Loxcreen FLOORING GROUP

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS

The data presented here applies to all **Loxcreen** Aluminum Extrusions. Although extrusions vary in terms of physical properties or other characteristics, safety and handling precautions are similar for all.

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Name	Loxcreen Flooring Group
Address:	5720 Ambler Dr., Mississauga, ON, CANADA, L4W 2B1
Phone:	905-629-4875

SECTION II: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Aluminum
CAS Registry Number:	7429-90-5
Alloying Elements:	**CAS Number**
Chromium	7440-47-3
Cobalt, Co.	7440-48-4
Copper, Cu	7440-50-8
Iron, Fe	7439-89-6
Magnesium, Mg	7439-95-4
Manganese, Mn	7439-96-5
Nickel	7440-02-0
Silicon, Si	7440-21-3
Tin, Sri	7440-31-5
Zinc, Zn	1314-13-2

SECTION III: PHYSICAL DATA

Materials At Normal Conditions:	Solid
Appearance And Odor:	Metallic Appearance; No Odor
Acidity Alkalinity:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Melting Point:	440-1215 °F (degrees Fahrenheit), 482 – 660 °C (degrees Celsius)
Specific Gravity:	2.5 - 2.9 [H_2O = 1]
Boiling Point:	N/A
Solubility In Water (% by weight):	Insoluble
NFPA Fire Code:	0

SECTION IV: PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Appropriate personal protective equipment is required when melting, casting, machining, torching, or otherwise processing. The nature of the processing activity will determine what form of equipment is necessary, i.e., glasses, respirator, protective clothing, and ear protection.

Special ventilation should be used to convey finely divided metallic dust generated by grinding, sawing etc. in order to eliminate explosion hazards. Maintain dust concentration in ventilation ducts below the lower explosive limit of 40 g/m^3. See "National Fire Protection Codes": Code 65 "Processing and finishing of Aluminum", Code 651 "Standard for the manufacture of aluminum and magnesium powder" and Code 77 "Static electricity". Use an approved respirator designed for the hazard, where concentrations exceed exposure limits. The use of both primary and secondary protective equipment is necessary when handling molten metal. Refer to "Aluminum Association" guidelines.

SECTION V: TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Inhalation:	Solid aluminum does not present an inhalation hazard unless material is machined, welded or re-melted. Short term overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of throat and nose.
Ingestion:	Not likely.
Skin:	Skin contact with hot metal can cause burns.
Eyes:	Aluminum dust may irritate eyes when welding or plasma cutting.

SECTION VI: FIRST AID MEASURES

For Skin Contact:	Remove particles by thoroughly washing with soap and water.
For Eye Contact:	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SECTION VII: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point:	N/A
Auto Ignition Temperature:	N/A
Extinguishing Media	Not a fire hazard unless in particle form. Suspensions of aluminum dust in air may pose a severe explosion hazard. A potential for explosion exists for a mixture of fine and coarse particles if at least 15% to 20% of the material is finer than 44 microns (325 mesh). Buffing and polishing generate finer material than grinding, sawing and cutting. In case of aluminum fires, use a class D dry-powder extinguisher (Lith-X). Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media.

SECTION VIII: REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Incompatibility:	Anhydrous bromine (Material to avoid)
Conditions To Avoid:	See additional information.

SECTION IX: ENVIRONMENTAL

Spill Or Leak Procedures:	N/A
Waste Disposal Methods:	Used or unused product should be tested to determine hazard status and disposal requirements under federal, state, or local laws and regulations. Disposer must comply with Federal, State and Local disposal or discharge laws.

SECTION X: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Halogen acids and sodium hydroxide in contact with aluminum may generate explosive mixtures of hydrogen.

2. Finely divided aluminum will form explosive mixtures in air. It will also form explosive mixtures in air in the presence of bromates, iodates, or ammonium nitrate.

3. When re-melting aluminum scrap, entrapped moisture or the presence of strong oxidizers such as ammonium nitrate could cause an explosion. This applies to the collection of moisture in sow cavities as well. Moisture must be driven off prior to re-melting.

4. Do not touch cast aluminum metal or heated aluminum product without knowing metal temperature. Aluminum experiences no color change during heating. If metal is hot and touched, burns can result.

5. Aluminum powder must be packaged and shipped as a Flammable Solid, UN1396.

6. Hard alloy ingots in the 2000 and 7000 series must be stress-relieved to prevent explosion when sawed.

7. The welding of aluminum alloys may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, nitrogen oxides, infra-red radiation and ultra-violet radiation.

SECTION XI: PREPARATION INFORMATION

MSDS Prepared By:	Loxcreen Flooring Group
Phone Number:	1 – 800 – 265 – 2977
Date:	August 4, 2009

While Loxcreen Flooring Group, believes that the data contained herein is accurate and derived from qualified sources, the data is not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Loxcreen Flooring Group assumes legal responsibility. It is offered solely for your consideration, investigation and verification. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations.