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.

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General Information

Company and Site Name: Apex Steel Supplies Pty Ltd – Direk
32–36 Caribou Drive, Direk SA 5110
Revision date: 17 November 2026

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

Product Name: Structural steel and associated steel products

Description of product

Structural steel, purlins, reinforcing bar, mesh and associated steel products supplied by Apex Steel Supplies for fabrication and construction. Apex sources and distributes these products to fabricators, builders and project sites. This declaration covers downstream transport, installation, use and maintenance, and end of life, including activities performed by others. Apex's August 2026 assurance records that it does not apply paints or coatings to the assessed products. Supplier-applied finishes and residues must still be checked for each product.

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

Hazards and risks across the product lifecycle

Solid steel can cut, puncture or crush people when handled, moved, installed or dismantled. Heavy and awkward loads can cause strains. Unstable loads or structures can collapse. Cutting, grinding and welding can produce noise, sparks, radiation, dust and fumes. Surface oils, finishes and later-applied chemicals can introduce additional exposure. The tables identify relevant stages and safeguards. An X means the hazard applies when the described activity occurs.

Health Impact - Physical Hazards

Identified physical hazards and safeguards for the relevant downstream lifecycle phases:

Health Impact Identified	Method of Identification	Safeguards	Transport	Installation	Use and Maintenance	End of life
Cuts, punctures and eye injury from sharp edges, mesh ends or released strapping	Prior declaration; loading/unloading risk assessment; product handling review	Keep edges protected where practicable. Use suitable cutting tools for banding and stand clear of recoil. Wear cut-resistant gloves, sleeves, safety footwear and eye protection.	X	X	X	X
Crush injury from falling, rolling or shifting steel and suspended loads	Loading/unloading risk assessment, tasks 1–11 and 14–18; Traffic Management Plan	Plan the lift; check load weight, lifting gear and restraints. Stabilise and support steel before releasing restraints. Keep people outside the load path and exclusion zone. Never stand beneath suspended loads.	X	X	X	X
Sprains and strains from heavy, long or awkward steel	Manual-task review; Safe Work Australia manual-task guidance	Use cranes, forklifts, trolleys or other suitable aids. Plan access, load size and grip. Reduce awkward postures and high-force handling. Training and team lifts do not replace mechanical controls.	X	X	X	X
Vehicle collision, slips, trips and falls around deliveries or work at height	Pre-delivery SWMS checklist; Traffic Management Plan, sections 2, 6, 8–10	Separate pedestrians and plant. Use agreed delivery zones, clear level access, safe access equipment and fall protection where needed. Keep paths clear; use a spotter when required. Do not climb unsecured steel.	X	X	X	X
Structural collapse or falling members during erection, alteration or demolition	Downstream lifecycle review; Safe Work Australia construction guidance	Use engineered erection/dismantling sequences, suitable temporary bracing and competent supervision. Confirm stability before removing lifting gear, connections or supports. Isolate the area below and around the work.		X	X	X
Burns, eye injury, hearing damage and vibration exposure during cutting, grinding or welding	Downstream task review; welding and construction guidance	Use suitable guards, screens and hot-work controls. Prevent bystander exposure to arc radiation and sparks. Control noise and vibration at source; use suitable eye, face, hearing and heat protection.		X	X	X

Additional information

These safeguards apply to downstream handlers even where Apex does not undertake installation, maintenance or demolition. Use competent people, suitable lifting equipment and task-specific plans. Stop

work if the receiving area, load or structure is unsafe. Keep temporary supports until stability is confirmed. Do not alter load-bearing steel without competent design advice. Clean steel has no identified intrinsic biological hazard; inspect wet or contaminated stock, isolate contamination, clean safely and use gloves and hand hygiene.

