably practicable and in all cases to below the Workplace Exposure Standard (WES). TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.
Biological Limit Values:	No biological limit allocated.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation:	The products should be made damp before use to reduce dust generation. Work in the open air where possible. Local mechanical ventilation or extraction may be required in areas where dust could escape into the working environment. Local dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. If generated dust cannot be avoided, follow personal protection recommendations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Consideration for Repair &/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:	Where possible vacuum or wash down all gear, equipment or mobile plant prior to maintenance and repair work. If compressed air cleaning cannot be avoided, wear eye and respiratory protection, and clothing as listed below. Recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed.
PERSONAL PROTECTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Hygiene:	Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or smoking. Wash work clothes regularly.
<input type="checkbox"/> Skin Protection:	Wear loose comfortable clothing and gloves (standard duty leather or equivalent AS 2161).
<input type="checkbox"/> Eye Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1336) or a face shield should be worn.
<input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Protection:	None required if engineering and handling controls are adequate to minimize dust generation and dust exposure (e.g. products kept damp). Where engineering and handling controls are not enough to minimise exposure to dust, personal respiratory protection may be required. The type of respiratory protection required depends primarily on the concentration

	<p>of the inhalable and respirable dust in the air, and the frequency and length of exposure time. A suitable P2 particulate respirator chosen and used in accordance with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 will be sufficient for most situations, but where facial hair prevents proper usage, more efficient cartridge-type, powered respirators or supplied-air helmets may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly.</p> <p>Dust control measures providing respiratory protection against cement dust will also minimise and control any exposure to fibre glass.</p>
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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	The products are typically grey/white in colour, but may vary if pigment colouring is added to customer specifications. Shape varies according to product specification
Odour:	None
Odour threshold:	Not applicable
pH:	Approximately 8
Melting point:	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and range:	Not applicable
Flash point:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable
Flammability:	Non-flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not applicable
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Specific gravity (Relative density):	2.0 – 2.5 (for solid material, not the total pole or pile)
Solubility:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
% Volatiles:	0%
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content:	Not established

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
Hazardous Reactions:	None
Conditions to avoid:	Dust generation during drilling or cutting

Incompatible Materials:	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects: Acute (short term)

Swallowed:	Unlikely under normal industrial use. Mildly abrasive to mouth and throat if swallowed.
Eyes:	Dust is irritating and may cause redness and watering. Exposure to dust may aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.
Skin:	Dust may be mildly irritating and drying to the skin, or abrasive, due to its physical characteristics.
Inhaled:	Dust is mildly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may cause coughing and sneezing. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Health Effects: Chronic (long term)

Eyes:	Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.
Skin:	Repeated heavy contact may cause drying of the skin and can result in skin rash (dermatitis) typically affecting the hands. Over time this may become chronic and can also become infected.
Inhaled:	Repeated exposure to the fine dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. Inflammation of lining tissue of the respiratory system may follow repeated exposure to high levels of dust with increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Toxicity Data

No specific toxicology data available.
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Additional Notes

Special Toxic Effects:	Inhalation of dust, is considered by medical authorities to increase the risk of lung disease due to tobacco smoking.
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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity:	Products as delivered are not biodegradable, have low eco-toxicity and are not regarded as posing any ecological risk. Crushed products and dust may form mildly alkaline, or neutral slurry when mixed with water.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product is persistent and has a low degradability.
Bioaccumulative potential:	There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur.
Mobility:	A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Titan poles and piles can be treated as a common waste for disposal and can be dumped into a landfill site in accordance with local authority guidelines. Recycling into construction projects is usually a practicable alternative. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above).

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number:	None allocated
UN Proper Shipping Name:	None allocated
Class and Subsidiary Risk :	None allocated
Packaging Group:	None allocated
Marine Pollutant:	No
Special Precautions for User:	None
HAZCHEM code:	None allocated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule:	Not scheduled
Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State).	

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of revision of this SDS: August 10, 2017 Version 17.1

Australian Standards References:

AS/NZS 1336	Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS/NZS 1715	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS/NZS 1716	Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 2161	Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves)

Other References:

NOHSC:1008 (2004)	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances
Model Code of Practice	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.

Model Code of Practice	Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.
Model Code of Practice	Managing Risks Of Hazardous Chemicals In The Workplace, July 2012, Safe Work Australia.
WHS	Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations, April 2012, Safe Work Australia.
ADG Code	Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7 th edition, National Transport Commission
WES	Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants, April 2013, Safe Work Australia.
WES	Guidance On The Interpretation Of Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants, April 2013, Safe Work Australia.
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) 3 rd revised edition, United Nations, New York and Geneva,2009
GHS	Understanding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2010.
HSIS	Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS), internet advisory service, Safe Work Australia.
HCIL	GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (HCIL), internet advisory service, Safe Work Australia.

Dulhunty Poles believes the information in this document to be accurate as at the date of preparation, but, to the maximum extent permitted by law, Dulhunty Poles accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage caused by any person acting or refraining from action because of this information.

The provision of this information should not be construed by anyone as a recommendation to use this product. No one should use any product in violation of any patent or other intellectual proprietary rights or in breach of any statute or regulation.

Users should rely on their own knowledge and inquiries and make their own determination as to the applicability of this information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace and in conjunction with other substances or products