COMPANY	ISSUE DATE	IDENTIFICATON NUMBER
ILSCO Extrusions, Inc. 93 Werner Road Greenville, PA 16125	November 1, 2011	**WXP-1**

TRADE NAME (Common name or synonym):	EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER
Aluminum Alloy Extrusion, Billet, Log	(724) 589-5888

I. INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL OR COMPONENT:

Base Metal	% Composition By Weight	CAS #	ACGIH* TLV (mg/m3)	OSHA 1910.1000** PEL (mg/m3) (TWA)
Aluminum	97.7-99.7	7429-90-5	10.0 as metal dust to oxide 5.0 as welding fume	15.0 total dust 5.0 respirable fraction 5.0 welding fume

*TLV = Threshold Limit Value **PEL = Permissible Exposure Level TWA = Time Weighted Average

Alloying ingredients in the 1XXX and 6XXX series alloys supplied by ILSCO Extrusions, Inc. are less than 1.0 % (0.1 % for nickel and chromium), ALLOY 6061 is targeted to contain less than 0.1 % chromium (CAS #7440-47-3) but may occasionally exceed 0.1 %. Chromium exposure limits are 1 mg/m3 (ACGIH) as metal. Chromium is subject o SARA Section 313 Annual Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.

II. PHYSICAL DATA

MATERIAL IS (AT NORMAL CONDITONS): APPEARANCE AND ODOR:

__Liquid _x_Solid ___Gas ___Other Metallic Appearance: No odor

ACIDITY/ALKALINITY			VAPOR PRESSURE
Ph = NA	Melting Point = 1200 degrees F Boiling Point NA	Specific Gravity 2.7 (H20 = 1) Solubility in water: None (% by weight)	(mm Hg at 20 degrees C) NA

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Provide adequate ventilation to meet exposure limits (Section 1). A NIOSH approved respirator should be worn when the exposure limit is or may be exceeded. Other personal protective equipment, ie. Glasses, goggles, gloves, clothing, ear protection, will be determined by the nature of the processing activity (grinding, welding, machining, etc.)

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

SKIN CONTACT ï Remove particles by thoroughly washing with soap and water.
EYE CONTACT - Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Lifting eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation Persists.

V. HEALTH / SAFETY INFORMATION

HEALTH

INHALATION: Aluminum dust/fines, and fumes are a low health risk and should be considered as a nuisance dust (ACGIH). Overexposure to welding fumes could result in dizziness, nausea, and /or irritation of the throat and nose.
Welding aluminum can also generate ozone which can be irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, (ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL 0.1 ppm TWA and 0.3 ppm short term exposure limit (STEL)
Chromium and its compounds are listed in the Annual Report on Carcinogens by the National Toxicology Program and by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

INGESTION: Nontoxic

SKIN: Not an irritant

EYES: May irritate eyes when welding or cutting.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: See Section I

FIRE & EXPLOSION

FLASH POINT	AUTO IGNITION TEMP	FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR	EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
NA= F	NA = F	Lower NA % Upper NA %	Class D Extinguishing Agent or Sand

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
Dust clouds may be explosive;
Prevent dust cloud formation;
See addition information.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA NOT TO BE USED:
Do not use water or halogen on dust, fines, or chip fires.

REACTIVE

STABILITY
_x_ Stable ___ Unstable

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):
See Addition Information

CONDITONS TO AVOID: See Fire and Explosion Section: See Additional Information

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITON PRODUCTS
See Fire and Explosion Section: See Additional Information

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES: Minimize dust generation during clean-up

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Collect scrap for remelting. Otherwise, the used product should be tested to determine hazard status, and disposal requirements under federal, state, and local laws or regulations.

VII. ADDITONAL INFORMATION

1. Damp aluminum dust, fines, or small chips may spontaneously heat with liberation of hydrogen to form explosive mixtures. Water/aluminum mixtures may be hazardous when confined.
2. Acids and alkalies in contact with aluminum may generate explosive mixture of hydrogen.
3. Strong oxidizers in contact with aluminum may cause violent reaction with heat generation.
4. Halogenated compounds may react violently with finely divided aluminum.
5. When remelting aluminum scrap, entrapped moisture or the presence of strong oxidizers such as ammonium nitrate could cause an explosion. Drive off moisture prior to remelting.
6. Special precautions may be required when exhausting aluminum dusts, or whenever aluminum dust is generated, to avoid fire or explosions.