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**
TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN SMS-SA-002.pdf Initial Audit 2025, Credit 2.3 evidence	Sections 2, 6, 8–10 and 12; pp. 3, 5–8	Traffic separation, exclusion zones, loading areas and operator competency.
RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDELINE.pdf Initial Audit 2025, Credit 2.3 evidence	Loading/unloading tasks 1–18; pp. 1–2	Load restraint, lifting checks, safe zones and refusal of unsafe delivery.
PREDELIVERY SAFE WORK METHOD.pdf Initial Audit 2025, Credit 2.3 evidence	Pre-delivery checklist, p. 1	Receiving-ground conditions, overhead hazards, exclusion zones, communication and PPE.
Safe Work Australia online guidance	Hazardous manual tasks; Construction work	Downstream handling, lifting, falls and structural-work controls. See reference links below.

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
Airborne dust and particles from cutting, drilling, grinding or demolition can irritate eyes and lungs	Downstream task review; welding/airborne-contaminant guidance	Use lower-dust methods and suitable extraction or suppression. Prevent dust spread. Clean using suitable vacuum or controlled methods, not dry sweeping or compressed air. Wear eye protection and suitable RPE where needed.		X	X	X
Welding fumes and gases can cause respiratory illness; welding fume exposure can cause lung cancer	Safe Work Australia, Welding fumes; SafeWork NSW, Welding fumes	Avoid unnecessary hot work. Capture fume with local exhaust ventilation and provide suitable ventilation. Keep others clear. Assess exposure and select suitable respiratory protection where controls are insufficient; assess enclosed/confined spaces separately.		X	X	X
Surface oils and residues may irritate skin or eyes; heated coatings can generate harmful fumes	Prior declaration skin-irritation entry; product-specific surface review required	Check finish and supplier information. Avoid skin contact; use suitable gloves, eye protection and hand hygiene. Identify coatings before hot work. Use a safe removal method and fume controls; do not burn off unknown coatings.	X	X	X	X
Vehicle or mobile-plant exhaust can harm people in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas	Loading/unloading risk assessment, task 19; prior declaration	Avoid unnecessary idling and keep exhaust away from people and air intakes. Provide effective ventilation; consider lower-emission or electric plant. Do not operate engines in inadequately ventilated spaces.	X	X	X	X
Cleaning, repair paints or solvents added downstream may cause irritation or harmful vapours	Use/maintenance lifecycle review; SDS for the selected chemical	Use less hazardous products where practicable. Follow the actual chemical SDS, ventilation, storage and ignition controls. Use suitable gloves and eye protection. Keep others clear during application and curing.		X	X	X

Additional information

No single finished-product SDS covering this range is provided with this declaration. Check the actual steel grade, surface finish, oils and any coatings before cutting, heating, welding or stripping. Obtain supplier SDS and coating information where applicable. Unidentified finishes require assessment before disturbance. Control exposure at source before relying on PPE; assess respiratory protection for the substance and task, including fit testing where required. This declaration does not replace a task-specific risk assessment or SWMS.

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**
RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDELINE.pdf Initial Audit 2025, Credit 2.3 evidence	Task 19, p. 2	Vehicle exhaust control during delivery.
SSA-Credit-3-1-Letter-of-Assurance_v1-0.docx Audit 2026, Credit 3.1	Letter dated 11/08/2026	Records that Apex does not apply paints or coatings to assessed products. Supplier-applied finishes still require checking.
Safe Work Australia; SafeWork NSW online guidance	Welding fumes; see reference links below	Health effects of welding fumes and the need for extraction, ventilation and suitable RPE.
Product-specific supplier SDS and surface information	Check for the actual supplied grade and finish before hot work or chemical use	No single finished-range SDS accompanies this declaration. Relevant supplier documents must be obtained and followed for the task.

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
Apex R1	Completed applicant declaration	17/11/2026	Expanded all downstream lifecycle phases; completed hazards, safeguards and evidence references.	Apex Steel Supplies	

Reference links

Safe Work Australia – Welding fumes: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/hazards/welding-fumes

SafeWork NSW – Welding fumes: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/hazards-a-z/welding-fumes

Safe Work Australia – Hazardous manual tasks: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-hazardous-manual-tasks

Safe Work Australia – Construction work: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-11/model_code_of_practice-construction_work-nov24.pdf

Review this declaration when the product range, finish, supplier information or relevant hazards change. Provide it to downstream handlers and make the approved declaration publicly available on the company website.