Credit 2.3 Health Impacts Declaration

Guidance on using this template

This template is mandatory for Applicants targeting Credit 2.3 Health Impacts Declaration in the SSA Certification Program. Applicants are to complete this template for the downstream life cycle stages (transport, installation, use and maintenance, and end of life) of the product. The intent of the declaration is to ensure the safety of all downstream handlers and users of the final product once it is manufactured. This template does not address the manufacturing (fabrication, roll forming, processing etc) stage of the product.

Applicants are to identify and address all existing and potential biological, chemical and physical hazards for each downstream lifecycle phase. Applicants should provide supporting documentation (e.g Safety Data Sheet (SDS), risk assessments, hazardous chemicals register) to justify the information included in this template. All hazards and mitigating actions should be clearly explained within the text boxes in this template. Please note that known hazards of the product must be addressed, even if these have not been included in an SDS (if available).

Glossary of terms

Biological Hazards

Any biological substance that poses a threat to the health of people, animals, or the environment. These hazards can include bacteria, viruses, biological toxins, fungi, or bio-active substances etc.

Chemical Hazards

Any chemical substance or mixture that can pose a threat to human health, safety or the environment. Chemical hazards can be solid, liquid, or gas, and can cause harm to anyone directly exposed, usually through inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact to the skin.

Health Hazards

A health hazard is a biological, chemical, or physical factor that can have either short or long-term negative impacts on human health. This includes contaminated drinking water, exposure to toxic or carcinogenic substances, to dust or mould, to viruses or contagious diseases etc.

Physical Hazards

A hazard that can cause physical harm with contact. This could include working in conditions that are too hot or too cold, vibration and noise hazards, working with explosive or flammable materials, manual handling, sharp objects, trip hazards etc.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

A safety data sheet contains comprehensive information about the properties of hazardous substances, the potential risks to health and safety, and how to manage these risks.

General Information

Company and Site Name: **Cullen Steel Fabrications Pty Ltd**

Targeting Level 2B ☒ **Targeting Level 3** ☐

Product Name: **Galvanised Structural Steel**

Description of product:

Engineered/fabricated structural steel that is hot dipped galvanised for corrosion protection. All structural steel that has been acid dipped and coated with zin (galvanising) for various appllications such as outside environments, warehouses, bridges, shopping centres etc.

Submission Requirements

Safety Data Sheet

Is a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available for the **finished product**?

☐ Yes – If an SDS is available for the **finished product**, Applicants are to attach this with their submission for this credit, ensuring all hazards, risks and controls have been clearly identified in the SDS. A summary of the SDS information is to be included in this template submission.

☒ No – If an SDS cannot be provided for the **finished product**, Applicants must clearly identify all existing and potential hazards associated with each downstream life cycle stage for the product. The method of identification of the hazard and the safeguards to mitigate the identified hazards are also to be provided.

Lifecycle phases to be assessed

Identify and assess the physical and chemical hazards of the product in each of the following lifecycle phases in the Physical Hazards and Chemical Hazards tables below:

- Transport
- Installation
- Use and maintenance
- End of life

Clearly described all hazards and risks in the box below

- Sharp Edges could occur leaving the risk of cuts and laceration.
- Consumption of the zinc coating of the steel, may cause health impacts.
- Melting/welding or vaporising the zinc that is used to coat the steel, may cause drowsiness, dizziness and/or Galvanising poisoning.
- The fabricated structural steel products are considerably heavy and must be handled with care. Can crush.
- Grinding the steel can cause dust which may cause irritation to skin and eyes.

Health Impact - Physical Hazards

List the identified physical hazards for the relevant lifecycle phases, an example is provided below:

Health Impact Identified	Method of Identification	Safeguards	Transport	Installation	Use and Maintenance	End of life
Sharp edges	*Onsite Risk Assessment*	*All staff members are provided with training and PPE.*	✓	✓	✓	
Being Crush	*Onsite Risk Assessment*	All staff members are provided with training and PPE.	✓	✓	✓	
Skin and eye irritation	*Onsite Risk Assessment*	All staff members are provided with training and PPE.		✓	✓	

Additional information:

Supporting documentation

List documentation to support the above statements and upload the evidence in Credit 2.3.

Supporting Documentation *Name of document and location in submission*	Reference *Page no. or section of supporting document*	Description of Evidence
CSF Risk Assessment	*Pages 5 - 7*	*A Risk assement of the hazards must be addressed, trained and signed to handle the products on site for delivery, installation and modification.*

Health Impact - Chemical Hazards

List the identified chemical hazards for the relevant lifecycle phases:

Health Impact Identified	Method Of Identification	Safeguards	Transport	Installation	Use and Maintenance	End of life
Respiratory hazard from Paint coating if grinding, welding or vaporising	*SDS*	*Adequate ventilation and appropriate PPE (masks) are required for anyone handling the product.*		✓	✓	

Additional information:

Supporting documentation

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Supporting Documentation *Name of document and location in submission.*	Reference *Page no. or section of supporting document.*	Description of Evidence
CSF Risk Assessment	*Pages 5 - 7*	*A Risk assessment of the hazards must be addressed, trained and signed to handle the products on site for delivery, installation and modification.*

Version control

Version	Document Name	Date	Changes	Author	Reviewer
1	Health Impacts Declaration	13/12/22	For use	KJ	JB
1.1	Health Impacts Declaration	17/11/23	Allowed permissions to edit all relevant areas	JB	nil
1.2	Health Impacts Declaration	22/11/23	Resized text boxes to fit text	JB	nil
1.3	SSA Credit 2.3 - Health Impacts Declaration	01/08/24	Changed document name. Revised permissions to edit relevant areas & formatting amendments	MC	nil
1.4	SSA Credit 2.3 - Health Impacts Declaration	01/01/2025	Revised format on page 1 to improve user experience	MC	nil

Risk Assessment – Galvanised Steel

CULLEN STEEL FABRICATIONS PTY LTD has identified a risk class/ranking for potential workplace hazards by referring to the categories in the matrix below.

Step 1: The organisation identifies the consequence for each potential risk by using the table below. Note: If a combination of harm, loss or damage could occur the worst case consequence is selected.

Level	Description of Consequence
High (1) (High level of harm)	Potential death, permanent disability or major structural failure/damage. Off-site environmental discharge/release not contained and significant long-term environmental harm.
Medium (2) (Medium level of harm)	Potential temporary disability or minor structural failure/damage. On-site environmental discharge/release contained, minor remediation required, short-term environmental harm.
Low (3) (Low level of harm)	Incident that has the potential to cause persons to require first aid. On-site environmental discharge/release immediately contained, minor level clean up with no short-term environmental harm.

Step 2: Using the following table, the organisation determines how likely it is that the risk will occur and result in the consequence identified above.

Level	Likelihood / Probability
Likely	Could happen frequently
Moderate	Could happen occasionally
Unlikely	May occur only in exceptional circumstances.

Step 3: Using the risk matrix below, the organisation identifies the risk class/ranking.

Consequence	Likelihood / Probability		
	Likely	Moderate	Unlikely
High (1)	1	1	2
Medium (2)	1	2	3
Low (3)	2	3	3

Class/Ranking	Description / Requirements
1	Will require detailed pre-planning. Actions will be recorded on a Safe Work Method Statement
2	Will require operational planning. Actions will be recorded on a Safe Work Method Statement
3	Will require localised control measures

	Primary Activity	Risk	Risk Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating by colour	Improvement Actions
				Low Medium or High	1-High 2-Medium 3- Low	Low - green Medium - Yellow High - red	What can be done to reduce the Risk Rating
1	Unloading of steel (Handling of steel)	Risk of being crushed	Steel being unloaded coming away from the lifting slings and crushing person	High	2		Ensure training is established when slinging and handling steel. Provide a perimeter around the moving steel. Ensure dogman is establishing a buffer between himself and the steel.
2	Handling Steel by Hand	Risk of laceration due to sharp edges	Steel might have sharp edges due to impurities of galvanised surface	Low	1		PPE must always be worn when handling steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap.
		Lifting Steel	Heavy lifting steel can cause serious harm to the body if not done correctly	Medium	1		Ensure training is established when manual handing heavy steel such as lifting techniques. Other avenues of lifting material such as forklift.
3	Consumption of paint coating	Oral Consumption of paint	Galvanised could peel off due to impacts or improper paint procedure	Low	3		Being away of any flakes or peels of gal in the area of use and making sure to clean and safely dispose of material.
4	Welding or Grinding galvanised steel	Grinding galvanised steel	When grinding galvanised steel with an angle grinder to repair or modify steel, fumes can be released and inhaled	Medium	1		PPE must always be worn when grinding steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap, respirator/dust mask.

		Welding galvanised steel	Welding galvanised steel can cause fumes to be released and inhaled. Burns can be factor when welding metal	Medium	1		PPE must always be worn when grinding steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap, respirator/dust mask, welding helmet.
5	Sound	Loud sounds from steel	Hammering or impacts from steel to other materials such as dropping steel on steel or concrete can cause loud decibels	Medium	1		PPE must always be worn when grinding steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap, hearing protection