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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRADE NAME (Common Name or Synonym)

Aluminum Alloy

CHEMICAL NAME

Alloy Series 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 6000 and 7000

I. INGREDIENTS

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			EXPOSURE LIMITS		
Material or Component	CAS Number	% Weight	OSHA PEL (mg/m³)	ACGIH TLV (mg/m³)	
Base Metal					
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	90-99.7	Not Established	10.0 Metal Dust & Oxide 5.0 Welded Fume	
Alloying Elements					
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	<0.01-0.4	1.0 Chrome Metal	0.5 Chrome Metal	
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	< 0.05-6.0	0.1 Fume, 1.0 Dust	0.2 Fume, 1.0 Dust	
Iron (Fe)	1309-37-1	< 0.35-1.0	10 Oxide Fume	5 Oxide Fume	
Magnesium (Mg)	1309-48-4	< 0.03-4.9	15 Oxide Fume	10 Oxide Fume	
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	<0.02-1.5	5c Dust, 5c Fume	5c Dust, 1 Fume	
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	<0.25-1.2	Not Established	10 Total Dust	
Titanium (Ti)	7440-32-6	<0.02-0.2	15 Ti Dioxide	10 Ti Dioxide	
Zinc (Zn)	1314-13-2	< 0.05-6.1	5 Oxide Fume	10 Dust, 5 Fume	
Bismuth (BI)	7440-69-9	<0.40-0.7	Not Established	Not Established	
Boron (B)	7440-42-8	0.06 max	15 Oxide Fume	10 Oxide Fume	
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	<0.40-0.7	0.05 Dust & Fume	0.15 Dust & Fume	
Vanadium (V)	7440-62-2	0.05 max	0.05c Dust, 0.1c Fume	0.05 Dust & 0.05 Fume	

NOTE: Aluminum alloys will be comprised of various cominations of the elements shown above. In addition, other alloying elements may be present in minute quantities. No permissable exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for aluminum alloys. Values shown are applicable to component elements.

II. PHYSICAL DATA

MATERIAL IS (At Normal Conditions)		APPEARANCE AND ODOR		% VOLATILE BY VOLUME:	VAPOR DENSITY	
	□ LIQUID ■ SOLI	D 🗆 GAS 🗆 OTHER	Silvery-G	rey, Odorless	N/A	N/A
•	ACIDITY/ALKALINITY			Specific Gravity (H ₂ 0	,	VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg at 20°C)
	pH = N/A	Boiling Point N/A	Solubility III water (%	by weight) Negligible	N/A	

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION Appropriate respirator depending upon potential airborne contaminants and their concentrations. If exposure limits are reached or exceeded, use NIOSH approved equipment.	HANDS, ARMS AND BODY Appropriate gloves to prevent abrasions.
EYES AND FACE Safety glasses or shield for selected operations	OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT As required depending on operations and safety codes.

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air; if condition continues, consult a physician.

EYE CONTACT: Flush thoroughly with running water to remove particulate; obtain medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove particles by washing thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if condition persists.

INGESTION: If significant amounts of metal are ingested, consult physician.

V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

Health	For standard operations (e.g. melting, cutting, grinding), aluminum alloys present a low health risk by inhalation and are usually considered a nuisance dust. Toxicity by ingestion — none expected. Skin and eyes — not an irritant. Welding and plasma cutting of alloys high in copper (2000 and 7000 series) may present the potential for overexposure to copper fumes which can result in upper respiratory tract irritation, nausea, and metal fume fever. Nickel and chromium are other alloying elements considered hazardous as fume; however, they do not present a carcinogenic or other health concerns due to their low concentrations of the chemical form in which they are present. Overexposure to lead fumes over an extended period of time can result in such troxic effects as central nervous system disturbances, renal changes, peripheral neuropathy, gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, and chromosomal changes. The welding of aluminum alloys may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone nitrogen oxides, infrared radiation and ultraviolet radiation. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITES: See Product Ingredients Section I.					
Fire and Explosion	FLASH POINT N/A °F FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZ Aluminum tubular products hazards under normal con	s do not present fire or explosion	FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR Lower N/A % Upper N/A % EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Do not use water or hale molten aluminum.			
tivity	STABILITY INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. CONDITIONS TO AVOID Aluminum products under normal conditions are stable during use, storage and transportation.					
Reactivity	Halogen acids and sodium hydroxide in contact with aluminum may generate explosive mixtures of hydrogen. Finely divided aluminum, such as small chips and fines, will form explosive mixtures in air. It also will form explosive mixtures in air in the presence of bromates, iodates, or ammonium nitrate. Strong oxidizers cause violent reactions with considerable heat generation.					

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed. Scrap metal can be reclaimed for reuse.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD*

Used or unused product should be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State or Local Laws and Regulations.

*Disposer must comply with Federal, State and Local disposal or discharge laws.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Do not touch cast aluminum metal or heated aluminum product without knowing metal temperature.

Aluminum experiences no color change during heating. Burns could result.

Series 2000 and 7000 alloys should be stress relieved prior to sawing or cutting to avoid cracking.

Aluminum power must be packaged and shipped as a flammable solid.

Minimize and control operations producing dust and fume.

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